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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4 and 5.

Japanese Bomb Defenseless Manila; Roosevelt and Churchill Extend Parleys on Strategy and Supplies

Prime Minister pleased by reaction of U. S. to speech — Stimson reassures Philippines.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 — Assured of the full support of America's Congress and public which yesterday backed him and his famous "V" salute with cheers, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill will spend the next few days with American military and industrial leaders in serious survey of supplies and strategy.

The Prime Minister indirectly outlined the purpose behind these historic conferences in his speech to Congress yesterday when he answered the question, "Why is it that you have not got an ample equipment of modern aircraft and army weapons of all kinds in Malaya and in the East Indies?"

The visiting British leader explained that the reason lay in a shortage of military weapons, natural to nations that had reluctantly brought themselves to large-scale preparations for war.

At the same time, the confidence and expectation that the time will come, in the months ahead, when the armament production of the anti-Axis powers will equal their determination to preserve freedom, is running through the White House conferences just as it did through Mr. Churchill's speech.

Stimson's Assurance

Typical of this assurance was the declaration of Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson in a Christmas message to President Quezon of the Philippines, made public yesterday.

"As soon as our power is organized we shall come in force and drive the invader from your soil," the War Department head promised the President of the beleaguered and, at this moment, inadequately defended Philippines.

Also kept in the immediate background of the conferences now in progress is the reference Mr. Churchill made in his speech to the need for a world peace organization after the war.

The Prime Minister's frank words—that this second war could have been averted if the United States and Great Britain had stuck together after the first World War—find substantial and sympathetic support in the Government here and it is evident that President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill are of one mind in believing that the unity which the war has imposed on the English-speaking countries must not be allowed to vanish at the coming of peace.

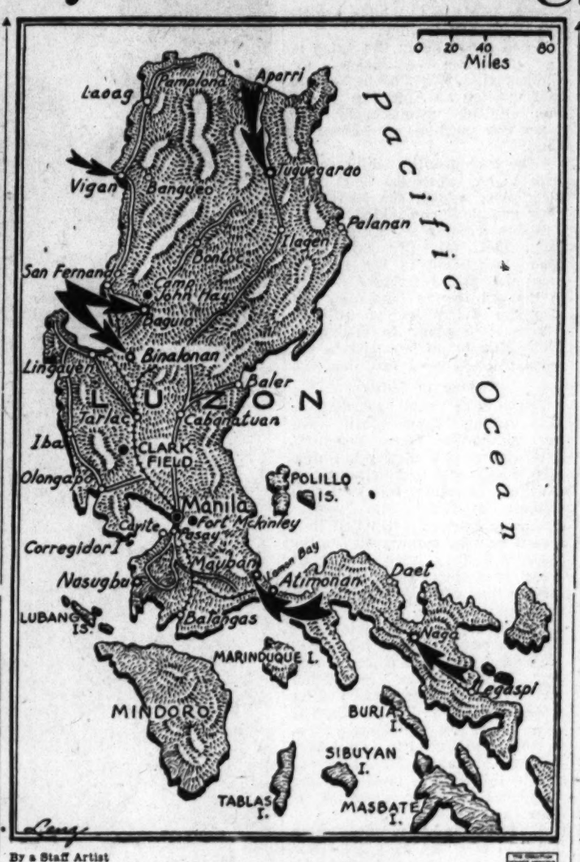
Consultations Extended

Mr. Churchill's warmly applauded appearance before the Senate and the House and his candid and stirring appeal for an Anglo-American alliance which will not only win the war but stand to preserve the future peace added further light to the consultations now in progress between the representatives of the anti-Axis powers.

Chief participants in the White House conferences are the supply and military chiefs of the United States and Great Britain, but their decisions and plans are being immediately transmitted in broad outline to the other nations engaged in the struggle against the Axis.

W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime

Continued on Page 17, Column 3



By a Staff Artist

The Battle for Manila

In the Battle for Manila, the major fronts were northwest and southeast of the Capital. On the Lingayen Front there was heavy artillery dueling as American and Philippine soldiers established a new defense position along the Agno River after enemy forces had pushed south to Binalonan and west to Baguio. On the Lamon Bay Front, a heavy tank battle was raging from the beachheads the Japanese had gained at Atimonan and Mauban. Other Japanese troops were pushing down from the northern port of Aparri toward Tuguegarao and up from the southern port of Legaspi toward Naga. Japanese troops also were working southward from Vigan on the northwest coast where they had gained a beachhead.

Tokyo's troop ships land reinforcements in Philippines as battle rages on two fronts—Britain shifts Far East Command—Russians break through new Nazi line.

As Japanese bombers savagely attacked Manila today killing many and setting innumerable fires despite the declaration that the Philippine Capital was an open undefended city, the War Department in Washington reported that Japanese troopships were landing reinforcements north and southeast of Manila on the two fronts where the fighting is the heaviest.

On the northern Lingayen front heavy artillery fire is in progress as the American and Filipino troops take up a new defense position along the Agno River. On the southern Lamon Bay front a heavy tank battle is raging.

During the day the Navy Department in Washington confirmed Admiral Hart's claims that an enemy transport and a mine sweeper, and possibly a large seaplane tender and a second transport, had been sunk in Far Eastern waters Christmas day.

Britain shifted commanders in the Far East following mounting British and Australian criticism of Far Eastern defense. Gen. Sir Henry Pownall replaced Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham.

Simultaneously British headquarters admitted Japanese patrols were active in Malaya at a point 175 miles north of Singapore—indicating an outflanking of the British defense line previously reported about 375 miles north of the Far Eastern defense base.

German hopes of effecting a new line of resistance in Russia at the Oka River between the Leningrad and Moscow sectors were reported by Moscow to have been destroyed by a heavy Russian attack around Volkhovo, which breached the German lines.

Hotel Air-Raid Rules Set; Nazis Claim Ships Sunk; Dandelion: Rubber Source

The World's Day—December 27, 1941

New England: Hotel Air-Raid Rules

Uniform air-raid precaution rules to be followed in all New England hotels were announced by Regional Civilian Defense Headquarters. [Page 2.]

New England youths and skilled craftsmen are volunteering for Naval service and for construction work at Pearl Harbor. [Page 2.]

Europe: Nazis Claim Ship Sinkings

Four British ships totaling 13,000 tons were claimed by Berlin to have been sunk west of Gibraltar, while Rome claimed sinking of a 6,000-ton British liner in the Atlantic.

German dive-bombers, operating in the Black Sea, were stated by the German High Command to have sunk four Russian troop transports in the Straits of Kerch.

National: Rubber-Producing Dandelion

A rubber-bearing dandelion known as kok-sagyz, now grown almost exclusively in Russia, could be cultivated widely in the United States and adapted to mass latex production to relieve the wartime shortage of crude rubber, the National Chemurgic Council reported.

The silk stocking supply probably will be exhausted by Easter but there will be a sufficient supply of all-nylon, mixtures and cotton or rayon stockings for the 1942 demand, the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers disclosed.

The Red Cross announced a gift of $100,000 from the Ford Motor Company and the Ford Foundation, exclusive of donations from Ford employees. The money is to be expended in the Detroit area.

The C. I. O.'s United Automobile Workers of America and Air Associates, Inc., signed a labor contract granting pay increases to workers and ending a five-months' union campaign for a working agreement.

Washington: Auto Tire Sale Restricted

Outright prohibition on sales of new automobile tires to all individuals except those able to meet one of seven strict qualifications was announced by Price Administrator Leon Henderson. [Financial Page]

The War Department, invoking a precedent of wartime, announced that promotion henceforth would be made on the basis of merit rather than on the peacetime system of length of service.

The Navy reported messages had been received from Midway Island indicating United States forces still held this Pacific outpost.

"Obstructions or mines" have been placed in the entrances to many harbors on the coasts of the United States and its territories, the Navy's Hydrographic Office announced, warning that "vessels should not attempt to enter ports without permission or instructions from station or patrol vessels at harbor entrances."

Arrival of Rear Admiral Chester W. Nimitz in the Hawaiian area preparatory to assuming command of the United States Fleet in the Pacific was announced by the Navy.

More than 200 telegrams have been received by President Roosevelt from 19 different foreign-born groups in the United States pledging loyalty to the nation in its war against the Axis, the State Department disclosed.

Adjustment of the St. Pierre-Miquelon situation resulting from seizure of the French islands off Newfoundland by the Free French was sought by Secretary of State Hull who conferred with French, Canadian, and British representatives.

Japan was informed through the Swiss Government that the United States will treat its prisoners of war in accordance with provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1929, which Japan signed but never ratified.

The War in the Pacific

A summary of events in the Pacific war theater and related developments will be found in columns 7 and 8 on this page.

Drive Started For Slow Speed To Save Rubber

Bay State Safety Council announces State-wide campaign to help tire rationing program.

The Massachusetts Safety Council today announced the start of a state-wide drive to sell the idea of "slow speeds" to the State's 1,000,000 automobile drivers as the most logical approach to tire conservation under the national rubber rationing program.

Plans for this action were taken immediately following reports from Washington that the nation's average motorists, including even the traveling salesmen, taxi drivers and residents of isolated communities, would come under the provisions of a rubber conservation program alloting tires only where they are urgently needed. Excluded from the program are such factors as fire-fighting units, ambulances, farm tractors, certain commercial vehicles and transportation facilities.

Regulations to curb speeds in Massachusetts will be announced shortly and be strictly enforced not only for the conservation of rubber which burns up faster at high speeds but also for the conservation of gasoline and other vital defense products. Under blackout rulings to be issued shortly, snail-like speeds will be mandatory, but under normal driving the responsibility for conservation will rest heavy upon the individual motorist to "drive slowly."

Burns Up Tires

Few people realize, said Lewis A. MacBrayne, Manager of the Safety Council, that at 60 miles an hour a motorist burns up his tires twice as fast as at 40 miles an hour. And at 70 miles an hour, the tires wear out three times faster than at 40. This ratio of wastefulness also applies to the use of gasoline at high speeds, as well as every moving part in the automobile.

While slow speeds have been stressed as the basis of safety drives in the state over a long period of years, conservation of rubber is expected to give unprecedented emphasis to safe driving tactics for a post-war possible nation-wide organization setup against accidents and highway casualties.

"For years," Mr. MacBrayne stated, "we have tried with some success to sell safety to the driving public. Now comes the threat of a tire shortage promising to curtail the mileage of automobiles, which means that the safe driver will get the most out of his tires as well as his gasoline. In this respect, we can expect a great impetus to highway safety as a result of tire and gasoline conservation."

Essential to Safety

With motorists driving farther on their tires, and many of them undoubtedly being worn right down to the fabrics, Mr. MacBrayne declared that slow speeds will be more essential than ever to safety. The elements of skidding and the threat of blowouts will necessarily require more attention than ever, he said.

He warned against the wide-scale tendency in air-raid alarms for motorists to climb into their cars and race for the country. This results, as proved during the last alarm, in the bottling up of traffic at major street intersections. Speed control, he pointed out, must be accepted by individual motorists as part of both the tire conservation program and national defense.

Safety officials anticipate that motorists will fall quickly into the rubber conservation drive by operating their cars less and thus decreasing traffic volume on the highways.

Vichy Moves Cautiously With Changes in War

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLE, Unoccupied France, Dec. 27—The rapid strategical change which has followed the entry of Japan into the war has caused the Vichy officials to look with greater anxiety then ever to the French North African possessions. What effect the decisions being taken in Washington and Berlin will have on that corner of Africa which is technically neutral is holding the attention of Vichy as never before.

With the Italian and German troops in Libya being forced back steadily toward the frontier of Tunis the portion of Africa not under British control is diminishing and all that is actually not British is French.

The strategical importance of the French African coastline both on the Mediterranean and along the Atlantic coast has grown in importance as it becomes clear that the possession of it by either of the belligerents could play a big role in winning the war.

Interpretations of Neutrality

The situation, faced without illusions in Vichy, is that a victory of British arms which would place it in possession of all Africa, and would give the American and British forces entire control of the southern shores of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic coastline, solidifying their hold over the Middle and Southern Atlantic.

The men of Vichy are too realistic to believe that this could have escaped the strategical discussions both in Washington and Berlin.

The positions taken by both Spain and Portugal at this moment of vital discussions have become of equal importance in the situation. Both have been much discussed in recent days and the fact that Spain has reiterated its nonbelligerence as Portugal has its neutrality has caused considerable comment on the difference between nonbelligerence and neutrality.

The question whether Spain, now a nonbelligerent, might not evolve toward belligerency, as happened with the United States, has been frequently raised.

Ready for Eventualities

If that evolution were to happen with Spain, it is realized in Vichy that French North Africa could only be kept out of the conflict with the greatest difficulty, if at all, depending upon the circumstances in which Spain was to enter the war.

All this is for the moment largely in the realm of speculation, but the rapidity of action which is necessary for both groups of belligerents to gain vital strategical points in the new grouping of forces is so intense that Vichy realizes it must be prepared for all eventualities.

The newspaper Paris Soir, discussing the new moves in world strategy, asks whether the next moves are not to be mass attacks on Malta and Gibraltar to get the first advantage in the battle for

Continued on Page 17, Column 4

Far East Command Shifted by British; Peril to Singapore

By the Associated Press

Saturday, Dec. 27

Britain shifted commanders in the Far East today as British headquarters in Singapore announced what appeared to be a Japanese outflanking movement which brought Nipponese soldiers to a point in North Malaya within 175 miles of the vital Singapore base.

The shift in command placed Gen. Sir Henry Pownall in command of the British forces in the Far East, succeeding Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham.

A War Office announcement said Sir Henry had arrived at Singapore to assume the duties to which he was appointed in November. A War Office announcement on Nov. 19 said only that he had been "selected for special appointment."

Prior to that he was Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff. He was raised to the rank of full general as from Dec. 5.

The shift in command silenced much criticism in London newspapers, concerning the conduct of the Malayan campaign, though

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

Japanese Bomb Manila Despite 'Open City' Status

MANILA, Dec. 27 (AP)—Japanese two-motored bombers blasted Manila today in complete disregard of the city's newly proclaimed status as an open and undefended community, killing many persons with direct hits on Government buildings, a church, a fire station, and a college.

In numbers so great they could not be counted, the raiders bombed without opposition for 2½ hours. First they sank two freighters and damaged a pier in the bay area; then they turned their attention to the helpless City itself.

Brilliant flames sprang up from the famous old walled city close to old Fort Santiago, which has not been used for military purposes for years.

Meanwhile fleets of Japanese troopships were reported pouring invasion reinforcements ashore north and southeast of Manila and "very heavy" fighting was said to be in progress southeast of the Philippine Capital.

A communiqué said fleets of enemy troopships were landing fresh troops in the Lingayen Gulf area, 110 miles north of the Capital, and at Atimonan, 75 miles south of Manila.

Heavy Fighting

"Very heavy fighting" is in progress on the Atimonan Front, on the southeast shore of Lamon Bay, the War Department said.

Heavy aerial attacks were reported all over the islands, and from Manila, Bert Silen, NBC radiocaster, declared: "The cry is for help—help from America. And if this does not come soon, all of us have resigned ourselves to the inevitable. . . ."

The college building which was hit was in the walled city. Also in this area, bombs dropped close to a hospital.

A church (identified by the NBC radiocaster as the Ancient Church of Santo Domingo) was smashed by one direct hit. The afternoon foray by planes which flashed silver against a cloud-flecked sky was the longest and heaviest in Manila's three weeks of war.

One wave of seven raiders, flying very low, scored a direct hit on the Commonwealth Building near the Pasig River and fired a nearby inter-island ship.

These bombings were near the Escolta, Manila's most prominent business street.

Ten persons were reported killed in the Commonwealth Building, and an undetermined number of firemen perished in the bombed fire station.

Status Not Recognized

[The German radio, in a broadcast recorded by the NBC short-wave listening post, said: "The Japanese military does not recognize that Manila is to be treated as an open city." Elaborating, the German radiocast said that "because the decision was taken by Gen. MacArthur without consultation with the Philippine population," the Japanese cannot recognize any open-city designation for the Philippine Capital.]

Undetermined casualties also were reported caused in the bomb-

Continued on Page 17, Column 4

Buffalo Vocational Schools Train Men for Defense Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Vocational high schools here are running on a 24-hour-a-day schedule, training men to man the machines of Buffalo's expanding industries—meeting a need for help which, estimates say, will mount up to 30,000 jobs by next May.

So successful has been the program, begun by such men as William B. Kamprath, Principal of Burgard Vocational High School and backed by the Chamber of Commerce, that other cities of New York State, including Brooklyn, have adopted the same technique.

Simultaneously the possible role that women may play as labor replacements in industry is now getting attention, as girls leaving machine sewing classes at Girls' Vocational High School find jobs waiting for them in factories making tents and parachutes, webbing and athletic supplies. Possibilities for further vocational training for girls are being explored.

A trip to Burgard High School in the hours after midnight shows men of all ages working at machine tools, studying airplane motors, hearing instructors, making the most of night class courses to win the skill or semi-skill required at the expanding mills and factories.

With Buffalo sharing in the $26,000,000 made available through the National Defense Training Program, classes in the vocational high schools are run from 4 to 6 p. m., from 7:30 to 9:30, and on through the night. For those working nights in factories there are "refresher" courses in daylight hours. Men are taught welding, riveting and other modern industrial techniques.

Most of the men at work were without jobs and had been so certified by the New York State Employment Service, or had worked on WPA and were still on the WPA rolls. The day courses, last summer, taught several hundred high school graduates, all of whom had factory jobs awaiting them in the fall.

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FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Prices and Your Purse: Goods Jump as Law Lags

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Dec. 27

In the five months since President Roosevelt asked for a price control law, food has risen 7 per cent; rent, 2 per cent; clothing, 9 per cent; housefurnishings, 8 per cent.

The Senate is scheduled to complete Congressional action on the law sometime in January.

Volcano Watcher

Meanwhile, Price Administrator Leon Henderson, without legal authority, tries to sit on the bubbling volcano. This week he tried to sit on prices of rubber heels, leather, glycerine, bleaching powder, kapok, china, glass, lamps, lampshades, clocks, watches and silverware.

Two Opinions

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Health and Welfare Director, took a rap from Mrs. Roosevelt on his statement that "a four-day supply of a few food essentials is all any family needs to keep in stock during wartime."

If all families rushed out to buy the four-day stock suggested by Mr. McNutt, prices of peanut butter, chocolate bars and other items mentioned would shoot up, Mrs. Roosevelt declared.

Nylon Quiz

The Office of Price Administration is planning to do something about nylon stocking prices that rose 50 to 100 per cent before Christmas. Questionnaires have gone out to manufacturers asking information on their production and maximum selling price for the months of November, 1940, and June and November, 1941.

"V" for Tires

"The "victory tire" made entirely of reclaimed rubber is ready to make its appearance on the market as soon as the Office of Production Management gives the word.

Effective immediately is an OPM order removing the spare tire from all new automobiles.

Thousands of men from coast to

Continued on Page 17, Column 2

The Saga of Pearl Harbor: U. S. Navy Comes Back

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Dec. 27—Japanese imagination has been running high these days. The other night the writer listened to a Japanese propaganda radiocast and learned that the U. S. naval base at Pearl Harbor and most of the American Pacific Fleet had been put out of action. I have just seen Pearl Harbor for the first time since the battle from close up.

I can offer the American public assurance that the Japanese will ultimately find that they lost more than they gained from their attack on Pearl Harbor.

In the first place, only a few bombs landed in the Navy Yard. I saw the craters.

The damage done by the balance of the Japanese bombs to ships in the harbor already has been disclosed. That is still a tragic sight.

Two of the three lost destroyers are oil blackened hulks, with twisted decks. But every gun from both ships already has been removed and is in operating condition again. Salvage is proceeding rapidly. That is the story of the damage. On the other side of the picture is one of tremendous activity which was continuing throughout Christmas Day to a background symphony of throbbing riveters, grinding cranes, and humming drills.

I boarded a cruiser which had sustained a slight hull damage. I came over the side between anti-aircraft gun crews watching the sky while around them was the bustle of the ship readying itself for early action.

Inside the cabin, a flag officer received us in the strangely contrasting order of starched whiteness and polished brass characteristic of naval quarters.

He could not tell us when his force might put out to sea, because, he said, the commanding officers were telling nothing. But, he said, his ship and his men will be better prepared when the hour comes than ever before. He expressed the opinion that since the attack the morale of the fleet was higher than ever. Previously, the men sometimes were careless about observing some of the inconveniences such as wearing helmets or closing water doors. It is no longer necessary to keep hammering away about such precautions. Every man in the fleet understands the reason now.

The same officer disclosed that no cruiser was sunk in the Pearl Harbor battle. The Japanese claim to have blown up oil storage tanks was also sheer imagination. The oil tanks were plainly visible. None were even scratched.

Naval oil supplies are undoubtedly greater today than before attack, since oil is only one of the many replacement commodities, including men, which arrived in large quantities since the battle.

Another Japanese delusion was the idea that they had put harbor facilities out of action. It is utter nonsense. I saw the whole establishment working at full capacity on Christmas day.

Incidentally, this is equally true of most of Honolulu. Christmas festivities existed for the children. But most of the parents who were connected in the slightest way with defense were on the job as usual.

Official Air-Raid Precaution Rules Prepared for the Hotels of New England

Oil Companies Told to Set Up 24-Hour Guard

Official air raid precaution rules for hotel guests throughout New England will be conspicuously posted today by civilian defense officials of the six States. The uniform rules were adopted and published by Dean James M. Landis, Regional Director of Civilian Defense, after consultation with the various State defense officials.

Turn out the lights, open a window and leave the room, are three of the rules for conduct of hotel guests at time of air alarm. Safest place of refuge is said to be halls or corridors unless other places of safety are specifically designated by the hotel.

Guests are requested not to use the room telephone or any phone during a raid. They are asked not to linger at windows to watch the raid, nor to go out into the street.

In his announcement of the rules Dean Landis urged hotel managements to perfect preparations for rapid blackouts, and to station key men at various central points in time of emergency. He urged formation of repair crews to deal with air raid conditions.

Meeting with representatives of the leading oil companies, Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety and State Fire Marshal Stephen Garrity last night urged that special precautions be taken for protection of petroleum reserves. General Needham warned that all oil farms should be placed under 24-hour guard because they would be a prime object of sabotage. He warned of the danger of fifth columnists, and urged oil companies to work out plans and personnel for air raid services.

Looking toward expansion of Boston's civilian defense organization, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin released contents of a letter he is sending to the clergymen of more than 150 churches in the City, asking priests, ministers and rabbis to urge their congregations to enlist voluntarily for civilian defense work. There is particular need for more air raid wardens, the Mayor stated. Volunteers can enlist at police stations.

Instructions for pet owners, with particular emphasis on the need for providing proper care and treatment of animals during air raids, are scheduled for publication soon under auspices of the Massachusetts Committee on Civilian Defense for the Protection of Animals, it was learned today. Dr. Francis H. Rowley, President of the Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is Chairman of the Committee.

Wellesley's Chinese Students Plan Careers in Homeland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass.—This year Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, is celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of her graduation from Wellesley College. In honor of this anniversary a Jade Book is being kept on display at the War Relief Booth of the college.

By paying a dollar to sign in the book, students are showing that they want to do their part to relieve China's suffering in its struggle against Japan. After the book is filled with signatures, it is to be sent to Madame Chiang Kai-shek along with the contributions of money.

Ever since her graduation, Wellesley College has had a large number of Chinese students who look to Madame Chiang Kai-shek for inspiration. Chinese students now at Wellesley College are: Marjorie Kay, Mae-ching Li, Phoebe Yu, Anling Wang, Eileen Loo, and Alice Sze.

"Madame Chiang Kai-shek is the ideal for all Chinese students who come to Wellesley," said Miss Marjorie Kay. Miss Kay, who attended Lingnan University in Canton during the beginning of the Japanese invasion of China, is a graduate student at Wellesley in hygiene and physical education. Before the outbreak of the present war, she had planned to return to Chungking to teach or do work among refugee children.

Social Service Work

Mae-ching Li, a sophomore, also plans to return to her native country to do social service work, probably in connection with one of the many organizations directed by Madame Chiang Kai-shek. However, Miss Li, who arrived in this country from Shanghai in March, 1941, believes that by finishing her education she will greatly increase her later contribution to her country.

When asked about the value of an American education for Chinese girls, Miss Phoebe Yu said that through an American education, students unconsciously help raise the position of women in China.

"The responsibility which comes with higher education is to take your place among the leaders of your country," she added.

Before coming to America in July, 1941, Miss Yu, who is a graduate student in the Department of English Literature, worked in the Ministry of Education and also the Committee of Military Affairs. She plans to return to Chungking to do her part in the reconstruction work in China.

Course in Music

Teaching at Yenching College is Miss Anling Wang's goal. After her graduation from Yenching, sister college of Wellesley in China, Miss Wang came to America to get a degree in music. She said that Chinese students who receive American education feel that they owe it to their country to use the knowledge they have gained by doing what they can in the social service and educative movements in China.

Contact with her family in Kowloon has been renewed for one of Wellesley College's Chinese students. Miss Eileen Loo's mother has just arrived in this country after a long trip across the Pacific. The ship, which left the latter part of October, was forced to go via Australia and Borneo. Mrs. Loo will stay in this country until after the graduation of her daughter in June.

Although she has not decided on her field of study, Miss Alice Sze, daughter of former Ambassador Alfred Sao-Ke Sze, also plans to return to China to work for her country.

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Christmas Day Services Held At Fort Devens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT DEVENS, Ayer, Mass., Dec. 26—Religious services for all denominations were conducted at this Army cantonment on Christmas Day with many of the soldiers, unable to obtain leaves because of wartime alert orders, in attendance.

The service in the 26th Regiment Chapel was conducted by Chaplain Richard H. Chase, who preached the Christmas Sermon. Chaplain Carl Wolf of the 16th Infantry conducted the service in the 18th Infantry Chapel in the absence of the regular Chaplain, who was on leave.

At these two Protestant services Miss Blanche Haskell, concert singer, and Claude E. Saunier, organist, provided music. Mr. Saunier was formerly organist in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and on several occasions Miss Haskell has appeared as soloist there.

Miss Haskell sang a recitative from Handel's "The Messiah," "Come Unto Him, All Ye That Labour," and "O Little Town of Bethlehem," by Dressler.

By a Staff Photographer

Westwood Air-Raid Group Hustles on Red Light

Upper—The Town of Westwood, Mass., is staging its air raid maneuvers weekly under the direction of Chief Air Raid Warden Griswold W. Roche, shown back to at the head of the table. At their posts at the signal table in Westwood Town Hall are (left to right): John Alcott, plotting officer; Dr. Alice Marston, fire; Dr. M. Gene Black, police; Richard Reeves, telephone; Richard Hart, engineering, and Wallace McIntyre, Red Cross. Inset: Dr. Black shrouds a light in the Town Hall.

Lower—Westwood's Auxiliary Fire Truck, remodeled by members of the auxiliary fire fighting force, and equipped with ladders, hose, and chemical extinguishers by the Westwood Fire Department.

Quincy Yards Work All Day On New Year's

Work will continue full blast on New Year's Day for the 18,500 employees of the Fore River Shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company in Quincy, Mass., in view of the country's great need for ships, the General Manager, William H. Collins, announced today. The men will be paid overtime at the usual rate.

All defense plants in Massachusetts were urged to work on New Year's Day by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in a general appeal for using the first day of the year to advance the Nation's defense.

The Governor called for the extra industrial production of New Year's Day "so that not a moment may be lost in the race against time to supply our fighting forces with vital weapons and equipment."

Non-defense workers were also asked by the Chief Executive to devote time to local defense.

He pointed out that the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety is "arranging with local defense organizations to provide all possible opportunities for new volunteers to join the various services, and for citizens generally to acquaint themselves with air raid and other public safety measures."

Governor Saltonstall added that the American Legion on New Year's Day will collect the 1941 automobile number plates, and he asked all automobile owners to turn them in at places to be designated.

Air-Raid Precaution Practice Not New to Alert Westwood

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTWOOD, Mass., Dec. 27 — Air-raid precaution maneuvers are being staged regularly every week in this progressive community of approximately 4,000 persons. But, outside of the well-trained small group handling the drills, few of the residents are aware of just what is happening.

They do not know, for instance, that their home, or that of a next-door neighbor, was theoretically "destroyed by a high-explosive bomb," or that a near-by "water main was destroyed." For, although those whose duty it is to protect the Westwood residents are ever on the "alert," in fact, even to the point of ably handling the staging of such theoretical "bombings," everything possible is being done to avoid alarming the public needlessly.

Here, in fact, in this small town, air-raid precaution maneuvers of a most intensive nature are so well organized that they well might be studied carefully by many a large municipality.

There's no "sleeping on the job" in Westwood. Actually, someone has been on guard constantly, 24 hours a day, since New England received its first "phony" air-raid alarm nearly two weeks ago. And, after months of preparation under the able leadership of Chief Air Raid Warden Griswold W. Roche, Westwood today has a well-equipped Report Center operated by the Air Raid Precaution, a Red Cross Disaster Committee, a Civilian Defense Committee and a State Guard Reserve.

And here's what happens at the weekly maneuvers: The "alert" comes from the City of Newton, Westwood's warning center. Immediately, phone calls to the eight Deputy Wardens bring them post haste and keyed for action to the Report Center. By the time the blue and red lights show on the board, less than 10 minutes after the yellow "alert," all are assembled at their posts.

Then—action! Mr. Roche, at the Chief Warden's post at the head of a long table lined with separate phones for fire, police, Red Cross, engineering, and the telephone company, takes the call:

"District B-1, 90 Wildwood, destroyed by high-explosive bomb. Four trapped. Oil on fire. Water main destroyed. Electric cable destroyed. Wildwood and Hartford Streets blocked. Use Mayfair."

Actually, that was the message which Mr. Roche repeated aloud as he took it down on the pad before him. Five alert operators, at as many phones before them, sprang into action. A sixth, the plotting officer, located the "bombed" section with a colored pin in the large map of Westwood at the end of the table.

In theory—fire apparatus was called; police were sent to the scene; the demolition squad was brought into action; water department and telephone company employees were dispatched to the location without loss of time.

Actually—the fire apparatus remained in the station, ready for an actual fire, should it occur during the staged maneuvers. A private car, simulating the fire truck, sped to the scene. Those at the Police Department, Water Department, and Telephone Company went about their regular duties. But, in each case, private motorists—members of the Civilian Defense Committee—represented these facilities, and took off for the scene of the "bombing."

Time after time, this is repeated, those on "location" being required to use their imagination to the fullest in sending in maneuver reports. And they certainly keep the Report Center on its toes.

Westwood has been on the "alert" for some months. Out of its 4,000 population, more than 200 have completed air raid precaution courses now being conducted two hours each night, five nights a week.

Motivating force behind it all has been energetic "Gris" Roche, who mapped out the whole thing as far back as last September, and has been devoting long hours to it ever since. But, he has found his fellow residents of Westwood equally alert and eager to serve. This is attested not only by the number of those who already have completed the air raid precaution courses, but by the steadily increasing stream of volunteers now signing up for the courses.

Bay State Labor Committee

The first meeting of the emergency committee for industrial peace recently established by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will be held at the Governor's office next Monday afternoon.

Call for the session has been sent out by James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor and Industries, who will preside as chairman.

The four members representing industry named by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Mr. Moriarty said, are the following:

George L. Barnes, Legislative counsel of the Associated Industries and Vice-President of the Heywood - Wakefield Company, Gardner.

H. Gilbert Francke, Personnel Director of the Kendall Company, Walpole.

Roe S. Clark, Treasurer of the Package Machinery Company of Springfield and President of the Employers' Association of Western Massachusetts.

Robert H. Whiddon, President of the Rand Avery Printing Co. of Boston.

The labor members named by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, whose names were made public earlier, will be:

Nicholas P. Morrissey, President of the Federation, which is a branch of the American Federation of Labor.

Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent of the State Federation.

The two labor delegates appointed by the Congress of Industrial Organizations are:

Joseph A. Salerno, of Boston, President of the Massachusetts State Industrial Union Council of the C. I. O.

John Chupka of Worcester, a Vice-President of the State Council and an official of the Textile Workers' Union of America.

Appointments were made at the request of Governor Saltonstall.

In his letter of invitation the Governor explained that he "deemed it advisable to establish an emergency committee charged with the responsibility of maintaining industrial peace and activity in Massachusetts under wartime conditions."

Recruiting Offices Jammed As N. E. Youths Rush to Enlist

New England youths and skilled craftsmen are volunteering for the Navy, Marine Corps and related services in a renewed surge of applications, it appeared from reports received today.

With Christmas now past, scores of young men are appearing at Navy and Marine Corp recruiting offices to join up. At Boston's Federal Building alone, there were more than 1,000 young men crowding the corridors of the seventh floor waiting their turn to fill out enlistment papers. The crowd of volunteers at Headquarters of the First Naval District, 150 Causeway Street, was so great that naval officers had no time last night to compile figures on enlistments.

More than 1,000 Massachusetts craftsmen have already applied for jobs as construction workers at Pearl Harbor Naval Base in Hawaii, Robert E. Marshall, Director of the Division of Employment Security, said today. Men elsewhere in New England also have applied.

Still more workers, however, are urgently needed for restoration and expansion of the big base attacked Dec. 7 by the Japanese, Mr. Marshall said. All applications must be in Washington by Jan. 12.

The Massachusetts Federation of Labor also appealed for skilled workmen to apply for the jobs, through Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary. Information can be had at the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Room 1002, Post Office Building, Boston, or at any other post office, he said.

Skilled blacksmiths, boiler makers, electricians, forgers, foundrymen, moulders and machinists are needed, but the most urgent need of all is for skilled shipbuilding tradesmen, Mr. Marshall stated.

Applicants will receive free Pullman transportation to the West Coast and their wages will start immediately upon departure from there to Pearl Harbor, he added. Men without dependents are preferred, as wives and families cannot be taken to Hawaii.

Dry Parties on New Year's Eve Increasing in Popular Favor

New Year's Eve parties in Greater Boston will not all be "wet" affairs, even though the prohibition against liquor brought on during the first World War has not yet been repeated in the current debacle. A brief survey has shown that both for civilians and service men there'll be a number of saner observances as the New Year is rung in—all minus liquor.

An attractive little blue and white announcement card from the newly formed "Club Sahara" at the Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A., for instance, tells of plans for everything that a big downtown hotel might offer, except liquor.

There'll be music by Baron Hugo's Band, dancing from 9:00 p. m. until 3:00 a. m., a full-course turkey dinner at midnight, a "different" sort of welcome to 1942, with plenty of surprises—and continuous soft drinks and light refreshments at the Oasis, with favors, Frank Buck hats, flowing scarves, noise-makers, and fun for all.

The orchestra will be housed under a desert tent, and decorations will carry out the desert "motif." Tickets, for couples only, are $4.50 plus 45 cents tax, with dress optional.

Last year's initial "dry" party was such a success that late comers had to be turned away, and advance sales this year indicate that many were so pleased that they are repeating. C. Leslie Updegraph, Young Men's Secretary, who has charge of the plans, promises many surprises in the way of entertainment. And all on a non-profit basis.

In Newton, encouraged by the success of Boston's "dry" party last year, Y. M. C. A. officials are planning a New Year's Eve party with dancing from 9 to 3, and a cold cut and salad supper at 12:30. Here, too, there'll be a soft-drink bar, and plenty of hats, balloons, horns, and other noise-makers. The price, $2.00 a couple, incl ..ng tax.

At Lynn's "Y" the only dry party ni town will include a one-hour professional floor show as well as dancing from 9 to 1 o'clock, after which a well-known Lynn caterer will serve a buffet supper.

Then comes the real celebration, with the Y's famous "snow battle" in which participants will do their best with 1,000 bags of white confetti till the wee small hours. Price $2.75 including tax.

Service men looking for places where liquor is not served will find warm welcomes awaiting them at two of Boston's centers for soldiers and sailors.

At 149 Staniford Street, the Boston Soldiers and Sailors Recreation Committee is making extensive plans for New Year's Eve, even as it cleans up after gay Christmas festivities. Grilled "hot dogs" and soft drinks are on the schedule, along with a six-piece orchestra and plenty of fun for everyone.

At the 528 Massachusetts Avenue center, in addition to dancing from 8 o'clock until midnight, there'll be a special floor show and refreshments for all. A solemn five minutes will precede the midnight hour, at which time taps will be sounded and prayer will be led by one of those in charge. Then—celebration in the usual noisy fashion around the big decorated tree which was donated for the Christmas party.

In all instances, plans are being made to accommodate capacity crowds, experiences of past years, especially at the Y. M. C. A.'s, showing that this form of "dry" party is attractive to many who don't want to go downtown, pay high prices, find every place crowded, and get into mobs where most of the people show signs of drinking.

Auto Plates Issue at New High

Despite a wartime economy under which tires will be drastically rationed as of Jan. 4, the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles today announced a registration of 456,379 passenger automobiles to date, an all-time high for the Commonwealth at this time of year and a gain of 35,807 over last year.

The only branch office of the Registry to report a decline in registrations from last year is Brockton which is attributed to the fact that some of the industries formerly handled in that city were being taken care of in a temporary branch at Attleboro which is operating for the first time.

Boston has issued 252,884 sets of plates as compared with 243,988 last year.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

"Ice Capades of 1942" presents a musical revue with a cast comprising America's most outstanding figure skaters, ice ballerinas, and speedsters. This, the fourth of 14 performances, will begin at 8:30 p. m. in the Boston Garden.

Sunday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Adair Hickman, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Wellesley, in Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College, 3:30 p. m.

Chamber music as played by the Stradivarius Quartet will be presented at the Gardner Museum at 3 p. m. The Stradivarius Quartet has given concerts in Europe, Canada, and the United States, and since 1936 has been connected with the concert project of the Association of American Colleges. The public is invited to attend.

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "American Rooms" will be the subject of an afternoon discussion by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 3 p. m.

Christmas songs and carols will be sung by Ruth Canavan, soprano, accompanied by Jane B. Locke, violinist, and Alice Freeman, pianist. At the Boston Public Library, 3:30 p. m.

Candlelight Musicale with Virginia Saddler, soprano, and an ensemble comprising violin, violoncello, piano, and organ. There will be selections from Wagner, Schubert, Tchaikovsky, and Bach. To be held in the First Congregational Church, Hyde Park, at 7 p. m.

Ford Hall Forum will have as guest speaker for its regular Sunday evening discussion John T. Whitaker, foreign correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, who will talk on the subject "Where Will the War Be Won?" Mr. Reuben L. Lurie will preside. There will be an organ recital preceding the lecture with doors to John Hancock Hall, 90 St. James Avenue, opening at 7:15 p. m. The public is invited to attend.

Violin recital by Albert Pancon assisted by Paul Hastings Allen, pianist, and Pauline Middleton, soprano. Open free to the public at the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 3
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy today, temperature about the same as yesterday, highest near 45 degrees. Continued cloudy and slightly colder early tonight, gentle to moderate winds. Yesterday's mean temperature was 36 degrees. The temperature at 7:30 was 36 degrees.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy today, with occasional light drizzle or snow flurries in the Berkshires. Little change in temperature until late afternoon, when temperatures will fall considerably.

Maine: Mostly cloudy today, with occasional snow flurries in the northern and central portions. Little change in temperatures, but becoming colder this afternoon.

New Hampshire: Cloudy and colder today, with snow flurries in the northern portions.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy today, with little change in temperature until late afternoon when the temperatures will fall considerably.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	41	35	New York	42	39
Denver	21	5	Norfolk	53	44
Kansas City	37	27	Philadelphia	43	40
Los Angeles	66	44	St. Louis	43	31
Miami	68	60	San Francisco	52	43
Minneapolis	30	8	Washington	54	41
New Orleans	62	53			

A—Maximum for previous 24 hours.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 6:48 p. m.; height 8.1 feet.
Sunday, 7:14 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Sunday, 7:43 p. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Monday, 8:03 a. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 4:47 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 4:46 p. m.

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The Year in Religion: Trends in World Reviewed

By Winfred Ernest Garrison
Associate Professor of Church History, University of Chicago
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NEW YORK — The disturbed conditions incident to war have affected both the churches and popular attitudes toward the churches. Many have predicted a spiritual revival in the face of these dangers, and some have professed to observe signs of its appearing. There is but a limited degree of truth in this claim, but yet it is not without a measure of truth.

Certainly there is, in many quarters, an increased interest in religion. It is doubtful whether such a series of sessions as those of the Harvard conference on religion would have been held, or whether so much attention would have been paid to religion in the scholarly symposia at the University of Pennsylvania's bicentenary celebration, if war had not provided a reminder of man's need. But on the other hand, the even more extensive symposia with which the University of Chicago celebrated its fiftieth anniversary gave a minimum of attention to religion.

In less academic circles, it seems clear that religion has occupied a larger place in the public mind. Reported infringements of religious liberty in Nazi-occupied countries, the courageous stand of church leaders against totalitarian tyranny, pronouncements about the "four freedoms" of which religious freedom is one—all have tended to put religion frequently into the headlines.

War a Profound Shock

The entrance of America into war was a profound shock to the churches, which rallied promptly to support of the Government, while maintaining their conviction that war is an evil that must be eradicated. There were indications that few, if any, churches would endorse this war as a "holy war." Statements issued by Church groups emphasized freedom of conscience, free expression of religion, and avoidance of hate and hysteria. All signs pointed to a more intensive study and promotion of principles looking toward a just and durable peace after the war.

A more unified spirit than existed during the last war was evident between pacifists and non-pacifists in the churches. As an example of this spirit, the Ministers' No-War Committee, immediately upon the outbreak of war, issued an appeal to pacifists and non-pacifists alike to exercise great patience, forbearance and restraint, and to maintain Christian fellowship in the local church.

Churches throughout the Nation made plans to intensify their ministry, both to the armed forces and to civilians. Increased interest in chaplaincy work, ministry to soldiers and defense workers were among the activities planned. The churches also sought to make their contribution to civilian morale by serving as a stabilizing force and offering the faith and comfort of religion.

Actions of religious groups indicated that the attitude of the churches toward conscientious objectors in their ranks would remain unchanged. Churches and ministerial associations have been solicitous that conscientious objectors should get their full rights under the law, and that those who registered but refused military service should be enabled to take advantage of the provision made for service in work camps.

In American churches now, the issue of pacifism is treated as a matter of personal attitude and conviction and as within the area of the individual's Christian liberty. It is probably a minority opinion in all churches except the three—Quakers, Mennonites and Church of the Brethren—which are considered its special exponents.

Church Unity Move

Under the impetus of war, 200 church leaders meeting in Atlantic City recommended the establishment of a single corporate body to replace eight agencies now operating in the interdenominational field.

The agencies involved are the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, International Council of Religious Education, Home Missions Council, Foreign Missions Conference, National Council of Church Women, Council of Church Boards of Education, Missionary Education Movement, and the Association of Council Secretaries. The proposed new body would be called "Council of the Churches of Christ in North America." The proposal now goes to the eight bodies for acceptance, rejection, or modification. The accepted plan visualizes an organization that would be a comprehensive manifestation of the co-operative spirit of American Protestantism and a central link in an integrated ecumenical program.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and six other inter-church organizations met at Atlantic City in December of 1940 to consider all the problems which the war raises for American churches.

The most important single action was the appointment of a commission to study the bases of a just and durable peace. The fruits of this commission's study, already published in part, will greatly influence the thinking of American Protestants on the post-war settlement.

The European Churches

European churches, both Protestant and Catholic, have reacted to the totalitarian drive by furnishing the only organized protest against its inhumanities. The German Catholic bishops, in their annual meeting at Fulda, asserted their loyalty to the Government but declared that the very existence of Christianity is at stake because of Nazi policies toward the church—and this just as Hitler was bidding for support as champion of Christianity against Communism in his attack on Russia.

Norway's Lutheran bishops have repeatedly protested Nazi misrule and defied Quisling. Dutch and French Protestants have protested against the treatment of Jews in their respective countries.

The Vatican, while refusing to be moved from its position of neutrality, has made clear its disapproval of Nazi policies toward both the Jews and the churches. Protestant laymen are reported to be carrying on religious work in many districts in Germany and Occupied France where churches are closed or ministers are lacking.

Myron C. Taylor's return from Rome on account of ill health ended for a time the vexed question of his quasi-ambassadorship. In April, when word came from Rome that the appointment of a successor was expected, there was a brief flurry of renewed protest, but nothing happened. In September Mr. Taylor went to the Vatican briefly, and thence to London, but the ambassadorship has not been revived.

Foreign Missions

Among the problems of foreign missions, the most serious continues to be that of the "orphaned missions" hitherto supported by the churches of Germany, France, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and Finland, but now cut off from their sources of supply. An organized effort has been made to raise $2,000,000, chiefly in the United States, for the maintenance of these missions. The International Missionary Council reports that funds received have been sufficient to keep all essential work of such missions going. The spread of war in the Orient and Pacific confronts the missionary work of the American churches with the most serious situation since the Boxer uprising of 1900. Missionary officials expect that the work in many areas will be forced to stop due to the likely internment of missioners in Japan and in the countries Japan has occupied.

The Church of Christ in Japan, including all Protestant bodies except Episcopal and Seventh Day Adventists, was inaugurated in June. This movement has deep roots in the desire of Japanese Christians for a united church, but it is futile to deny the part played by governmental pressure in bringing it about or to claim that the result is an "unshackled church."

An important factor is the desire to detach Japanese Christians from foreign influence and to eliminate foreign personnel and financial support. Most of the missionaries have been withdrawn by their boards. Some boards left withdrawal optional for the missionaries.

World Council Gains

At the beginning of the year, 69 communions throughout the world, including almost all the American denominations, had given their adherence to the World Council of Churches. During the year the United Brethren joined.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America becomes more and more the united voice of Protestantism, so far as such a thing is possible. During the year it was strengthened by adding to its membership the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Church of the Brethren, and the Presbyterian Church in the United States (Southern). It now includes 24 denominations with a total of 25,946,082 members.

There were no denominational unions in 1941. The recently united Methodist Church made progress in uniting its agencies, merging two great publishing houses, and merging three boards of education into one. One of the Episcopal-Presbyterian concordat there is no progress to report. The Lutheran groups are drawing closer to each other. Baptists and Disciples continue to cultivate closer acquaintance without pressing toward an immediate merger. They are publishing a joint hymnal. Proposals have been made looking toward a United Free Church in England, to include Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists. The united church of South India has encountered difficulties, chiefly on the matter of ordination.

Conspicuous among the co-operative enterprises of American churches was the National Christian Mission which, under the auspices of the Federal Council's department of evangelism, visited 22 cities, held 6,160 meetings, and added 50,000 new members to churches. The plan will be repeated in 1942, from January to Easter.

The International Council of Religious Education has enlisted educational leaders of 20 denominations in a "United Christian Education Advance." Projects for religious education in the public schools, or on released time, with or without school credit for instruction given in the churches, have made progress during the year, but not without sharp differences of opinion.

Bishops Urge Unity

Immediately after the declaration of war, the Catholic Hierarchy, either through direct statements or editorials in the diocesan press, urged national unity and called upon Catholics to do their part in the defense of America. Even those Bishops and papers which had opposed the Government's foreign policy pledged their best efforts in support of the President and Congress.

At its annual meeting in November, the Catholic Hierarchy adopted a statement entitled "Crisis of Christianity." Although the Hierarchy avoided politics, the Bishops urged that civil authority be respected and that "a spirit of exemplary restraint should characterize our priests and people."

The annual National Congress of the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine held in Philadelphia highlighted the fact that the Roman Catholic Church in America has moved from a defensive to a positive attitude. This Congress, as well as that held a month earlier by the national organizations of Catholic Charities, emphasized that the religious approach to social problems is paramount.

Among Roman Catholics, the national Eucharistic Congress at St. Paul was a notable event. Scarcely less significant in a different way was a seminar of the National Conference of Christians and Jews sponsored by the Jesuit Loyola University at New Orleans, as indicating growth in the spirit of amity and co-operation.

Jewish Plight Highlighted

For Jews, the outstanding issues of the year have been the plight of their people in the occupied countries and measures for their relief. The disaster to Jews in Poland is not yet measurable, but it is estimated that 2,000,000 are in ghettos.

In the middle of the year it was estimated that refugees from Europe were arriving in the United States at the rate of 4,000 a month, of whom about 40 per cent were Jews. The United Jewish Appeal, for refugee aid and for Europe and Palestine, was for a time dissolved into its constituent parts, but soon resumed.

According to Jewish authorities, 80,000 Jews have entered the army of the United States, a proportion much in excess of their ratio in the total population.

But even in the midst of dangers and alarms, Jewish education and the several agencies for the promotion of Hebrew scholarship and culture have been even more active than heretofore. So also have the Jewish social agencies.

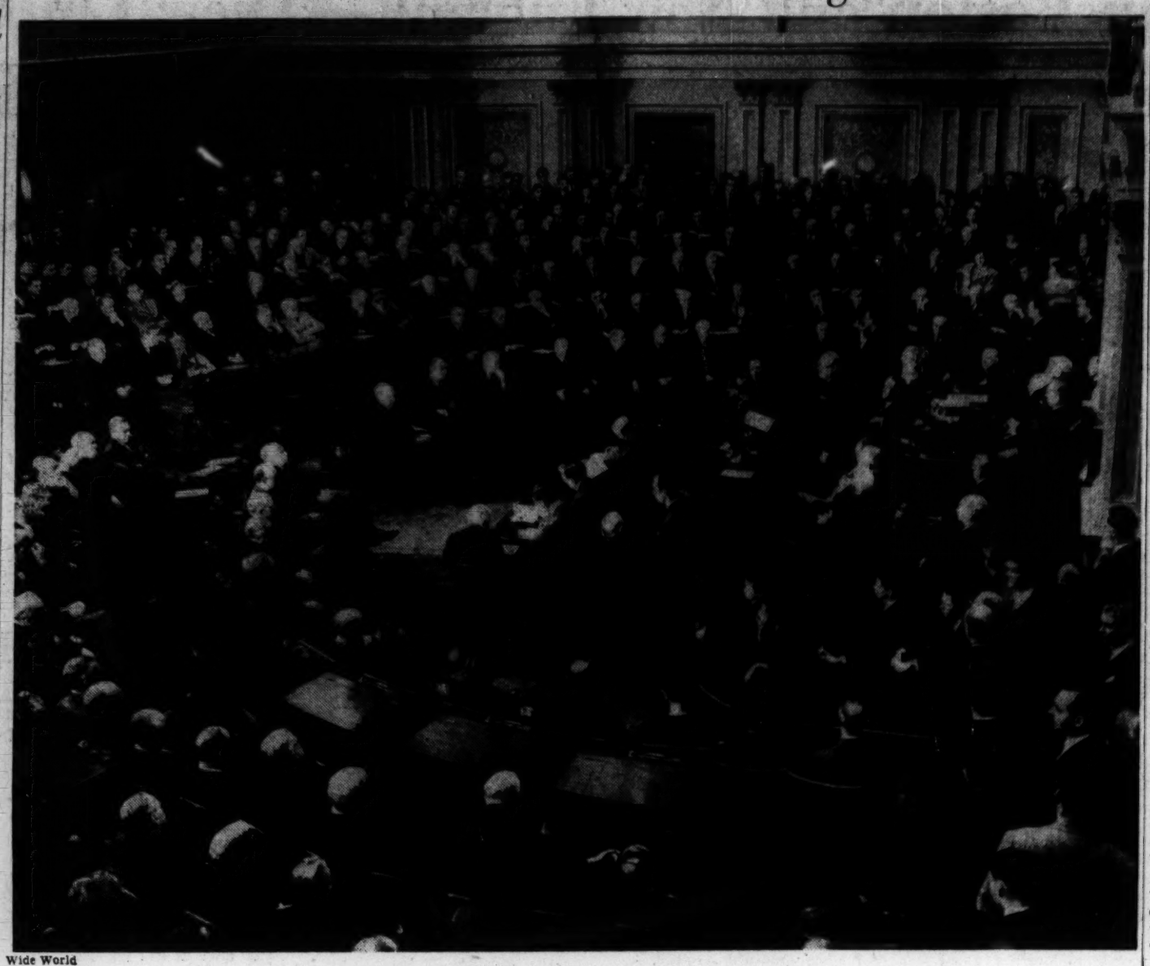
Co-operation Among Faiths

Increased efforts toward co-operation and better understanding among Protestants, Catholics and Jews were undertaken during the year by the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Its biennial Williamstown Institute of Human Relations, held on the campus of Williams College last summer, was the best attended institute in the history of the organization.

The Conference, during the year, increased the number of its local "round tables" and area offices. It also intensified its program by the addition of educational films and other media designed to carry its message on a wider scale to the general public.

With the outbreak of war, it is expected that the Conference will turn its attention to certain phases of civilian morale in addition to carrying on a widespread program of co-operation among the three faiths and the elimination of prejudice and friction in the relationship of members of these faiths.

When Churchill Addressed Congress



Wide World

The Camera Records at Historic Scene

A view of Senate chamber as Prime Minister Winston Churchill addressed a joint session attended by Cabinet members and the Supreme Court. Mr. Churchill called for an extension of United States-British unity after the war to preserve the future peace.

Britain Pleased by Speech

LONDON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Englishmen were deeply impressed by the volume of applause, especially the cheering, which greeted Prime Minister Winston Churchill's historic address to the American Congress.

There were intent crowds around radios in hotel lobbies, and elsewhere. Reception was good.

Parliamentary correspondents noted the contrast between "the volleys of cheers and salvoes of handclapping" on Capitol Hill and the sedate chorus of "hear, hear" with which the British House of Commons invariably signifies approval of a speaker.

The Daily Mail today interpreted Prime Minister Churchill's address as an expression of his "belief in a postwar federation of the United States and the British Empire."

"His hope will be shared by Britons everywhere," said the Daily Mail, citing the closing passage of the Prime Minister's speech.

"There will be widespread hope that this occasion will be the forerunner of many more—in peace as well as in war—and that in due course the Parliament of Britain will have the honor of receiving the President in its turn."

New Telescope to 'See' Stars 6,000,000 Times Beyond Eye's Range

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 26 (Wide World-Associated Press)—The 200-inch eye of the world's greatest telescope, now nearing completion, probably will photograph stars which are 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 times fainter than can be seen with the naked eye, instead of 2,500,000 times fainter, as was expected when it was designed.

It will see the spectroscopic rainbows in space twice as far away as believed possible when first cast. The rainbows will be formed by the great telescope's spectroscope, which reveals the atomic structure of stars and nebulae.

Improvements in photographic plates and other receiving instruments are the reason for the tremendous increase in the telescope's expected performances.

Milton L. Humason, of the 100-inch telescope here, present world's largest, says: "We now hope to obtain spectra of nebulae so far away that light from them would require 500,000,000 years to reach the earth. The limit when the new mirror was designed would have been about 250,000,000 light years.

"Improvements have enabled us to obtain the spectra of nebulae that far away with the 100-inch telescope at Mt. Wilson."

He and Dr. Edwin Hubble, astronomer who works with the 100-inch, agree that under ideal conditions photographs of the moon may be obtained with twice the definition with the 200-inch as with the 100-inch.

"If," said Dr. Hubble, "two lights 300 yards apart on the moon could be seen as two (not merged as one) with the 100-inch mirror, we should be able to see them as two with the 200-inch if they were only 150 yards apart."

They emphasized, however, that under ordinary seeing conditions there would be little difference between the two telescopes in observing the moon or the planets.

"One of the most astonishing things," said Dr. Humason, "about gains in observing technique is that they are so often quite inexpensive and simple in application.

"This is shown by the remarkable results recently obtained with new, fast red sensitive plates. Because red light is affected less by particles of dust, the red sensitive plates penetrate farther into space and show more sharply defined detail than those taken in blue light.

"With red sensitive plates Dr. Walter Baade has made a photograph which shows for the first time the nuclear region, around which our galactic system rotates."

This photo is of the so-called center of the local universe, the place, much obscured by dust and gas, around which the entire Milky Way revolves.

"Another valuable advance," Dr. Humason went on, "is coating of lenses and prisms with a film such as calcium or lithium fluorides.

"The film acts in quite a different way from dust and grease on glass that usually impair the performance of a lens. By making the metallic film only a millionth of an inch thick the light, instead of being partially reflected from the glass surface, is almost 100 per cent transmitted."

These films at Mt. Wilson Observatory have reduced the loss of light by surface reflection from 25 to 1 or 2 per cent.

Here's How Even Stenographer Can Make Contribution to History

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—The Government needs stenographers.

It needs them so badly that the Civil Service Commission has begun to advertise for them on the basis of patriotic duty.

"There are many types of defense work behind the lines," says the latest appeal for men or women over 16 who can take dictation at a rate of 96 words a minute and then read their notes.

The Commission dangles the added inducement that even a stenographer in the Government may make his or her contribution to history by putting into readable shape official thoughts of world-shaking consequence.

The Government stenographic typist and secretarial force today numbers approximately 85,000. More than four-fifths are women. The Commission estimates that 100,000 will be on the Federal pay roll by next June, about twice the number employed in December, 1938.

The positions pay $1,440 a year to start and are advertised as offering a "good chance for advancement to positions of greater responsibility."

Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Board of United States Civil Service Examiners at any first or second-class post office or from the United States Civil Service Commission at Washington.

Lower age requirements, a continuous application period and an increase in the number of places where examinations are held have been instituted to eliminate the stenographic bottleneck. Examinations for stenographers are now being held twice a month in hundreds of cities from coast to coast.

To offset rumors of unpleasant living conditions in Washington, the Commission is pointing out in its posters a building program for constructing "thousands of apartments, dormitories and homes in Washington." Approximately 50 per cent of the qualified stenographers have been refusing offers of appointment in Washington, the Commission says.

Chicago in Drive to Speed Up Industries in War Production

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — There's almost as much drama, and just as much patriotic fervor and inspiration, in the hustle and bustle of the stepped-up industrial mobilization that has followed this nation's involvement in the war, as in the actual military preparations. There is such military—and naval—preparation here, too, of course. Lots of it. But Chicago is fact becoming a hub of war production, and the call to arms is reflected in an intense industrial activity. There is here today an atmosphere electrified as much by this unselfish effort to help carry on the battle behind the lines as by the preparations of the armed forces.

More specifically, two parallel drives to get the utmost out of midwest industrial production facilities are under way.

On the one hand is the Chicago Ordnance District office, headed by Col. Donald Armstrong. It is his job to see that the fighting forces get every tank, every gun, every gun sight, every bit of steel, every piece of military equipment that the area is capable of producing—producing on anything but a "business as usual basis." It isn't exactly a "let the chips fall where they may" policy, but it's something like that. The main thing is production and supply.

Colonel Armstrong has just doubled the 60,000 square feet of office space he's been occupying over in the First National Bank Building in order to handle the new business. It is figured that within the next few months, maybe the next few weeks, this ordnance district will be called upon to handle an additional billion dollars worth of orders for direct war goods, bringing the total to over a billion and a half.

On the other hand, equally important, and perhaps more directly and immediately interesting to the man on the street, is the work of what is called the conversion division of the Office of Production Management.

This Chicago area is to be organized by Alex Taub, chief of the section, as a sort of test area for a new plan of distributing war orders among small manufacturers. In other words, it's Mr. Taub's job not only to push along production, but to see to it that in the process the small manufacturer gets his share, that the basic industrial economy isn't shot to pieces by the pressure of the emergency.

The plan is still in the formative stages and won't be fully under way maybe for a week or so, but the main idea is to organize Chicago's 3,000 small plants—those employing from 50 to 2,000 men—into 100 defense manufacturing groups. Each group will center—on paper—around a larger plant which can act as the prime contractor. The smaller ones will take on the manufacturing or processing of parts for this prime contractor. This of course has been done in the past, but now it will be officially oriented and supervised.

There can be no waste motions, says Mr. Taub, and at the same time there must not be too much sacrifice of small businesses, which otherwise might have to close down. Even as it is, those plants which can't be fitted into defense production and are not essential for non-defense production will be asked to transfer as much of their personnel and facilities as is possible over into the defense set-up.

For one thing, it is hoped to provide some sort of war work for every employer or every plant with metal working machines available. Meanwhile, factories are divided into six classes, ranging from those small plants at the bottom which can't be used for defense work, to the large prime contractors.

It will be part of Mr. Taub's job also to find substitutes, where necessary and possible, for strategic materials. Shell fuses, for instance, may be made from die castings or moulded plastics, instead of aluminum.

Floyd B. Odlum, head of the OPM contract division, is keeping a sharp eye on this Chicago experiment, and will see that it is applied elsewhere if it works out well, as is now confidently expected by the staff here after conferences with Chicago manufacturers.

Chicago before the Japanese attack had protested that it wasn't getting enough defense contracts. It was pointed out that the State of Illinois, for instance, in November had received less in such contracts than Michigan, California, Ohio, Pennsylvania, or New York. Of course much of the $24,533,334,000 total involved in such work at that time was being spent on ships, airplanes, and on heavy goods turned out best on the coasts and by the automobile plants in Michigan.

Anyway now the rush of manufacturers to Colonel Armstrong's deep-seated confidence in the ability of the nation's industrial machine to outproduce any combination of aggressor nations. Call it pride or smugness or what you will, it is based on a keen knowledge of the details of this business of production.

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TODAY IS THE BIRTHDAY OF
Louis Pasteur
Famous French Scientist
1822-1895
★
Louis Pasteur, French biological chemist and pathologist, is considered one of the greatest scientists who ever lived. He contributed important discoveries to nearly every branch of science.
The secret of this success was self-sacrifice and devotion to a worthwhile object.
MAKE A SAVINGS ACCOUNT THE FIRST STEP IN YOUR PROGRAM
1942 CHRISTMAS CLUB NOW OPEN!
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Chandler's
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As featured in Mademoiselle

"Year Rounder" 1942
a Dashing Young Casual
1.98
The hat with a flourish, in delightful colors for match-mating. It's the type of casual that leads a double life . . grand with "tailoreds," smart with dressy clothes! Note the dashing tilted brim, turned-up hand shirred back, pleated band! 21½-23.
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• Kelly • Dark green • Grey • Beige
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Chandler & Co., Boston, Mass.
Please send me ..... "Year Rounder" 1942
..... color ..... size, at 1.98: Charge ☐ Cash ☐ C.O.D. ☐
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Address .....
Boulevard Hat Shop, Street Floor

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

University Women Seen Stabilizing Factor

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Women's Club Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

The American Association of University Women should serve as a stabilizing influence during the war emergency as well as give the patriotic service of its members in active defense work, Dr. Helen C. White, its newly-elected President, told the Boston Branch today. Dr. White, who is here for the holidays from Madison, Wisconsin, where she is a member of the State University faculty, addressed a luncheon meeting of the Branch held at the College Club.

One of the remarkable things the English have done has been to carry on in education and other such fields despite bombs and the heavy drain on financial resources and personnel, Dr. White pointed out. She added that this country must do the same.

To Continue Various Lines

The A. A. U. W., she said, will continue its work in education with emphasis on adult education. Through the Washington (D. C.) Branch, classes have recently been organized for men in that section who were rejected in the draft because they failed to pass the literacy test, she said, giving an example of the kind of work there is opportunity to do and its patriotic import.

The A. A. U. W. will also continue its fellowship program, she told the Boston members, training women in basic research. Already, valuable contributions of research in varied fields have been made by women holding the Association's fellowships, she said.

The Association will encourage branches to continue their international relations study groups, thus helping to produce an informed and therefore intelligent public opinion "not only for war but in the battle for the peace," said Dr. White.

Other projects she expects to be continued are the nursery school studies; work in art and literature and the re-education of some of the distinguished professional women of other countries who are now in America as refugees and are unable to work in their own fields.

Dr. White told the Boston women that the Association had sent aid to university women in Shanghai and Palestine and more recently to Honolulu and Manila. It has made contributions to British war relief through the British Association of University Women, she said, "and it is amazing how much is accomplished with the modest contributions we send."

Seeks New Ways to Serve

She is much concerned over the situation coming about in many communities as a result of sudden transition in their industries from commercial to defense production and over conditions that will result after the war from the shift back again. "This," said Dr. White, "is a problem that the A. A. U. W. can profitably study and be ready to help to solve. We should watch constantly," she declared, "for new opportunities for service. We must be a stabilizing influence but a constantly alert and responsive one. We must be ready to put forth our effort to maintain central values under conditions in which these won't be taken for granted or be easy to maintain."

Dr. White spent Christmas with her mother, Mrs. John White of Roslindale, and goes Monday to Indianapolis to attend a meeting of the Modern Language Association, before which she will discuss "The Relation of Art and Literature."

At the head table with her today were Dean Bernice Cronkhite of Radcliffe College, former National President of the A. A. U. W.; Mrs. Gaston Summers, President of the Boston Branch, and Miss Beatrice Woodman, President of the College Club.

By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Helen C. White

University of Wisconsin woman who is the new president of the American Association of University Women. She addressed today a luncheon meeting of the Boston Branch, at the College Club on Commonwealth Avenue.

'Peacedale,' Christmas Village, Is Visited by Thousands

Yesterday more than 18,000 visitors had already been welcomed at "Peacedale," the miniature village set up in South Carver, Mass., each holiday season by Mr. and Mrs. Ellis D. Atwood as their Christmas greeting to the community.

All day and well into the night, cars lined the road to South Carver and grown-ups and children to see the village which is like a Christmas oard come to life. Each year since 1934 Mr. and Mrs. Atwood have set up such a little village, varying it and adding new features annually. It is on the grounds of their home, with ample parking space on the lot adjoining and young men dressed in white suits, green shirts and white caps with green visors on hand to guide the cars as they edge their way in and out.

There is also a "warming house" where guests may warm themselves at two large fireplaces and sign the guest books.

The village this year includes the village store, a church with a light in its steeple and chimes ringing out from it; a railroad train that comes dinging around the corner every so often; homey little houses, one with the wash out on the line, chickens and even an amusing little family of skunks making their way up the hill.

Printed Greetings

The Christmas village has added significance as those who visit it read Mr. and Mrs. Atwood's holiday greetings and welcome, on little leaflets which are in boxes above the guest books with he sign: "Take One." They read:

"It is with pleasure and sincere holiday greetings that we again welcome you to South Carver, to help us enjoy and respect this season of the year.

"With world conditions in the most deplorable state that they have ever been, we are earnestly trying to recall the times when our country prospered and grew on the basis of love, unselfishness, earnest endeavor and spiritual guidance.

"'Peacedale,' we hope, will in some measure, depict those times. May we take you into our confidence by revealing the life of an early American community?

"Before you, 'Peacedale's' general store is about ready to close for the night. Elder Wrighteous is holding forth on a general theme of the Golden Rule as applied to business and government. As he emphasizes his point with his cane, Abner Worker, the owner of the store, nods his head in agreement, while Ephram Jenrus placidly offers no protest. By this token of co-operation, the store has prospered and its success has been reflected in the entire village.

Welcome at the Inn

"The village inn opens its doors with a genuine hospitality to all seeking companionship on an equal level. Here, strangers are received and feted so that they are made to feel that they are a part of the community.

"The church with its community-spirited parson is the motivating force in shaping the destiny of 'Peacedale.' As midnight approaches for worship on this holiday eve, the townsfolk may be seen on their way to thank God for their good fortune in being an integral part of a free and rugged land. This spiritual guidance is reflected in their everyday life.

"As the midnight train steams up to the station to drop its precious load of those returning home for the holidays, Santa Claus rounds the turn from 'Tranquil Hollow' to gladden the hearts of children and grownups who have so justly merited his reward for their honest living.

"The peace and quiet, the unselfish and co-operative way of living is something that we must not lose sight of in these days of greed, stress and the fight for unmitigated power.

"God preserve the American way of living as laid down to us by our forefathers."

British Sailors Had Christmas Dinner

Every British sailor in the port of Boston was invited into some home for dinner on Christmas Day, and there were more invitations received than there were sailors to accept them, according to the British War Relief Society. The citizens of Boston cannot do enough for these welcome guests and have taken them wholesale into their hearts and homes for the duration of their stay, according to officials of the Society. Many of the sailors have taken lodgings in private homes while their ships are being repaired at the several yards and a number of others have put up at the Union Jack Club.

Joe Goldin, general manager of the Jessie Mathews show, "The Lady Comes Across," at the Shubert Theater, telephoned the British War Relief Society on Dec. 23 to say that if the Society would send a representative with 50 sailors, both Tuesday and Wednesday nights, they could see the show without charge for admission. Thus 100 British sailors had a chance to see the play featuring a favorite actress from home. No special publicity was given the event, at the request of Mr. Goldin.

The British War Relief Society itself gave a large but informal Christmas party for the men on the evening of Dec. 22. There was dancing and an impromptu floor-show, for which the music was furnished by a five-piece orchestra made up of officers from a British ship who have become enthusiasts on the subject of American swing. The chief engineer provided an excellent "hot-trumpet," the ship's doctor was at the piano. There was a large Christmas tree bearing gifts for each man which were individually donated by friends of the Society who had wrapped them in gay paper and tinsel. The men were reluctant to leave even after the singing of the British and United States national anthems, and in the end they all linked hands and sang "Auld Lang Syne."

Portland Borrows But Rate Is Up

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 27 (AP)—The City of Portland yesterday borrowed $1,000,000 and figured the $3,706 interest was a "good bargain," even though it was about six times that paid for a similar loan a year ago.

The increased discount interest rate—.45 per cent—City officials said, reflected disturbed world conditions. A year ago the $1,000,000 cost only $594.

The successful bidder was the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company of New York City. The funds will be used for 1942 expenses and will be repaid from next year's tax collections.

Events Among Women's Clubs On Calendar for Next Week

Tomorrow

Camp Nampatuck Reunion—Sponsored by State organization of King's Daughters and Sons. Hotel Statler, Boston, 3:30 to 7 p. m.

Monday

Sweet Briar Alumnae Day—Refreshments and reunion at College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, 4:30.

Junior League—"Racketty Packetty House," a play for children, at the Peabody Playhouse, 357 Charles Street, Boston, matinee 2:30 p. m.

Tuesday

Minute Men Chapter, D. A. R.—Christmas party, Y. W. C. A., Clarendon Street, Boston. Luncheon 12:30, business meeting at 2 o'clock.

Sharon Fortnightly Club—Meeting and talk by Dr. Vivian T. Pomeroy on "How to Have a Happy New Year." Odd Fellows Hall, Chestnut Street, 2:30 o'clock.

Junior League—"Racketty-Packetty House," a play for children in the Peabody Playhouse, 357 Charles Street, Boston. Morning and afternoon performances.

Thursday

Paul Revere Chapter, D. A. R.—Meeting at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Friday

Waltham Woman's Club—Regular meeting. Radio Day, Hovey Memorial, 2:15 p. m.

Friday Club of Everett—Meeting addressed by Philip Cummings, "Youth of the Old and New World"; 2 o'clock.

Woburn Woman's Club—Meeting addressed by James R. Turnbull on "Present and Future Uses of Plastics"; 2:30 o'clock, vestry of First Congregational Church.

Cantabrigia Club—Meeting, including illustrated lecture, "A Trip Through the South." Clubhouse, 2 o'clock.

Hartford in Midst of Gaiety Prepares to Meet Air Raids

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 27—While Christmas lights adorned the streets and crowds of shoppers jammed downtown stores, a committee of serious engineers and architects met in Hartford one evening this week to designate buildings which could be used as air-raid shelters. In the near future, Hartford will find that some of its downtown stores, banks and insurance company offices are to be public shelters from bomb attack.

They will not be comparable to the underground shelters of London, nor the subways of Moscow. There will be no new excavation undertaken for the present. But "reasonably safe" buildings will be marked with signs and proprietors of the buildings will be expected to keep them available to the public. The buildings will be chosen from a preliminary list of 293 buildings of fire-resistant construction, drawn up by Philip W. Scheide, Secretary of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Scheide and Walter S. Paine, Manager of the Engineering and Inspection Division of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, were designated to prepare the final list of shelters.

Connecticut Alert

Conscious of its closeness to the coast and the great military value of its war industries, Connecticut is taking seriously the matter of air-raid shelters, air-raid warnings and practice blackouts. A uniform alarm and all-clear signal, to be sounded on whistles and sirens, has been announced. Arrangements are being made for sand piles in cities where householders may obtain sand for use in putting out incendiary bombs. Wardens are being supplied with arm bands, indicating their official position. Newspapers advertising offers blackout paint and various devices for shading windows. The New Britain Common Council has adopted an ordinance giving air-raid wardens wide authority in the event of raids. The State Prison at Wethersfield has made plans to shut off its floodlights and keep lights within the prison at a minimum during blackout periods.

Restless Prisoners

Warden Ralph H. Walker reports that the war has made his prisoners "restless." Most of them are men of draft age. Many of them would gladly enlist if they could be freed to do so. But no pardons are being granted for war service. The Army does not want convicted felons. Individual prisoners have volunteered to roll bandages, do typing or any other jobs that will assist the defense effort. The warden has enough work already planned to keep them busy, but will add defense jobs if the help of the prisoners is needed.

Check Liquor Licenses

The State Liquor Commission wants to know the citizenship status of all employees of liquor establishments. Many licenses are held by aliens, some by nationals of enemy countries.

Nickel Shine Goes

The five-cent shine is gone. Hartford bootblacks, organized in the Boys' Bootblack Association, voted to charge a dime. "Higher cost of living," was the reason, they said.

Sunday Work OK—If

It's all right to work on Sunday in Connecticut, if it's for defense. Gov. Robert A. Hurley has announced that the State will grant permits for Sunday work to all defense industries. The State has a perfectly good law, which no court has overruled, prohibiting Sunday work and the Attorney General, not long ago, ruled that the Governor had no authority to wiave the law. Now the situation is different. The Attorney General concurred in the recent announcement.

The State Guard, which patrols back alleys around defense plants, and marches up and down on frosty nights, at important bridges, is costing the State $5,000 a day in wages and upkeep. Twelve hundred men are on duty. Some others, called for duty when they found it extremely inconvenient to leave their jobs, are sorry they signed up, and are seeking deferments.

Miss Hepburn Aids Red Cross Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Red Cross organization needed a radio speaker to stump for it in its appeal for funds and the problem was solved on the city's sidewalks.

Former Mayor Walter E. Batterson, chairman of the campaign, met actress Katherine Hepburn, home for the holidays, on the street and in a moment's interview arranged the radiocast.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

12:45 WMEX 1510kc
For Monday, Dec. 29
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program For Sunday, Dec. 28

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday Dec. 29

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (19.70mc and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.74mc-25.6m)
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak music.
6:30 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch Sailors.
7:00 p.m.—Brazilian News in Portuguese.
7:15 p.m.—Concert in Brazil.
7:45 p. m.—World News in Spanish.
8:00 p. m.—Symphonic Hour (Spanish and English Announcements).

For Sunday, Dec. 28 (9.70mc or 11.79mc 25.4m))
2:00 p. m.—Norwegian Good-Will Program.
2:30 p. m.—France Forever Program.
2:45 p. m.—French Canada Speaks to France.
3:00 p. m.—Albanian Good-Will Program.
3:30 p. m.—Lutheran Church Program in German, English and Scandinavian.
4:30 p. m.—Poetry, Readings, Music.
5:00 p.m.—Devotional Period, Presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
5:30 p. m.—Rambles in South America with the Vagabond Traveler (recorded).
6:00 p. m.—Candlelight Music.

WBOS (11.87kc, 25.6m)
3:55 p. m.—News in Spanish.
4:00 p. m.—Classical Music.
4:30 p. m.—Defense News (Portuguese).
4:45 p.m.—Broadway Melodies.
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
5:15 p. m.—"Golden Glow."
5:30 p. m.—Music Appreciation (Portuguese).
6:00 p. m.—News in English.
6:15 p. m.—Closing Stocks (English).
6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air (English).
6:45 p. m.—News & Comments (English).
7:00 p.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—Music to Read By (Portuguese).
8:00 p. m.—Metropolitan Opera, Delibes's "Lakme."
11:00 p. m.—Moonlight Music.

For Sunday, December 28
3:55 p. m.—News in Spanish.
4:00 p. m.—Out Today (Spanish).
4:30 p. m.—Defense News (Portuguese).
4:45 p. m.—Broadway Melodies.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony (Portuguese Commentary).
6:00 p. m.—WBOS News Room of the Air (English).
6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air (English).
6:45 p. m.—"Musical Interlude"; "Made in America."
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—First Piano Quartet.
7:30 p. m.—Musical Courier.
7:45 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:00 p. m.—America Thinks (Spanish).
8:15 p. m.—Great Voices of Victor.
8:30 p. m.—American Aviation (Spanish).
8:45 p. m.—Inter-American Rhythms.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Metropolitan Auditions.
9:45 p. m.—Modern Harmonies.
10:00 p. m.—News in English.
10:15 p. m.—Quarter Hour Classics.
10:30 p. m.—Organ Recital (Dick Leibert).
10:30 p. m.—"Stamp Journal" (English).
10:45 p. m.—"I'm an American."
11:00 p. m.—Radio City Music Hall.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:35 p. m.—News and commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

London—5:30 p. m.—"Calling the West Indies." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—War commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—7:15 p. m.—J. B. Priestley's Notebook. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—7:45 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—8:15 p. m.—"Starlight." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—"Lights of London." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Budapest—9:25 p. m.—News in English; Hungarian Folk Songs. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Moscow—9:30 p m.—English period. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—News. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—Music of Britain. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Marimba. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

Sunday, December 28

Sydney—4:35 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

London—5:30 p. m.—Calling the West Indies. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—War commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—6:15 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—6:00 p. m.—News in English. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:15 p. m.—Religious Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—7:45 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—7:55 p. m.—"Thank You, America!" GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—9:30 p. m.—News in English. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.

Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Concert: Opus 35 in D Major, Tschaikowsky. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

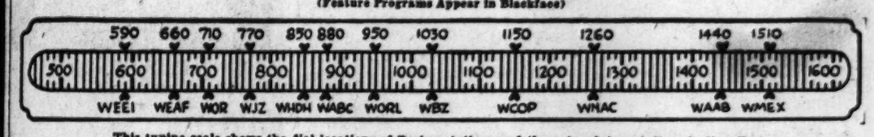
London—10:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—News. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00 Theater of Today:	News; "Man on the	"Musical Roundup"	Student Radio Club	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15 Jo Ann Sayers	Farm"	Walter Kidder, songs	Student Radio Club	Town Crier
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	"Call to Youth"	"Italian Melodies"	Francine: popular music
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour; speakers; orch.	Matinee in Rhythm	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 News	Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Dept. of Agriculture	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 Radio Bulletin	Farm and Home Hour	George and Dixie, songs	Chick Mauthe's Orch.	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 Science Adventures.	"What's on the Air"	Hits and Bits	Network Orchestra	Ann Bromberg, soprano
1:45 Sports Preview	War News	Hits and Bits	Network Orchestra	Short Story Editor
2:00 News: Of Men and	Metropolitan Opera:	Shrednik's String En-	Tex Fletcher	Military Marches
2:15 Books; guest	Delibes' "Lakme," with	semble	North - South football	Military Marches
2:30 Musical Showcase	Lily Pons, Irra Petina,	Orchestra and vocalists	game	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:45 Musical Showcase	Raoul Jobin, Ezio Pinza;	Orchestra and vocalists	North - South football	Five Star News
3:00 Country Journal	Wilfred Pelletier, con-	'Defense & Your Dollar'	game	Sports Results
3:15 Country Journal	ductor	Marcia Rice, songs	North - South football	Sports Results
3:30 N. E. to the Colors.	Metropolitan Opera:	"Campus Capers"; orch.;	game	Sports Results
3:45 N. E. to the Colors.	Delibes' "Lakme," with	organ; songs	North - South football	Sports Results
4:00 Matinee at Meadow-	Lily Pons, Irra Petina,	Music; 'Melodic Strings'	game	Sports Results
4:15 brook	Raoul Jobin, Ezio Pinza,	Sports Program	North - South football	Sports Results
4:30 News; Matinee at	Wilfred Pelletier, con-	"Week-End Whimsy"; va-	game	Jay Burnett, songs
4:45 Meadowbrook	ductor	riety show	North-South game	Melody Mirror
5:00 Cleveland Symphony	Glen Miller's Serenade	Dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15 Orchestra; Artur	Glen Miller's Serenade	Design for Dancing	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30 Rodzinski, con-	Glen Miller's Serenade	Dramatic sketch	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 ductor	Glen Miller's Serenade	Dramatic sketch	Sports Matinee	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; Music Interlude	News Service	Dinner Concert	Defense; Dance Time
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier
5:30 Elmer Davis	Sports Digest; Defense	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	News Review	Musical Rendezvous	Memory Lane	Sports reports
7:00 'People's Platform':	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	News Commentator	Dance Orchestra
7:15 informal discussion	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"It's Dance Time"	Five Star News
7:30 Jobs for Defense	Little Ol' Hollywood	Grand Ole Opry	"Confidentially Yours"	Dance Music
7:45 Jobs for Defense	Little Ol' Hollywood	Grand Ole Opry	"Inside of Sports"	Circle C Ranch Boys
8:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Frontline Headlines	Knickerbocker Playhouse	"The Green Hornet":	Ethelbert Nevin's Music
8:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Knickerbocker Playhouse	mystery drama	recorded
8:30 "Hobby Lobby"; D.	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	"Truth or Consequences":	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Les Sweetland, songs
8:45 Elman, m. c.; News	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	quiz program	News Service	E. Coppersmith, piano
9:00 "Your Hit Parade":	Headlines of 1941	National Barn Dance:	"The Battle of Gettys-	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Headlines of 1941	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	burg": Col. Robert R.	cal Album
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	Headlines of 1941	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	McCormick, speaker;	Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	Headlines of 1941	Orchestra	orchestra	cal Album
10:00 Serenade"; music	Carmen Cavallero's Orch.	Sports; Newsreel	Cedric Foster, News	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	Carmen Cavallero's Orch.	Studio Program	Dance Orchestra	Sterling Young's Orch.
10:30 Olga Coehlo, songs.	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Dramatic Sketch	Dance Orchestra	U. S. Marine Band
10:45 News; Sports	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Dramatic Sketch	Don Bovay, songs	Charlie Barnett's Orch.
11:00 Talk; Dance	News; Music	News Service	Basketball Game; Music	Dance Orchestra
11:15 Time; Howard	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Local News; Songs	News; Talk	The Alpineers
11:30 Jones' Or.; Harry	Val Olman's Orchestra	Postviews: "Portrait of	Rodeo: vocalists; come-	"Day's End"; music
11:45 James' Orchestra	Val Olman's Orchestra	a Lady"; interviews	dians; Stu Wilson, m. c.	"Day's End"; news

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00 News; Louise Wil-	European News; Music	European News; Organ	Radio Carollers	
8:15 cher, organist	Piano Trio	Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:30 "Uncle Elmer's Song	News Service	Petite Musicale	"Melody Market"	
8:45 Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Melody Market"	
9:00 The World Today	"European Situation"	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Orchestral program
9:15 "From the Organ	"Coast to Coast on a	"Deep River Boys"	nade"	Religious Service
9:30 Loft." J. Mattfield	Bus"; children's pro-	"Words and Music"	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious Service
9:45 Gypsy Caravan	gram	"Words and Music"	nade"	Religious Service
10:00 Church of the Air	"Musical Millwheel"	Uncle Bob; children's	Musical Album	Religious Service
10:15 Church of the Air	"Fantasy in Melody"	program	Musical Album	"Music in the Modern
10:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires"; quartet	"Thrills and Romance"	Musical Album	Manner"
10:45 Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires"; quartet	Vin and Vilma, songs	Tremont Temple Baptist	Gilbert and Sullivan op-
11:00 News; Vera Brod-	News; Musicale	St. Paul's Services	Church Service	eretta: "Pirates of
11:15 sky, pianist	Piano Duo	St. Paul's Services	Tremont Temple Baptist	Penzance"
11:30 Trinity Church	Revue in Miniature	St. Paul's Services	Church Service	Gilbert and Sullivan:
11:45 Trinity Church	Joseph Bonnet, organist	St. Paul's Services	Tremont Temple Service	"Pirates of Penzance"
12:00 News Service	Foreign Policy Talks	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News
12:15 Piano Parade	"I'm an American"	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	"Music in Romance"
12:30 Salt Lake City	Music Hall: Symphony	Emma Otero, soprano; H.	"Italian Melodies"	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
12:45 Tabernacle Choir	Orchestra; soloists	L. Spitalny's Orchestra	"Italian Melodies"	World in Fantasy"
1:00 Beacon St. Window	Music Hall: Symphony	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby
1:15 Phil Saltman, piano	Orchestra; soloists	Religious program	Cafe Continental	Ossofsky's Orchestra
1:30 Invitation to Learn-	Newsroom of the Air	"The World Is Yours"	The Lutheran Hour:	and Morris Goldberg,
1:45 ing: speakers	Allen Roth's Symphony	dramatization	speaker; chorus	baritone
2:00 Spirit of '42	Great Plays: "The	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Irving Ceasar, songs	Question-Answer Period.
2:15 Spirit of '42	Taming of the Shrew";	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Hollywood Reporter	Songs of the Range
2:30 The World Today	Barrett H. Clark, nar-	Round Table Discussion	"National D Quiz Club"	Christian Science Pro-
2:45 The World Today	rator	Round Table Discussion	"National D Quiz Club"	gram: talk; music
3:00 New York Philhar-	"Wake Up, America"	"Chats About Dogs": sk.	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:15 monic Symphony	"Wake Up, America"	H. V. Kaltenborn	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:30 Dimitri	"Wake Up, America"	"Listen, America"	W. Disney's Song Parade	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:45 Mitropoulos, conductor	"Wake Up, America"	"Listen; America"	"Castles in the Air"	Zelma Larsson's Music
4:00 New York Philhar-	News; Mastersingers	"Musical Brazil": music	"Reviewing Stand": aus-	Religious Program
4:15 monic Symphony	Tony Wons	Moment Musicale	pices Northwestern Un.	Religious Program
4:30 Andre Kostelanetz'	"Behind the Mike": in-	"The Shadow": drama	"Defense Varieties":	Al Rawley's Wild Azaleas
4:45 Or.; Kenny Baker	terviews; orchestra	"The Shadow": drama	speakers; orchestra	Al Rawley's Wild Azaleas
5:00 Family Hour: G.	Moylan Sisters, songs	Metropolitan Auditions:	'I Hear America Singing'	Religious Program
5:15 Swarthout; Rosa	Olivio Santora, yodeler	soloists; talks; orch.	'I Hear America Singing'	Religious Program
5:30 Graham; chorus	Wheeling Steelmakers:	Comedy Drama	Young People's Church	Religious Program
5:45 Wm. Shirer's News	variety show	Comedy Drama	of the Air: speaker	Religious Program
6:00 Theater: Ellen	"Barrel of Fun": variety	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Double or Nothing";	News; Music
6:15 Craig, James Drew	show; C. Ruggles, m. c.	prano; violin and organ	guest, Frank Forrest	Irish Melodies
6:30 "Melody Ranch":	News Commentators	News Service	"Adventures of Bulldog	Religious Program
6:45 Gene Autry; Music	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt	Popular Music	Drummond": drama	Religious Program
7:00 Dramatizations	National Vespers	Jack Benny, M. Living-	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:15 Public Affairs	National Vespers	stone, "Rochester"; or.	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:30 Guild Theater:	Captain Flagg and	"Bandwagon": Tony	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45 'Long Engagement'	Sergeant Quirt	Pastor's Orchestra	'1941 in Review': Drama-	of Quincy: Rev. Frank
8:00 Helen Hayes: "The	Religious Program	Edgar Bergen; guest	tizations; Cedric Foster,	C. Hageman
8:15 Lady Eve"	Religious Program	comedy; orchestra	narrator	Central Baptist Church
8:30 Crime drama and	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family":	"1941 in Review"	Classical Album
8:45 jury; Elmer Davis	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:00 Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George Harris' Orchestra
9:15 Hour: Sir Thomas	"The Parker Family"	Round": musicale	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George Harris' Orchestra
9:30 Beecham, cond.;	"Dear John"; drama	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	We Believe In Our Com-
9:45 Risë Stevens, sop.	Dinah Shore, songs; or.	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	munity
10:00 "Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Herbie Kay's Orches-	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
10:15 It": quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest soloists	tra: News	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
10:30 News; Defense	"Good Will Hour": John	'Sherlock Holmes': Basil	"Keep 'Em Rolling":	Five Star News
10:45 J. Sears Presents	J. Anthony, director	Rathbone; Nigel Bruce	variety program	U. S. Army Recruiting
11:00 Headlines, Bylines	News; Music	News Service	Air-Raid Talk	Dance Digest
11:15 Columbia Workshop	Music You Want	Local news; Music	Dance Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:30 Columbia Workshop	Music You Want	"Author's Playhouse":	'Answering You': British	Day's End: Music
11:45 Johnny Long's Or.	Music You Want	dramatization	Govt. Official Program	Day's End: News

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00 Popular Music	Home Forum talk	"Mary Marlin": sketch	News commentator	The Texas Drifter
11:15 'Man I Married': sk.	Defense; Music; News	"Right to Happiness"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Letter-Quest"
11:30 "Bright Horisons"	Band; News; K. Ivers	"The Bartons": sketch	Melody Strings	Al Perry's Surf Riders
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Music; Cowboy songs	"David Harum": sketch	Organ Recital	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News, Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	Rhythm Revue; Sports
12:15 "Big Sister": sk.	"Judy and Jane"	Organ Recital	Agricultural talk	Town Crier
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	"Italian Melodies"	Popular Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	Radio Playhouse: drama	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	Musical Mailbox
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	Musical Roundup	"Government Girl"	Musical Mailbox
1:45 "Road of Life"	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell"	Organ Recital: songs
1:30 Vic and Sade, sk.	War News	Marjorie Mills Hour	Organ, Piano, Soloist	Dramatic sketches
2:00 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	'Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Military Marches
2:15 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"The Mystery Man"	Network Orchestra	Military Marches
2:30 Fletcher Wiley

Extension of Main Channel in Boston Harbor to Mystic Docks Sought

Granite State's Dream City That Never Came True

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H. — War has brought an end to many a city. Today, the University of New Hampshire discloses the story of a New Hampshire city which long ago fell into discard because of war—although not a single shell dropped within its boundaries.

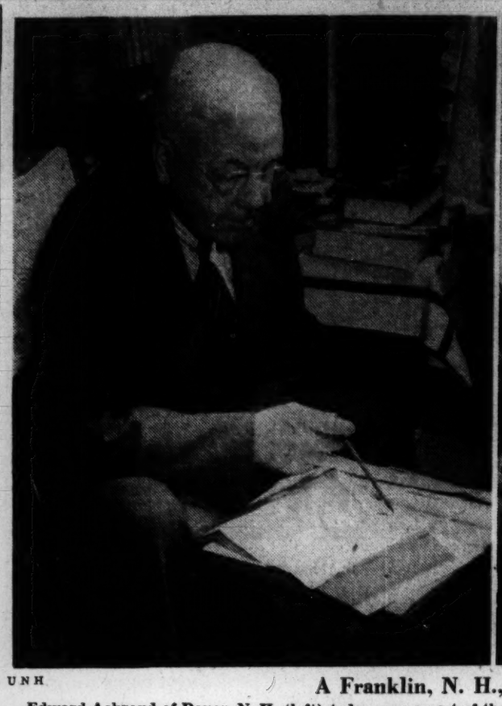
The city is Franklin, New Hampshire—not the Franklin of Merrimack County in the central part of the State, but a Franklin which never grew beyond a well-executed drawing and a charter of incorporation; a city which is not to be found on any modern map; a city once planned as an important New England seaport, yet which today is home only for a few residents and the University of New Hampshire Yacht Club.

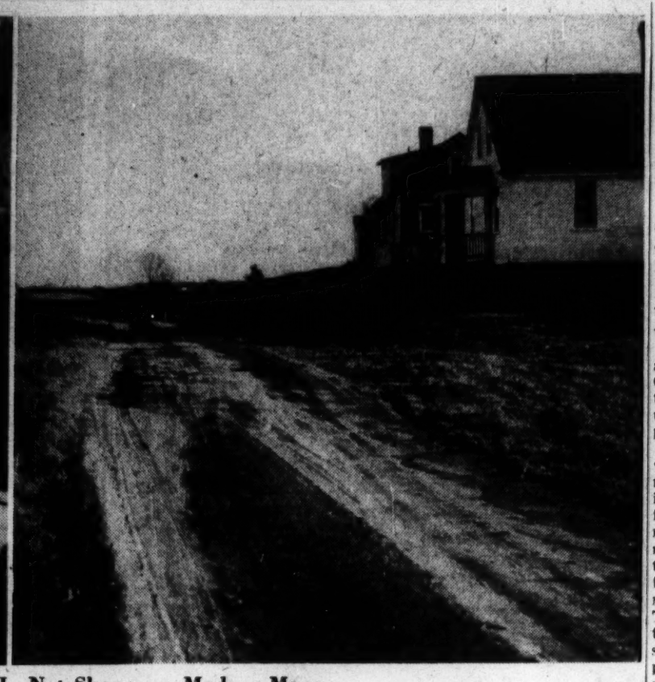
For the most part, the "city" is owned by Edward Ackroyd, businessman of Dover, N. H. Mr. Ackroyd has a strongbox full of legal documents and maps tell the story of Franklin City. Its boundaries are marked by the shores of Great Bay to the south and by Royal's Cove to the north. United States highway 4 is now one of its main streets. A half dozen miles away is Dover to the north and Portsmouth to the southeast.

Great Bay formed a natural harbor, deep enough for ocean-going sailing craft, sheltered from the sweeping winds, and almost perfectly ice free. New Hampshire was a growing state during the late years of the 18th century, and its goods were being sent to the sea for transport. Today all the boats that tie up in the harbor are those of the University of New Hampshire's Yacht Club, tiny 16-foot sailing sloops.

Franklin City's fathers, who included Ebenezer Thompson of Durham, grandfather of the university's greatest benefactor, were much ahead of the times in city planning. In days when community planning was little known they drafted detailed maps of city blocks, apportioning house lots to all interested persons. Original maps dated 1796 show plans for a park, a court house, a meeting house, a public library, and even a state house, the latter a symbol of optimism indicating that it was believed that Franklin city might some day be important enough to be the state capital. A dozen piers were to stretch into the waters. One hundred thirty-seven house lots faced on 14 streets.

The war of 1812 did much to injure American shipping. One of the hardest hit sections was northern New England. And shipping, because of dangers on the high seas, disappeared entirely from Great Bay. With it went all plans for the bare beginnings of this New Hampshire community. Prospective homebuilders drifted away. Merchants went elsewhere. Behind them, they left only some well-executed drawings and a few cellar holes—all that remain of a city once planned as a State capital.





UNH

A Franklin, N. H., Not Shown on Modern Maps

Edward Ackroyd of Dover, N. H. (left) today owns most of the land where once it was hoped that New Hampshire's State Capital would be located. On the right is shown the dirt road which was planned as the main street of Franklin City. Although incorporated by the State Legislature in 1796, the city never grew beyond a detailed planning and a few houses. The war of 1812 brought an end to the project which today shelters only a few pleasure boats, including those of the University of New Hampshire Yacht Club.

Less Pomp and Ceremony Ordered at Launchings

Log of the Port of Boston

Extension of the 40-foot main ship channel of Boston harbor to Mystic docks, Charlestown, in order to assure access of big ships to the new piers to be built there by the State, is the object of a resolution just approved by the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and the House of Representatives, according to Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Introduced by Representative Thomas A. Flaherty (D) of Massachusetts, the resolution calls for a survey of Boston harbor, looking to extending the channel from its present terminating point opposite Commonwealth Pier No. 1, East Boston, past the Navy Yard to Mystic docks.

Plans of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works are understood to call for a substructure of the new piers capable of having a channel depth alongside of 40 feet. The last Legislature authorized the Department of Public Works to acquire by eminent domain the Boston & Maine Mystic Terminals, and the modernization of those piers, appropriating $4,700,000 for the project.

Less Pomp

Launching pomp and ceremony—a tradition among shipbuilders dating back to the early ages—has been ordered discontinued as a wartime measure on ships being constructed for the Untied States Maritime Commission. Actual naming of the vessels is allowable, the announcement of the Commission stated, but it will be limited to a simple and informal ceremony, with no reimbursement allowed shipbuilders for any expense incurred in connection with the launchings.

Expenditures by shipbuilders in connection with the construction of emergency cargo ships for "donations, gifts, and gratuities, including gifts to sponsors at vessel launchings," are specifically prohibited by the Commission.

Every hour is valuable and must be directed toward expedited ship construction, the Commission stated. Former ceremonies often have taken several hours and tended to delay work in the shipyards, it was pointed out. The Commission proposed to all shipyards and ship operators that the same policy be adopted in regard to merchant vessels which are being constructed by the Commission for private account.

Convention Planned

Plans are being made by the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Game for the convention of the North Eastern Fisheries Society, probably in May. It is the first time that the convention will have met in Maine and tentative plans are being considered to hold the sessions at the Poland Spring House.

Defense Board

Work for the Economic Defense Board will take priority over any and all other activities of the Boston office of the United States Department of Commerce, according to Harold P. Smith, regional manager. This reflects the order of the Department that "all functions of the Department of Commerce devoted to international economic affairs shall take their principal direction during the war from the Economic Defense Board."

Ocean Freight

Ocean freight service between Boston and New York, seriously curtailed by suspension of the daily service of the Eastern Steamship Lines, is to be augmented soon after the first of the year, when the United States Navigation Co., of New York, plans to establish a "contract" water freight service between the two cities. The motorship Big Chief, a former lighthouse tender, built in Philadelphia in 1897, has been purchased by the company and is now being prepared for active service. The company plans to handle commodities moving in volume for specific firms by contract. Andrew B. Sides & Co., Inc., of Boston, will be New England agents. Mr. Sides was affiliated with the Eastern Steamship Lines some years ago.

New York Service

Because the Government has taken over the white steamers Boston and New York, recently laid up by the Eastern Steamship Lines, after having been operated in the Boston-New York service, there is considerable doubt expressed in shipping circles as to when the daily Boston-New York passenger and freight service of the Eastern will be resumed. It was to start about March 1

Maritime News

With the view of making available, if possible, information as to vessel movements without interfering with national defense, Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, has urged the New York Maritime Association to sponsor a meeting in New York of all maritime news reporting agencies along the entire Atlantic seaboard. The meeting would be called to discuss and take appropriate action in connection with recent suspension of reporting vessel movements, ordered by the Government.

Leon Stone

Cantabrigia Club To Hear Lecture

Miss Mary C. Coburn, of the Lend-A-Hand Society of Boston, will deliver an illustrated lecture on "A Trip Through the South" as the feature of the next meeting of the Cantabrigia Club, Friday, January 2, in the clubhouse at 2 o'clock.

Mrs. William H. Field, chairman of the community service department of the club, is in charge of the program, and Mrs. Orlando Higgins is hostess at the tea which will follow.

U. S. War in the Pacific Area Sharply Hit as False Start

By Maj. T. H. Thomas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"We have, therefore, without doubt, a time of tribulation before us. In this same time, some ground will be lost which it will be hard and costly to regain."—Mr. Churchill: December 26.

British and American leaders are already at work on the task of concentrating our resources upon effective strategical efforts. These first weeks of war with Japan have certainly not made an encouraging beginning.

This sharp lash of the whip across our backs should at least provide the stimulus for a fairly drastic change, and for facing clearly and candidly the error of the course we have followed hitherto.

What has happened in the last three weeks at least makes plain the policy which can be counted on to lose the war in the Pacific.

We have had a good deal to say in regard to basic strategical errors in France and Poland. But in the history of this war, almost certainly, the false start we have made will stand out in a class by itself as an error in the initial disposition of forces.

The whole course of military history can hardly offer an example to beat it. The question of causes and responsibilities is still obscure, and the dramatic attack on Pearl Harbor has turned attention away from the critical issue.

But whatever the reasons, the result is painfully clear. Long before the attack came, our disposition of forces created for Japan the opportunity of striking with immense superiority of strength at the points chosen.

It gave the Japanese command the certainty of striking its enemies at their weakest point. As their course of action already shows, it gave them, rightly or wrongly, the feeling of certainty that the attack would be successful.

Sounded Signal

Above all, let us not plead the excuse that we were "unprepared." The occupation of Indo-China sounded the signal of alarm very long ago, and revealed clearly Japan's strategic objective.

The long interval since then has allowed full time for preparation;—we may never have so much time for meeting any future situation. It has long been proclaimed as a cardinal principle that the Navy is ready for instant action—and our naval and air forces in the Pacific area were strong enough to face those of Japan.

Had the issue been squarely faced, we could have had 200,000 troops in the Philippines long before December 7, 1941, when the Japanese declared war.

On that day, all but a trifling part of those forces were stationed not in the long threatened theater of war—but at Hawaii and points still further eastward.

The available strength would have been still greater if we had sent less aid to Britain and other countries already at war—and Mr. Churchill paid a generous tribute to our contribution to their stand against Hitler. But the planes and tanks thus delivered were not stripped from our forces in the Pacific; and aid to Britain has not depleted the trained man-power of the United States Army.

In the form it took, the Japanese attack could be conceived and planned, and delivered because of the fact that the American forces which might have faced and stopped it were some thousands of miles away. It is now being pressed home in reckless fashion with the certainty that these necessary reinforcements cannot be sent forward in time.

Kept Russia Out

No one knew better than our Government the situation which kept Russia out of the fray and held British reinforcements in other theaters of war. These known and compelling factors were reasons not for waiting or standing aloof, but for shifting strength to the western Pacific without delay. Ever since the collapse of France the country had realized that the rubber and tin of Malaya were a major point in our immediate "national interest."

Instead of being an unwanted and pointless liability, the defense of the Philippines had suddenly become essential to our own safety. The defense of the Philippines, also, had become an integral part of the common task of maintaining southeastern Asia against Japan.

By the old concept of strategy in the Pacific, Hawaii stood as our western outpost on guard against any approach to our shores. After June, 1940, when France collapsed, it suddenly became clear that this simple watch-dog conception belonged to a vanished pre-war world.

Assaults on California or the Panama Canal held out no terrors: the danger now facing us was that of being shut off from all the further shores of the Pacific. Against this danger, a fleet based on Hawaii was no better protection than coast artillery mounted at San Diego or Seattle.

Professional opinion was promptly aware of this reversal of the strategical problem in the Pacific area. A senior officer with a long and distinguished record of service in the East spoke out, six or eight months ago, in favor of shifting to the China Seas the planes and ships and submarines which would be out of the war if left in the eastern Pacific.

We read today of air squadrons patrolling California's coast—while at Luzon, in perfect security, Japanese transports lie at anchor close inshore, unloading troops at one landing place after another.

The issue was thus raised clearly and in public print, and in good time to take effective action. Congress and the country at large bear their due share of the blame for the present fiasco.

It would be inexcusable to throw out conjectures as to what happened or did not happen in official quarters, but it is fair to point out that so radical a change of policy could not be taken merely by orders from high military or naval officials.

At the beginning of 1941 the disposition of our forces in the Pacific rested on the old coast-defense conception based on Hawaii. A shaking free from this paralyzing status quo called for positive action on the part of the Administration, and the Government as a whole must share the present responsibility.

In the end, we have straddled between one thing and the other—retaining the mass of our forces away from the evident scene of action, while hurrying eastward at the last moment just enough troops to make a brave fight in an ineffectual sacrifice.

Without any thought in mind of the points just stated, President James Conant of Harvard went straight to the heart of the essential issue of our whole war policy: "If more guns and planes are required at Manila and Singapore, we should be willing to strip the defenses of nonmilitary objectives in San Francisco, Boston and New York. Far better that we in our cities 'take it' than deprive men at the fighting front of what they need."

Our Government long ago should have risen to this point of faith and clear perception. It is now far too late to provide with what they need the men now fighting at Manila—but it is not too late to abandon once for all a safe-deposit notion of the use of our military and naval resources.

The way to lose the war in the Pacific is to continue it along the lines already begun.

R. J. Keller

Preparing to Open War Fund Drive

This year the big drive for funds formerly known as the Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign will become the "War Fund" Campaign and include the Red Cross as one of the beneficiaries. Money contributed will go to the aid of the local Soldiers and Sailors Committee, the U. S. O., the Community Fund, and the Red Cross. This year's goal is $7,600,000, about $2,000,000 larger than that of last year. The picture shows Maynard Hutchinson (left), chairman of the United War Fund, welcoming Robert H. Hallowell, representative of the Red Cross, to Mr. Hallowell's new desk in the Fund headquarters.

Coast Guard Still Needs Men, Boats

Although recruits are virtually swamping the recruiting offices of the United States Coast Guard, and in a volume that is greater than can be handled without some delay, the number accepted is less than is needed.

A new call has just been issued, particularly urging men formerly in the service to re-enlist, and pointing out that this can be done at the same rating held at the time of discharge.

Many additional small boats are needed for patrol work and owners are appealed to in efforts to increase the fleet of the Coast Guard auxiliary.

Additional recruiting offices are to be opened at Fall River and at Springfield within a few days, it is announced.

Invention Display at Dublin Attests Industrial Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Irish inventions displayed at the First Exhibition of Inventions and Models, held for a week recently at the Dublin Mansion House, showed growing interest in mechanical devices which has proceeded side by side with Ireland's industrial progress. And the inventions themselves revealed the impress of wartime necessity.

Entries numbered 171. Of the 52 awards made, 30 went to Dublin City and County and 22 went to the provinces. Two essential features were demanded from the competitors—novelty and utility.

Strong sections were concerned with agricultural machinery, engineering, motors and cycles, building and construction, while—apart from inventions—a display was made of engineering and airplane models. The general section contained many novel ideas. A new frame for basket-making won a medal for a blind competitor—Thomas Burke. In this latter section, too, was a new device for sharpening razor blades, an improved ink well, and a method for making egg cups from sea shells.

A small circular cooking stove devised by Frederick Lizowski for the economical use of peat, in place of the now almost vanished coal and oil, was displayed just inside the entrance.

Wins Bronze Medal

This stove will burn a single sod of peat for hours and is designed on the slow combustion principle. It is portable—with an adjustable pipe chimney—and may be placed in a range or beside a fireplace. The inventor—who had experimented to solve the fuel problem for his own family—was rewarded with a bronze medal. Four other peat-burning grates or stoves were displayed. This attention to the use of peat indicates how close the exhibition was to everyday vital needs of the people.

In the agricultural section were 24 exhibits, which included many improvements to farm machinery. The inventors themselves demonstrated their models. Michael Kilroy of Newport—once a Dail deputy—was busy explaining the working of his one-way plow with a small model. Among the interested listeners was Premier Eamon de Valera.

The inventor claimed that his method saved space in the fields because it eliminated sweeping turns and wasteful ridges. By its help he could plow a hillside without digging into the subsoil as had been done for generations by the ordinary method. He could plow at an angle, leveling the hillside and putting back the soil where it was most needed.

Plow and Seed Dibbler

The man mentioned that he first got the idea through something he saw at a Spring Show industrial display at the Royal Dublin Society grounds. When he started to work this out—a task which occupied him for months—he did not know that other one-way plows were in use. But his method had proved light, cheap and efficient.

Next we listened to a Tipperary inventor of a seed dibbler which he worked by hand. By his method—using two dibblers at one time—he was able to sow two Irish acres a day with beet or mangel seed.

"You can do all that by hand?" asked an onlooker skeptically.

"It's surprising what you can do by hand," was the answer. The inventor picked up his dibbler and showed how he planted seeds at the required distance and depth while a small roller compressed the soil after the seed was planted. These agricultural inventions stressed economy in land and seed.

Maine Show Cancelled

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 27 (AP)—Agriculture Commissioner Carl R. Smith said here that the Maine Agricultural Trades Show, scheduled for Jan. 20, 21 and 22 in Lewiston, had been cancelled. The event was to have been staged in the Lewiston armory, a part of which is being used by Army men.

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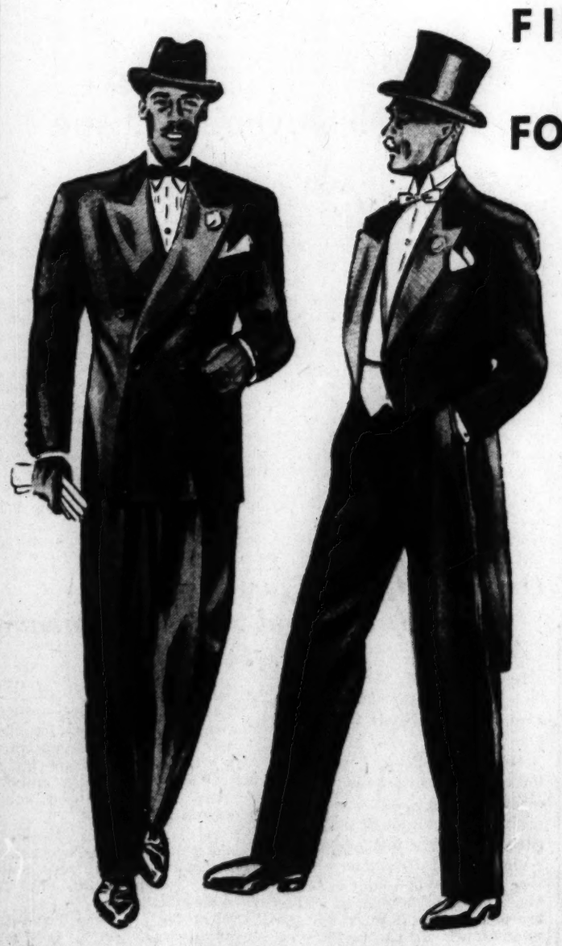

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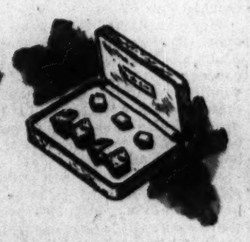

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Brazil Takes Military Steps To Further Insure Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Continuing actively with its war preparations, Brazil has taken a number of steps to insure its safety.

It is reported that the garrisons have been increased at São Paulo where there are large concentrations of Japanese and Italians and in Santa Catharina where the German population predominates. All leaves of absence for the military forces and the police have been cancelled. The President has formed a special corps to guard airports throughout the country. Censorship has been tightened and the pro-Axis press is now pretty well muzzled. Close watch is kept on the staff of the Transocean, the German news agency. Very likely this and the DNB will be closed entirely before long.

Some of the newspapers are urging that Brazil take even more positive steps. Most headlines are favorable to the Allies and against the Japanese. O Imparcial, a leading daily, said editorially that Japan is to blame for the entire world disaster since it started the wave of lawlessness by its invasion of Manchukuo. Had Japan's attack been leveled directly against Brazil instead of the United States, the reaction could not have been any more immediate or more decided.

Present Status

Brazil's position at the moment is that of a non-belligerent. Under this status Brazil will permit the United States to use all its facilities, both civil and military. American ships can use Brazilian ports, can stay as long as they wish, make repairs and even use the ports as bases of operation. The same applies to the use of airports. In other words, Brazil places its resources at the disposal of the United States.

But all of the newspapers are not satisfied even with this and some are urging that Brazil should make an actual declaration of war. Doubtless this step will be taken just prior to or shortly after the meeting of the Pan-American chancellors at Rio de Janeiro Jan. 15.

This meeting is receiving full attention at the moment by Brazilian officials and the press. Local papers would have liked to have Secretary of State Cordell Hull attend, but Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, who has been named to head the United States delegation, is well liked in Brazil and will be warmly received.

President Vargas will preside at the opening of the conference and it is assumed that on the following day Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha will be chosen permanent president. The meeting, so far as can be learned, will be rather informal round table discussions.

Insurance Rates

One immediate effect on Brazil of United States entry into the war is the increase in maritime insurance premiums. Coastwise rates, also, are up, thus giving some weight to local concern of possible concentrations of submarines at Dakar. Undoubtedly the danger does exist of attacks from submarines based at Dakar and from one or more German raiders which may be at large in the South Atlantic.

To insure a supply of raw material from the United States to Brazil's industries, American consuls throughout the country have asked the Federal Interventors (corresponding roughly to State Governors) to prepare reports of their minimum requirements for 1942. This action is appreciated by Brazilians.

Although it has been stated that the tonnage of American shipping to Brazil will be increased, it is probable that a shortage of material for Brazil will be the result of insufficient bottoms rather than the inability or unwillingness of the United States to supply what Brazilian factories require. Brazilian industrial production has been greatly stepped up, thus increasing the need for more and more supplies of raw material. Likewise, the United States is going to purchase more heavily from Brazil—manganese, crystal, coffee, cocoa, to mention a few items—so that there will be increased demands for ships from both sides.

Cedar Pipes Built in 1823 Uncovered in Alabama City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.—A pipe line of bored cedar logs once supplied citizens of this city with cool drinking water from its famous "Big Spring." This was revealed recently in excavating for a new unit to the city's waterworks system.

The old cedar logs, still perfectly sound, were installed in 1823 as a part of the city's first waterworks system. The logs were 10 feet long, bored through to a maximum diameter of three inches and hollowed and tapered for connections at the ends. In some places the cedar log pipe line was bound with iron hoops.

Huntsville's "Big Spring" around which its early history centers was discovered in 1805 by a man named John Hunt and it was 18 years later that the city contracted with one Hunter Peel, an English civil engineer, to furnish its residents "with good spring water to be conveyed in hydrants into a reservoir on the public square." The privilege was granted him for $1 and he was allowed to "cut necessary ditches and ruts in and through the streets, public square and other public grounds," but with the provision that he always "take care to leave or provide sufficient passways for passengers, wagons and other carriages."

Peel's first water plant consisted of an awkward wooden turbine, the cedar log pipe system and a "waterproof reservoir of good, thick plank, containing at least 1,000 cubic feet" on the public square. He passed on in 1830 and his cedar pipe system apparently went into the discard about 1836 when control of the water plant passed to Thomas and George Fern who agreed to build an improved reservoir, install "an iron pump" and began laying down "iron pipes" from the spring to the four corners of the public square. In 1854 the city purchased the city waterworks from the private owners and has from time to time since made extensions and improvements until it now has a modern pumping station and some 75 miles of cast iron pipe mains.

Water is still supplied from the Big Spring, located right in the heart of the city with a flow of 24,000,000 gallons of water daily or enough to supply several cities the size of Huntsville (population now about 25,000 persons). The water from the spring has an amazing purity and even today it is only chlorinated before being passed into the city mains.

The big spring is of inestimable civic value to the city as it draws thousands of tourists each year. During the drought of the past fall, which caused a power blackout in the South, many farmers hauled water from the spring's almost inexhaustible flow. The Government is building a $50,000,000 arsenal near the city and drinking water for the some 20,000 workers on this project was also hauled from the spring.

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On the Homefront—Practice Makes Perfect

Drive of Police on Rackets Cuts Betting to Low Mark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio—Rackets in Dayton are rapidly retreating before attacks along several fronts—the "numbers" game, horse-race betting, and the slot machine—made by police under direction of Inspector Frank Krug.

In the "numbers" game alone, in which bets are made on possible sequences of figures in newspaper financial pages, Inspector Krug, basing his estimate on calculation from confiscated records, says the daily transactions have "run into five figures" in the early days of the more active police effort.

A City ordinance in effect since 1937 gave a defendant in City Court the right of trial by jury, in cases in which the minimum fine was $50. This was the minimum fine in "numbers" conviction. Practically all defendants demanded a jury. This naturally slowed up trials and at one time as many as 400 such cases were pending. A few weeks ago, the City passed a new ordinance which provides a minimum fine of $49.50 in such cases, thus taking away the right of demanding a jury.

Court Procedure Speeded

Immediately defendants began changing their pleas and, at one afternoon's session, 80 cases were disposed of. Today there are less than 100 cases pending. This change in court procedure the inspector believes has removed one of the "bottlenecks" in the drive on "numbers."

The Department has been carrying on a continued effort against the slot machine, considerably aided by recent State legislation and co-operation of County authorities. Not only has the City Treasury benefited by the prosecutions of owners and exhibitors, but the Police and Firemen's Pension Fund has been helped. Following a conviction, the slot machine is demolished. Money in them is taken by the City Clerk and in turn given to the Pension Fund.

Reduced to Low Mark

In the drive on horse race "bookies," the City police have had the co-operation of the telephone company as well as County authorities. In any instance in which the authorities have shown the phone company the instrument is being used in the distribution of gambling news, the 'phone is removed. This has done away with single telephones as well as, in some cases, switchboards. Patrolmen stationed in magazine, cigar, and similar stores where bets were taken naturally hampered activities, and the arrests of proprietors, and patrons, too, have been followed by the closing of a number of locations.

"I suppose there will be betting as long as there is horse racing," says Inspector Krug, "and there will always be those who wager on many things, but police with the law behind them can keep such crimes at a low mark."

Some of the falling off in the "numbers" activity Inspector Krug credits to the industrial employment increase. "We now many persons identified with the 'game' in the past now have better paying jobs in factories. I hope the good times remain."

English Juvenile Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Figures showing an increase in juvenile crime are connected by a London authority on this subject with the high rates of pay now obtainable by boys of 14 and upwards

In times of peace a boy leaving school at 14 was generally assessed for weekly pay in trading circles at one shilling for each year of his age, with a slightly lower rate for the country. But with the demand for trainees for munitions, radio, electrical work of various kinds, and so on, many of them resulting in Government employ, the pay which a lad may earn has soared.

In the Juvenile Courts it has been elicited in many cases that boys were getting between £3 and £4 a week. In one case a boy of 14 convicted of stealing admitted having been in receipt of £6 5s a week. He had lost his job and having, presumably, got accustomed to having money to spend, he turned to stealing.

The magistrate who gave these facts has written to the press urging the Government to impose some sort of control over the wages paid to boys and girls up to at least 18 years. He quoted the effect on the skilled agricultural laborer, whose wages have recently been raised to a minimum of £3 a week, when he hears of young unskilled boys earning half as much again. One result is that boys are lured into breaking their apprenticeships to earn, what seems to them, big and easy money.

One-Man Campaign Puts Books Into Rural Areas of Alabama

Wide World-Associated Press

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The little man said wistfully: "I could use a million books—more than a million."

Artemus Calloway wants all the books he can get for the rural school children of Alabama. He has set himself the task of putting an adequate library into every rural community of the State.

In five years of volunteer labors, Mr. Calloway, known as "Abe," has placed them in more than 400 communities. He figures there are 400 more communities he hasn't touched yet.

When he started there were only about 35 free public libraries in Alabama, and half of these were concentrated in a few of the wealthier counties. He knew the State was not wealthy, and if children were to have reading matter beside their school books it would have to be contributed.

Mr. Calloway had seen poverty-ridden rural areas of Alabama as a newspaperman, and in 1936 he won the consent of his boss to print appeals for books from time to time in the Birmingham News and Age-Herald. The managing editor, Charles A. Fell, agreed.

The first donations came in slowly, but soon the idea began to take hold. Stacks of books line "Abe's" office now, and three desks and filing cabinets are filled with requests for books from rural school heads.

The file also contains stirring stories—of communities stimulated to the point of organizing fund-raising campaigns for libraries; of increased book sales in outlying regions; of children and adults benefited.

"Abe" is proudest of the testimonial sent in by the school superintendent of the coal mining district of Walker county, not far from Birmingham.

Before Mr. Calloway began distributing books there, they had about 40 cases of juvenile delinquency a month. Today the average is around one a month.

Coincidence? "Abe" doesn't think so.

Thanksgiving Gets Permanent Setting

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 27

It's legal now—Thanksgiving on the fourth Thursday of November.

President Roosevelt, who switched the date twice from the traditional fourth to the third Thursday of the month, signed into law yesterday a bill "freezing" the date for future years.

Milk Dispensing in Chile Aims to Thwart Liquor Trend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALPARAISO, Chile—Four new milk dispensing places have been opened in Valparaiso as the first practical step in a campaign against alcoholism, which forms the main obstacle to social and humanitarian projects aimed at improving the lot of the poorer classes.

The "Bares Laceteos" are situated in carefully-chosen quarters of the town where drunkenness is most to be found. The first to be opened stands in Plaza Echaurren, a small park in the center of the shipping and dock district which is familiar to the crews of American vessels calling at Valparaiso.

The second bar is in Portales, the fishing center at the northern end of the city; another, in Calle Las Heras, has invaded the City's most questionable district, and is surrounded by drinking places. The fourth stands in Avenida Argentina, shopping center of the poorer people. The opening of these in Valparaiso closely follows that of Chile's pioneer milk bar in Santiago.

Places Are Most Attractive

The dispensing places are built of concrete in smart modern lines, and are uniformly colored gray and blue. They are small, some mere kiosks. Inside, they are gleaming white, and the customer is served by girls in spotless white uniforms, the object being to impress men with an atmosphere more attractive than a saloon. Glasses of milk are sold in two sizes, the smaller at 20 centavos (equal to about half a cent United States, and a bigger glass at 40 centavos. The milk is iced to provide an added attraction on the hot summer days of Chile, and in winter it is served warm.

The milk bars are owned by a private concern, La Central de Leche "Chile," S. A., and not by the Government. The declaration of the owners that, for the present, they do not seek to do more than pay expenses is borne out by a comparison of the market price of milk. They intend these first milk bars more as propaganda, to pave the way for profits when the milk-drinking habit has become popular with Chileans. Though not State-owned, it is no secret that the enterprise has the full support of the Government—reflected in the fact that the owners have been allowed to erect their bars on pavements and in public parks.

In 1935 a little-known educationalist with an interest in social reform severely condemned the Chilean's addiction to alcohol, and urged the poorer classes to renounce liquor for milk. This, he said, would also solve another of Chile's conspicuous social problems—malnutrition. The disinterestedness of his attitude was indicated by the fact that this reformer was not a dairy farmer but a wine-producer. His name was Pedro Aguirre Cerda. He is now President of Chile, and his advent to power was followed by the appearance in public places of slogans against alcohol, especially hard liquor.

President Prime Reform Mover

The Popular Front President is acutely conscious of Chile's reputation for alcoholism among its sister nations of the Latin-American continent. Relevant figures are impossible to obtain, but personal comparisons of visitors from other countries, and Chileans who travel across the borders are unfavorable to Chile.

The President himself, in his first Message to Congress, told the people that nothing could be done for them that could permanently improve their living conditions unless they did one thing for themselves—stop drinking to excess. He drew up laws limiting the amount of liquor that could be sold, but this had no effect other than to line up powerful interests against him.

The social reforms on which the Popular Front Government is bent meet their toughest obstacle in the intemperance of the classes they are intended to benefit. Sponsors of welfare plans can find no reply to the argument: "Why should the taxpayer's money be wasted on a drunken workman, who will only use family allowances, pensions and other benefits to buy himself more liquor at the nearest bar?" Although harsh, this attitude is considered justified by the fact that after every compulsory rise in salaries ordered by the Government, there has been a vast increase in liquor sales.

Incentive to Help Gone

It is also a fact that when, some years ago, an attempt was made to grant poorer people food allowances in the form of groceries and other stores, it failed because the goods were sold at bars in exchange for drink. The Government also admits that when, two years ago, the "dry" laws which had kept the coal-mining district of Lota sober were rescinded, coal production dropped by 50 per cent, and Chile had to import in order to make up the shortage.

Thus, when the Opposition refuses to pour out money for working-class houses, clothing funds, medical attention and free culture, on the grounds that the poorer classes will not appreciate better houses and clothing, will not use cultural opportunities, the Government Congressmen can offer no reply. Indeed, their own President has said that Chile's poor must help themselves by drinking less before they will receive any help.

For this reason, President Aguirre Cerda has set himself to make the Chilean "roto" (worker) change his habits. He is doing this by educating the younger generation, and by persuading the whole population to drink more milk instead of alcohol. In a year's time it may be possible to assess what progress that has been made. Till then Chileans themselves will have to choose their course.

People of Argentina Viewed As 99 Per Cent Democratic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—Charges that the Argentine Government is not truly representative of the Argentine people, who are "99 per cent democratic," and that Acting President Ramon Castillo is making efforts to establish himself as a dictator, were made by Señor Eduardo Araujo, member of the Argentine Chamber of Deputies and leader of the left-wing radical party in Argentina, here today.

Señor Araujo, who arrived here a month ago as a guest of the Foundation for the Advancement of Social Problems to participate in an Inter-American seminar held at the New School for Social Research from Dec. 2 to 6, will remain in this country for about six weeks more, he said in an interview.

The Castillo conservative group, he asserted, had been "directly responsible" for what he called the "illegal election" in the Province of Buenos Aires on Dec. 7 and that they "stole" the elections by fraud and trickery. The province, he added, is known to be 80 per cent in favor of the radical party and 20 per cent conservative.

Señor Araujo, a proponent of reform social legislation in his own country, declared that under present circumstances social problems must take second place to the primary problem of winning the war against Hitler. He stressed that Latin-America must fulfill for the United States the same role that this country played in respect to England before the Japanese attack in the Pacific.

"All Latin-American countries," he declared, "must assist the United States in this decisive fight as reserves for raw materials, merchant ships and other supplies, until Latin America herself must take an effective position of co-operation with regard to the war."

During his visit in this country Señor Araujo is studying the historical background and practice of American democracy. He is preparing a book analyzing the basis, growth and practicality of democracy as a governmental system for the reading public in Argentina, and American processes and way of life will be a leading feature of the work, he said.

"Throughout the world totalitarianism disseminates its idea, but democracy does not make a similar steady and systematic spreading of its principles," he held.

While in this country the Argentine Deputy unofficially described to State Department officials in Washington the plight of a group of 95 Jewish refugees aboard the steamship Cabo de Hornos who had been refused permission to enter Argentina and who were faced with the necessity of returning to Nazi-dominated Europe unless some haven was found for them. The State Department told him that sanctuary had been offered all those refugees who wished it. More than 50 availed themselves of haven here and Señor Araujo said he would informally seek the aid of other Latin-American Republics, including Mexico, the Dominican Republic and Chile for the other refugees.

Disaster Aid for Residents Mapped by San Francisco

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—One of the Nation's most complete municipal disaster-shelter plans has been developed by San Francisco's Red Cross Disaster Relief Commission, under Thomas Larke, Jr., chairman, and submitted to Fiorello H. La Guardia, United States Director of Civilian Defense.

The San Francisco plan, devised after studies of British plans, provides for housing and feeding 374,000 persons or 57 per cent of the population. From British experience the Commission learned that it was impractical to attempt to evacuate more than 40 per cent of a city's population, and that to maintain defense production approximately 60 per cent of a population was needed in the city.

The local plan was prepared by executives of the Commission's Shelter Division and members of the San Francisco Society of Architects. It is in two parts.

The first part is a four-month survey, showing what schools, hotels, apartment houses and garages are available for accommodating 374,000 persons immediately following a disaster.

Shelter Camps Planned

The second part provides for special types of relief shelter camps to care for 1,000 persons each. These could provide housing and food over a long period for persons whose homes had been destroyed.

Schools are the key to the plan, it seems, because of their strategic location throughout San Francisco. Albert Jason, Chairman of the Red Cross Shelter Division, pointed out that they are the principal buildings equipped with kitchens and sanitary facilities for handling large numbers of people.

The shelter survey shows that beds could be provided in event of a major disaster for 99,974 persons in 101 public and 29 parochial schools and that 111,278 more persons could be accommodated on school grounds in tents. Room for 100,000 more would be available in some 3,000 hotels and 10,000 apartment houses, and 166 garages could take care of 59,000.

Under the plan, meals would be prepared at a central depot and trucked to schools and other centers of refuge. They would be under the supervision of the Food and Fuel Division of the Red Cross of which Raymond B. Hayward is Chairman.

Family Group Shelters

Camps to care for the remainder of the population not evacuated have been planned by architects for two, four and six-person family units with separate accommodations for single men. They would be constructed in parks or in nearby rural areas. Heated dormitories, mess halls, kitchens, toilets and shower facilities, laundries, hot and cold water, store houses, and fire-fighting equipment for each camp are provided for in the plans.

Commenting on the San Francisco plan, A. L. Schafer, Pacific Coast Manager of the American National Red Cross, declared: "This is undoubtedly the most comprehensive shelter plan which has come to my attention for any city in America. We are submitting it to defense authorities in Washington for consideration by other coastal cities such as New York, Boston, New Orleans, Los Angeles, and Seattle. The survey is worthy of note because it shows that emergency housing is immediately available for nearly 60 per cent of San Francisco's population."

It has been recalled in San Francisco how in one of the early war scares inhabitants of Britain hastily began trench digging in London parks, and it is believed that by having a carefully prepared plan American cities can avoid the confusion and distress which follow a disaster, should they have such occasion.

Well-Dressed Naval Officer Gets That Way for About $385

Wide World-Associated Press

NORFOLK, Va. — Don't look now, chum, but it costs about $385 to put that well-dressed look on each of those young naval officers.

Your Uncle Sam paid most of the bill, and theoretically the wardrobe he provides should do very nicely on land and at sea, but actually the men have to lay out about $135 themselves to bring their appearance up to the top standards of navy requirements.

The enlisted man is issued clothing and equipment worth $103.50 and it fills his needs, but the officer isn't so fortunate. His rating places obligations on him which don't bother the enlisted man.

For example, take a case of a lieutenant (junior grade) who has just entered the service. His base pay is $166.50 monthly—plus rental allowance of $60 (if married and he must live off the base) and a subsistence allowance of $36.

The Government allows him $250 to outfit himself, and at a glance that would appear to be ample. But let's see what he must buy to live up to the Navy standards of sartorial smartness:

Two suits of blues at $50 each	$100
Cap	8.50
Cap device (insignia)	4.25
Chin strap	2
Khaki and white cap covers	2.50
Blue cap cover	3
Four stock white suits	48
Shoulder marks	5
Gold buttons	5
Two khaki suits	33
Six khaki shirts	18
Black tie	1
Collar pins	1
Belt	.50
Raincoat with zipper lining	50
Blue overcoat	60
Black shoes	7.50
Brown shoes	7.50
White shoes	5
Gray gloves	3
White gloves	.75
Sword belt	7.50
Leggings	2
Six collarless shirts, white	12
Six collars	2.10
Total	$385.10

University of Utah Headed by Cowles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Long service was recognized by the Board of Regents of the University of Utah in Selecting Dr. LeRoy E. Cowles as President of the School to succeed Dr. George Thomas, who recently resigned.

Dr. Cowles is a native Utahan and has been a dean at the university for 21 years and faculty member since 1914.

The new school head secured his Ph. B. in 1910 and his A. M. degree in 1913 from the University of California, and taught at summer school three years there, also two terms at Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio His numerous honorary positions included membership in the National Association of School Administrators and the National Council on Teacher Retirement by appointment of the president of the National Education Association.

Britain's Japan Envoy And Staff Are Safe

LONDON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Britain was notified today through Argentine sources that Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, British Ambassador to Japan, and all members of his staff were "safe and well in the Embassy at Tokyo."

It was presumed that negotiations are under way for exchange of the British and Japanese diplomatic staffs, but "geographical considerations" were said to bar prompt action.

Future of 'Great Bulgaria'—What?

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Bulgarians have seen a national dream of 70 years brought to sudden realization and many of them are rejoicing. The act seemed like a miracle. Without toil and without struggle, the nation received what it had long considered the most desirable of all prizes.

Their country was "doubled in size," as the Sofia papers wite, and their population increased from 6,000,000 to 9,000,000. San Stefano Bulgaria, the acme of all Bulgarian national aspirations, was reestablished.

By the San Stefano Treaty, concluded between Russia and Turkey in 1878, the Russian Czar gave the Bulgarians freedom and a "Great Bulgaria." Now a German autocrat has again given the Bulgarians a "Great Bulgaria." The Romanoff gift was very soon annulled by an international Congress held in Berlin. Some sober Bulgarians are silently wondering now what is going to happen to this Nazi gift.

The Sofia Government tells the Bulgarians that they have all been freed and united. That's what Bucharest said about the Rumanians in December, 1918, and what Belgrade said of the Serbs at the same time.

"National Unification"

This good news about liberty and unity has made many Bulgarians very happy. A feeling of joy pervades the land, reveals itself in many conversations and finds expression in the press, in pulpits, in schools.

National unification is all the present world struggle means to many Bulgarians. They think little of the general issue. Ignoring the conflict between democracy and despotism and confining themselves only to their own aspirations, they feel grateful to Adolf Hitler for his help.

They once named streets after the Russian Czar for liberating them, built him a splendid monument and erected in Russia's honor a magnificent Sofia Cathedral. Now they are naming streets after Adolf Hitler and as a kind of preliminary monument are aping his methods, repeating his racial theories—against themselves—and persecuting Jews.

Is Price Too High?

The group of Bulgarians who arranged for the acceptance of the gift of "Great Bulgaria" from Hitler, look upon the gift-giver as a great benefactor, laud him on every occasion, and reverently call him the "führer" in conversations, lectures, and articles. The governing group in Bulgaria has become pro-Nazi.

There are many reasons for this development. One is gratitude. Bulgaria received marvelous acquisitions, for which she had to pay nothing—but her honor and freedom of action. To make that price seem utterly insignificant, the Bulgarians who concluded the transaction keep saying, "Thank you, my Führer." The more thunderous the thanks, the more completely are silenced the voices of conscience.

Ostentatious gratitude is often a method of self-deception. Bowing, scraping, and kissing the hand are often marks of shame, and take the place of self-respect.

Then, again, when Hitler was accepted as master of Bulgaria, it was fitting that important Government posts should pass into the hands of Bulgarians known for their authoritarian views.

Jobs for Ardent Hitlerites

It would hardly be proper for anti-Hitler Bulgarians at such a supreme moment to hold vital positions. Furthermore, many normal Bulgarians who wanted jobs, rewards, and distinctions suddenly became ardent Hitlerites. Many members of Bulgaria's unemployed intelligentsia are accustomed to such "flops." The Bulgarians have special words for such people.

In addition, Bulgaria has definitely tied its fate to that of Nazi Germany, so the State must unequivocally support that side. Here is how the situation is expressed in the Sofia press: "Bulgaria has chosen its path. She must follow it and anyone who puts a spoke in the wheel of the car of state is an enemy of Bulgaria. The way is long and hard, but with faith, devotion and sacrifice we shall pass to a brighter, happier future."

Another important pro-Nazi factor are the Macedonians. These super-nationalists got Macedonia away from Serbia through Hitler's generosity, so they fanatically support him, and they are a formibad able force in Bulgaria. They carry guns, shoot straight, and brook no minority opinions.

Common People Influenced

For all these reasons, the Bulgarian Government, the Bulgarian Army, the Bulgarian press, professors and Members of Parliament are openly and ostentatiously Nazi. This group probably contains the most ardent non-German supporters Hitler has in the world.

Many of the common people of Bulgaria, also, have become well disposed toward Hitler. Now that they can travel freely into Macedonia, Dobruja, and Thrace, they feel that a new era has come. And they could hardly consider as evil, the mighty "miracle-worker" who gave them all that.

Furthermore there is no unemployment; wages are good, and prices of farm products are high. Bulgaria is undergoing a kind of boom.

Money circulates, trade is brisk, the theaters are flourishing, the National Opera is filled at all performances, every hotel is packed, the movies are crowded, factories go full blast, every high school graduate has a post and every college graduate a position. Hitler is believed to have caused all that.

Won Without Fight

Then, again, the Bulgarians haven't had to fight yet; they lost no men and practically no property, and haven't been much disturbed by air raids. Hitler is said to have provided that security.

They wanted Dobruja from Rumania, and it was given them. They wanted Thrace from Greece and it was presented to them. They wanted Macedonia from Serbia and were told "just help yourself." Many Bulgarians longed for a weakened Rumania, a humiliated Greece, and a destroyed Yugoslavia, and that all seems to have come to pass. The Bulgarians feel the glow of championship — even though it came by default and though increasing uneasiness begins to cloud their satisfaction.

It has been reported that after occupying Greek and Serbian territories, the Bulgarians committed acts of atrocity. The Greeks report thousands of their people massacred; the Serbs, tens of thousand. To these charges the Bulgarian representatives have officially replied that only 482 Greeks have been killed by Bulgarians and those in pitched fights, while the Serbs have been so well treated that they have officially thanked Bulgarian authorities for their consideration.

Older Times Recalled

When one, who has lived in Sofia, recalls how utterly ruthless the Macedonian revolutionists have been toward one another and toward Bulgarians and with what fury they have slaughtered Bulgarian Prime Ministers, politicians, writers and journalists, he finds it difficult to believe that these same Macedonian revolutionists, now utterly unrestrained, have refrained from excesses against the Greeks and Serbs, toward whom they have directed their guns and bombs for two decades.

Nevertheless, it must be pointed out that officially the Bulgarian Government has endeavored to be correct. For example, the Bulgarian Army did not enter Greece or Serbia, it is stated, until Germany had conquered those lands and invited them in. Furthermore, Bulgarians know the war is not yet over and do not wish to compromise their case by massacres.

In addition, the Bulgarian Prime Minister, Foreign Minister, and King have been distinguished in the past by moderation rather than by vindictiveness.

It also deserves note that in spite of America's enormous aid to Germany's enemies, Americans in Bulgaria continue to be well treated and the American schools there are having an unusually successful year.

Policy of Isolation

In a word, Bulgaria has tried to isolate herself from a world issue of epochal importance and is trying merely to solve a local problem. She seemed to find a solution by taking Hitler's side, so took it.

Many Bulgarians, however, in spite of all this joy, are by no means assured. In the first place, they consider the outcome of the struggle still doubtful and, in the second place, they are troubled by the voice of conscience.

The Bulgarians are Slavs by descent and sentiments, but they are now lauding and aiding the most ruthless Slav destroyer of all time. In addition, their freedom and unity, coming as a gift from a tyrant, seem very problematical.

All arrangements seem temporary. As yet Hitler has not officially, formally and finally given them anything. Where he let them march in, he could make them march out. Even more important, a large majority of the Bulgarians are anti-Nazi. In politics, most are Agrarians and Communists. Also, they are rather staunchly religious.

Against Best Traditions

German Naziism is against all the best Bulgarian traditions. Many Bulgarians feel they have betrayed their past, that they have sold themselves. They are conscious of having been lured into a trap. Their very holidays and monuments taunt them.

All their old songs and poems and folk stories seem to point fingers of scorn at them. The picture they had built of themselves, through the decades, looks out at them with reproach.

If Russia comes back strong next spring, if the United States and Britain prove the strength of democracy, it is quite certain that Slav sentiments and democratic longings will stir in Bulgaria and that thousands of Bulgarian youth will repudiate this alliance with the destroyers of Slavs and the enslavers of the Balkans. **R. H. M.**

Britain-Bulgaria War In Force Since Dec. 13

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 27

Britain disclosed today that it has been at war with Bulgaria since Dec. 13.

The announcement of a state of war was made in a supplement to the London Gazette. The action, it was thus divulged, followed by two days the German and Italian declaration of war on the United States and the United States declaration of war on Germany and Italy.

Today's notification said that Britain never had been officially informed of Bulgaria's own declaration of war on Dec. 13.

Where 'Diplomatic Storm' Centers

International; Wide World

Where Free French Forces Landed

A general view of St. Pierre, the principal trading center on the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon which were occupied by Free French forces. The United States has protested the "occupation" as an added strain on relations with Vichy. Inset: Admiral Emile Muselier who commanded the Free French forces.

Soviet Reports New Gains On Moscow-Leningrad Fronts

By the Associated Press

Saturday, Dec. 27

The Russians announced today the rout of German forces southeast of Leningrad and the breaking of new Nazi lines which Adolf Hitler had exhorted his troops to hold at all costs on the Oka River below Moscow.

Upward of 6,000 Germans were declared killed in the Soviet offensive which sent the Germans retreating from the Volkhovo area, on the Leningrad-Moscow Railroad about 80 miles southeast of the long-besieged Baltic port.

The new victory on the Leningrad front brought liberation of 32 additional localities, the Soviet Information Bureau announced.

Matching this achievement, the Russians said their forces on the Central Front have reoccupied Narofominsk, 35 miles southwest of Moscow, and driven the Nazis from stubbornly defended positions on the west bank of the Oka River.

Soviet Advance Continues

Narofominsk is between Moscow and Mozhaisk on the railroad running southwest to Bryansk. In this area, as well as in all other sectors of the front, the Soviet communiqué said Russian forces continued their advance.

In taking the Oka River town, the Russians said their troops crawled across the ice by night, attacked the German flanks and took their objective in hand-to-hand street fighting.

Germans on the Moscow Front apparently were trying desperately to hold new positions on the Orel-Kaluga-Mozhaisk-Rzhev line but Red armies were declared pressing forward unchecked despite repeated Nazi counterattacks.

Nazis in the Orel sector, 240 miles south of Moscow at the lower end of the line, were declared under immediate Soviet threat while Russian forces steadily were enclosing Mozhaisk, 57 miles west of Moscow.

Nazis Told to Stand

Prisoners captured on the west bank of the Oka told the Russians they had been ordered to halt the Red armies there at all costs, and Soviet officers said that was substantiated by a German order of the day dated Dec. 19, captured in another sector of the Moscow front.

This order, signed by Col. Gen. Helmesterbert, commander of the 23rd German Infantry Division, said:

"General conditions of the war require imperatively that the present retreat cease now.

"The Division must clean up its entire rear line and bring back to regiments the soldiers who remain at the rear.

"In the future it is necessary through energetic action of all personnel to keep one's own and collect other abundant arms and munitions . . . ."

"I expect the Division, despite great weariness of soldiers and officers, to be able to stand up under these critical days. After close study of this order it is to be destroyed."

Nations Seek Agreement On French Isles

WASHINGTON, Dec 27 (AP)—Conversations looking toward settlement of the St. Pierre-Miquelon situation by an agreement satisfactory to all were underway here, and informed quarters indicated a possible solution was:

1. Withdrawal of Free-French forces and restoration of Vichy sovereignty over the islands
2. Close supervision of the St. Pierre radio station by representatives of the British-Canadian-American Allies.

The seizure Dec. 24 of the little islands off the Canadian coast by a Free French force under Admiral Emile Muselier was described by the State Department as "an arbitrary action contrary to agreement."

Officials would not amplify that statement, but it was made known that the talks in progress here were concerned with reaching a common understanding among the governments involved.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, conferred with French Ambassador Gaston Henri-Haye and arranged a conference with Canada's Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King.

Mr. King, who arrived in Washington Dec. 26, was understood to be ready to take up the St. Pierre-Miquelon situation in conferences also with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

Canada's attitude toward reversal of the "conquest" and return of the islands to Vichy is of particular importance because St. Pierre and Miquelon lie close to its strategic waters.

In addition, Canada, like the United States maintains diplomatic relations with the Vichy Government. Britain does not, but the British Government in the past has taken the Canadian and United States' policies into consideration in framing its own policy toward France.

Montreal Civilians' Interest In Air-Raid Safety Takes Spurt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Air-raid precaution services which in the past have received only meager public support, have suddenly won new recognition with the publicity being given to the danger of air attacks along the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards.

More interest is being shown in the work of the Civilian Protection Committee, a volunteer organization which has banded together for the public welfare and known as the C. P. C. With its interest aroused, the public now takes to the organization's work more sympathetically.

Previously there had been some doubts whether the organization was serious in its work. Now the public realizes the potential value of the organization should an emergency arise.

Within 24 hours of the Japanese attack on Hawaii, and the declaration of war on Japan by the United States, Major Gordon Ross, provincial chief of the C. P. C. and Deputy Director of Police Charles Barnes, Metropolitan head of the C. P. C., issued orders to have mock maneuvers held, in which the downtown section of the City was to be invaded by mock "Saboteurs" and defended by the mobile force of the C. P. C. The operation was carried out by more than 800 members of the mobile squad.

It was the first and largest operation of its kind in Canada and was the greatest street fighting tactical scheme ever attempted.

Hundreds of men, armed with rifles, shotguns, revolvers and other weapons, including machine guns, were summoned by an emergency order issued by Col. D. R. McCuaig, and assembled in the downtown section of the City. They were to check a force of mock "saboteurs" who had supposedly landed on the waterfront and proceeded to "wreck, blow up and thoroughly disable" the City's power plants and other public services.

Through the tactics used many valuable lessons were learned as to where the weak spots in the machinery of organization lay. When the operations finished, it was found that the "saboteurs" had caused considerable "damage" and had reached most of their objectives, yet they were disposed of in the attempt, and prevented from fully carrying out their plans for wholesale destruction of property.

Within a few days, the members of the C P. C., who will act as an auxiliary police force in emergencies, will be issued a distinctive uniform.

Major Ross has issued instructions to all the district chairmen "to be prepared to stand to" and to advise all public utilities in their respective districts to be prepared to blackout.

Within the past few months, Montreal has experienced two trial blackouts, one of a quarter hour and the second of half-hour duration. All worked well, with the exception of a few industrial plants which needed light. The next trial, there will be no permits issued to ignore the blackout.

A. R. P. in Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A course of military defense instruction, including air-raid precaution work, which is being prepared in co-operation with military officials, will be included in the Toronto high school curriculum. The course will replace the present high school cadet system, it was announced by officials of the Ontario Department of Education. It is probable that it will be started early in the new year.

The move is in conjunction with a defense program, as proposed by the Federal Government, and will be continued to all grades of high schools, including instruction for girls for various branches of war work. Girls will be given optional subjects for matriculation. The course is to include instruction in aircraft, flying and military maneuvers, while A. R. P. work will include instruction in warden work, first aid and other branches. Military officials are being consulted in details of the courses, and it is expected that military instructors will be provided to carry out the program.

New on the Range; Spokane's Gypsies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—Gypsies on the open range.

It sounds incongruous. Cowboys on the open range, Indians on western hillsides or on forest roads are pictures in harmony, but gypsies seem to belong to gentler country lanes—not to stretches where "the coyotes howl and the wind blows free."

We can remember in the Middle West and East how gypsies seemed to come with the spring, but in the Pacific Northwest seldom does one see a gypsy caravan.

However, something has changed the picture this year—at least insofar as Spokane is concerned. So many gypsy children have applied for admission to the public schools that a special room has been set aside for them, and they have been given a special teacher.

The reason for this individual tutoring was the difficulty of adapting the children to their age groups where they would be congenial. Some of the older ones who applied for admission could not read nor write. With a full time instructor devoted to them particular needs can be given attention.

"This is something Spokane has not seen since the standard school system was established here 66 years ago," school authorities say, "a western city that grew in an Indian country certainly we have had rooms of Indian children in the past, but never have our classes before seemed more attractive than the lure of the open road, never before have we had gypsies."

Courses of 'College of the Sea' Extended to Women of Britain

By Melita Spraggs

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Britain's "College of the Sea" has turned co-educational. Its lessons by mail are now offered to members of the Women's Royal Naval Service, as well as to men and boys of the Royal Navy, the Merchant Service, and R. A. F. personnel serving with the Navy.

Facilities of this seamen's "correspondence" university have been considerably extended in the past two years to meet the needs of the vastly increased numbers of those sailing the seven seas in wartime.

The seafarer chooses his course of study. The College, from its headquarters in London, then puts him in touch with an expert who guides his study through the mail.

Some of the courses of instruction pass from elementary to postgraduate work and last over several years. The only condition for membership is that the student shall be as keen to learn as the tutor is to help him. The tutors all give their services in the interest of the College, and fees are only a nominal sum to cover books, stationery and postage charges.

Tutors of High Rank

Many famous scholars are included in the list of tutors. The Adviser for writing in Prose and Verse, is the well-known author, the Rev. J. O. Hannan (George A. Birmingham); for English Literature, J. Dover Wilson, Professor of English Literature at Edinburgh University; Classics, Sir Richard W. Livingstone, President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; Music, Sir Hugh Allen, late Director of the Royal College of Music; History, G. M. Trevelyan, Regius Professor of Modern History at Cambridge University; astronomy is under the supervision of Dr. H. Spencer Jones, the Astronomer Royal.

In the period covered by the College's latest report some 640 seafarers of all ranks and ratings enrolled for study. In addition, 1,100 seamen asked the College to help with various aspirations and interests.

No stage of a subject is too elementary, and none too advanced for the College's tutors to teach. The English language section, for instance, includes such rudimentary matters as spelling, punctuation, "expert ways of using the English language which turn writing into literature."

Advice on Manuscripts

"Conrad is an outstanding example of a seaman who became a famous writer," George Birmingham reminds prospective students in the course on Writing in Prose and Verse. While the College does not undertake to produce Conrads, one of the experienced writers or poets on its staff advises on any manuscript sent in and makes suggestions for obtainting its publication. Those who wish to try their hands at play-writing are coached by tutors of the British Drama League.

Seamen are also invited to submit their problems connected with any hobby or craft they may be taking up in their leisure hours. Books are available on rug-making, photography, woodwork, glove-making, netting and all kinds of model-making, together with information as to where the necessary materials may be bought for the work.

The Seafarers' Education Service, which works in conjunction with the College, offers a number of prizes to men and boys of the Merchant Service for hobby and essay competitions. Libraries of good books have been installed on more than 1,000 vessels at the request of the shipowners, who pay for this service.

The College authorities have appointed a number of representatives at different ports, in order that seamen may have direct access to the work of the College. They receive applications for help and advice, and whenever possible arrange meetings between expert and student so that they may talk over the work to be studied.

The College Advisers not only guide the seafarer's own studies and hobbies, but also help in regard to the education of his children. Sir Henry Pelham, late Permanent Secretary to the Board of Education, chief adviser in this section, deals with inquiries either from the father himself, or from the child's mother or guardian at home.

Inside a Nazi Prison Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—There is one war correspondent who is seeing this war from the inside, but the "inside" is that of the German prison camp.

The correspondent is Capt. J. H. Hall, formerly official New Zealand war correspondent and head of the whole newspaper, radio and film setup which the Government established in the field early this year. Once editor of the New Zealand city papers, "The Sun," Christchurch, and "The Dominion," Wellington, Captain Hall was Assistant Director of Publicity in this country, an office attached to the Prime Minister's Department, before he left for the Middle East.

His present enforced assignment was given him by the Nazi panzer columns which swept down on New Zealanders waiting for ships in their "Greek Dunkirk." His first story was turned in the other day on the single sheet of paper permitted him by his captors.

His clipped sentences give some insight into prison camp life.

"Just had my weekly hot shower — grand! Considering circumstances, accommodations and amenities are good. About 850 officers here; rather more from France than Greece. Seaforths and Camerons included. New buildings, bunks, running cold water.

"About 90 to a building like St. Andrew's (a New Zealand high school) dormitory. Rooms, each with stove. We have 18 Scots, Australian, New Zealanders, all from Greece.

"Whole surrounded double fence barbed wire 10 feet high commanded at every corner by elevated sentry box with searchlight (some words censored) beyond. Promenade round inside compound 600 yards. Games on graveled court yards. Two parades daily for outing.

"Am getting down to jumping weight; otherwise A-1 except for mental self-annoyance consequent on capture, and constant reminder that one's usefulness to own country is over for time being. Was under fire for three days only. Taken on evening April 28 at Kalamata, southern Greece, while waiting for ships. German tanks got there first. Thence Corinth (all May), Salonika, Germany, via Yugoslavia and former Austria. Austria lovely. Serbian people unforgettably generous with food.

"Traveled cattle trucks up to 36 men apiece, mostly 30, for seven full days and nights, Salonika-Germany. Floors strawed, room for everyone to stretch out, sleep. Much more comfortable than first-class carriages (coaches). Leisurely progress, but week passed quickly."

The rest of the letter deals with personal needs. "Please send slippers or sandshoes before boots," Captain Hall writes. "Red Cross will doubtless instruct about parcels. German regulations enclosed."

Canada's Rubber for Essentials

OTTAWA, Dec. 27 (CP)—Munitions Minister C. D. Howe has announced that "without exception, no rubber will be released in future for the manufacture of nonessentials."

After Jan. 1, no new passenger car tires will be manufactured except for the four tires with which each new car will be equipped. No new spare tires will be allowed on new cars, and production of the cars themselves will be greatly curtailed.

Rubbers, overshoes and rubber boots may be made, but in staple lines of black rubber only. J. R. Nicholson, Deputy Controller of Supplies, said the ban on white and brown overshoes and rubbers will conserve rubber inventories in the footwear factories.

The new regulations specify a long list of articles which the Controller of Supplies, Alan N. Williamson, may, in his discretion, designate as necessary for the war effort and for absolutely essential civilian purposes. Not on this list of essentials are such things as golf balls, tennis balls, squash balls, hockey pucks, elastic bands, rubber toys and hundreds of other articles of which rubber is a major constituent.

Only essentials may be manufactured and for these the manufacturers will be allowed a quota of only 50 per cent of the rubber they used during the 12 months ending May 31, 1941. No part of the quota for next January may be used except under a permit issued by the Controller of Supplies.

The Controller of Supplies has issued a list of the articles for which the 50 per cent of crude rubber or latex may be used under permit. For articles not on this list no rubber will be released.

Articles of Rubber Cut Off in Britain

LONDON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Confronted with loss of Malayan rubber supplies, as a result of Japanese invasion, the Ministry of Supply today prohibited further manufacture from rubber of a large number of articles, ranging from corsets to golf tees and garden hose.

At the same time the manufacture of many other rubber articles was made subject to licensing by the Ministry.

'Another Tie Joins Ties That Tie Two Nations

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—The British House of Commons and the American House of Representatives were bound today by a new tie—Representative Gordon Canfield's.

The New Jersey Republican gallantly removed the cravat from his neck and presented it to Mrs. Beatrice Claugh Rathbone, woman Member of Parliament, after she had admired it while dining in the House restaurant. Mrs. Rathbone said she was intrigued by the "V for victory" design in the tie and the fact that it was all wool, something hard to get in England these days.

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British Tranquillity; War Cannot Break It

By Barbara Ellis Browne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Mid-December — We went through Chiddingfold on the way down to Sussex. The rosy little Crown Inn, all pink brick and old tile sat on a corner of the village green with very much the same surroundings about it that it must have had when it was built "circa 1282." To the left, across the grass, the old church; to the right, the duck pond; houses nestling irregularly here and there, in hedged and flowery gardens, their chimneys contentedly smoking; over everything that indescribable quiet and peace of a countryside that has been cultivated and uninvaded for a thousand years.

In its perambulator, under the Crown's wrought-iron signpost a baby—refreshing sight to London eyes—was crowing joyfully and pitching all its toys out into the grass. Suddenly, behind it, following the road diagonally across the green, camel tanks, rattling with that inescapable crescendo so peculiar to their metallic selves.

A trim gray canteen labeled "The Cleveland" drew up outside the Crown with a suppressed whirr. From a deep chintz sofa by on of the Crown's enormous hearths we watched two women jump out and take a huge vessel into the inn for refueling. In a few moments they drove off to give refreshments to more men on duty.

The lounge was filleg up with officers and men wanting their little afternoon meal. Motorcycle despatch rider went by outside and small knots of men marching, many with Bren guns. The drowsy quiet that had held Chiddingfold as the colors in a soap bubble are held before it breaks, was ended. Standing outside of the inn a quarter of an hour before, it had been difficult to realize the presence of war.

Walk in Countryside

We had found a lane and walked out into the Sussex countryside. Across a field there was a gate and beyond it one of those rolling, plumply-rounded meadows that cuts a semicircle downward in front of the landscape beyond, and has not received an impression for centuries. Of course, once upon a time it may have been wooded but in no other way can it have changed.

We climed up on the gate and sat on it. Then, looking at the meadow, we listened to the silence. The silence of the countryside these days says something quite different from what it did before the war. Then you knew exactly what it was saying. Now you wonder.

We got in the car and drove on, leaving Chiddingfold behind, anxious to arrive before blackout time. Driving along in the dusk I thought of a week end just after I arrived in England, which we had spent with friends in their lovely Queen Anne house, not so far from London. How exactly the same charming self it was as it had been before the war. And how exactly different are the lives that are led in it now. Both host and hostess are air-raid wardens. They have converted an adjoining outhouse into a post. Our host took us out to see it. There were rugs, chairs, and dartboard. Tony showed us tortured pieces of metal that had fallen from the sky. We looked at them with that mixture of wonder and matter-of-factness that characterizes one's reaction to shrapnel.

It was good to go from that grim evidence back into Old Friars—to the little lamp-lit study with its jade walls, log fire, books, and porcelains. It was good to be talking again as we did in the old days, tossing the bright ball back and forth. Swiftly it flew with a happy lightness, yet satisfactory conclusiveness over Chinese painting, Georgian architecture, Medieval music, and Paris, as it was when we all lived there. Then suddenly Dorothy jumped up.

"Then o'clock—I must go and tuck them in." She meant her rounds of the shelters that tunnel catacomb-like under the village green.

Visit to Shelters

"I'll come with you," I said. It was my first introduction to shelters. We put on coats and walked through blackness to the green and down the long sloping passage into that peculiar world. There already, a dozen or two habituees had gathered and were settling for the night. Some were asleep, others reading, knitting, talking.

Dorothy spoke a word to each one, calling all by name. The shelters were dry, warm enough, and clean. There seemed to me to be at least two miles of them as I followed the light from Dorothy's little torch down one uninhabited unlighted tunnel after another. How, I wondered, would we ever find our way out of this maze? But she knew every inch of them. People had been packed into them every night during the Battle of Britain and the responsibility for their welfare rested mostly upon her . . . strenuous days that are not yet merely a memory.

Would they come again, I wondered, thinking of that earlier week end, as with the last fingering of light in the dusk we drove into Midhurst. The deer which I glimpsed in Cowdray Park as we came through, gave a swift impression of that dark-eyed pool-deep quiet which they have about them whether moving or still.

But next morning in the sunny Saturday bustle of housewives with baskets over their arms, children, dogs, bicycles, soldiers, the inevitable village grandfathers philosophizing on street corners and even a few cars, it was interesting to see the tempo of the town flow on uninterrupted, through an alert.

Air-Raid Warning

When the air-raid warning sounded we were bending over an ancient parchment map of a Roman road in Britain. We were in Knockhundred House with Mr. Payne, who not only lives and sells antiques in the ancient and lovely house—but who is also, we felt, the expression of all the characteristics belonging to that delightful individual in Kipling's "Puck of Pook's Hill," who illumines so well each of those stories of Britain's history.

Mr. Payne raised his head for a moment as the siren's wail persisted, acknowledged it by a word or two, and then bent again to the much more interesting task of pointing out how the illuminator who painted that map had drawn all the little churches to face east, as indeed they must have been built. He showed us the priest hole in Knockhundred House, he took us on the mellow old tiled roof from whence you could see into the walled-in Midhurst Gardens. He showed us, set in the wall of one of the little houses, a "burgage stone" which used to entitle the owner of that particular property to a voice in Parliament until a member protested that in Midhurst even stones could vote.

He showed us "acre garden," backed by a bit of Roman wall. It was given to the town a hundred years ago by a traveler, lost one foggy night, and guided into Milhurst by the vesper bell. Ever since it has grown cabbages, and sprouts to pay for a vesper bell, to guide any other benighted travelers.

In a world of such reassuring fixity could the war be going on? Could it really change things like this—the inviolability and perpetuity of someone's lawful wish? Can chaos come to order, to a place where law is understood?

London, stripped for battle, one feels, can hardly relax from her vigil to wonder. But the countryside asks questions.

Aircraft Leaves Sea Craft for 'Look See'

Wide World

Albacore Takes Off for Patrol Duty

War duty in the sea lanes means constant and alert watchfulness. Here a British Albacore leaves the flight deck of H. M. S. Victorious, a 23,000-ton British aircraft carrier of the Formidable Class, one of which Berlin recently claimed had been sunk by a Nazi U-boat. Ahead of the Victorious may be seen the Battleship King George V.

Bible's Spread Continues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—While new conditions have inevitably hampered the work of the British and Foreign Bible Society, it is heartening to know, states the report for 1940 of the Society, that only in a small number of places has it been entirely suspended. In some lands, notably in China, Manchukuo, Australia, Canada, and the Cape Province, New Zealand, Brazil, Portugal and Malaya, there have been actually increases in circulation.

During 1940, six languages were added to the Society's catalogue. There were portions of the New Testament translated into four African dialects, one of an Indian hill tribe, and a version of St. Mark into Palestinian colloquial Arabic.

The total of languages and dialects into which either the Bible or portions of it have been translated is now 747. An instance of the difficulty attending the translation work is that of Car Nicobarese, which is spoken by the inhabitants of an island in the Bay of Bengal. There they have no words for "crow," or "sparrow," "town," "village," or "island." But they have seven words for "coconut" which forms their staple food as well as their currency.

In Germany and Austria it has been learned through neutral sources that the circulation amounted to 68,000 copies, the majority having been issued by the Vienna Depot. This is a far higher circulation than has ever been achieved before. There is also reason to believe that the circulation from the German Bible Societies remains high.

Worcesters 'Swap' Greetings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Eng.—Workers of this English City, going full-speed ahead in their war efforts are encouraged by a cable of greetings from Worcester, Mass., in which the American sister-city tells of its own contribution to the fight against Hitlerism.

"We are utilizing the productive energy of a manufacturing city of 200,000 people," the cable from Massachusetts says. "American aid has only started. A hearty welcome awaits any who may come from your Worcester to our Worcester."

The cablegram was from the President of the Worcester (Mass.) Chamber of Commerce in reply to one sent from the annual meeting of the Worcester (Eng.) Chamber, held here recently.

"Our anticipated program for constructive debates during 1942," the English Chamber told the citizens of Worcester, Mass., "will be based on postwar reconstruction. We welcome and encourage reciprocation of inspired ideas on this all-important issue, thereby to contribute toward establishing a true foundation for permanent peace and protective federal security at the end of hostilities.

"This Chamber desires to extend heartfelt thanks and gratitude to all true Americans for their spontaneous demonstration of physical and spiritual aid to this country to combat the obnoxious spread of Naziism through the world."

To which the President of Worcester (Mass.) Chamber of Commerce replied: "Please assure your members that we here in your sister city are doing, and will continue to do all in our power toward the common end of upholding the cause of representative democracy and liberty in the world."

A Russo-American Program

Dr. Koussevitzky, although no politician, is constantly aware of the progress of events in the world. Consequently, he is now giving us, at the symphony concerts, some programs of music of the Allied nations. This week, three Americans and a Russian. Next week, an Englishman, a Czech, and Tchaikovsky—concluding with the expected, and never more timely, "1812" Overture.

The first half of yesterday's concert amounted almost to a history of modern American music, beginning as it did with three movements from Deems Taylor's gently Victorian "Looking-Glass" Suite, continuing with Aaron Copland's "Quiet City," and concluding with Roy Harris' Third Symphony: first the Yankee, then a representative of the immigrant group, and finally the new blood from the Southwest—a steadily ascending progression.

Mr. Taylor's suite was first played in its present form by the Boston orchestra under Pierre Monteux in 1924. It has been repeated twice under Dr. Koussevitzky, both times on special occasions. Well adapted to its subject matter, it reflects a much earlier musical period than that in which it was originally composed, which was the time of the first World War.

Mr. Copland of course stands for a later and more experimental era in American music. He is one of the leaders of the "modern" movement, and a great deal of his music has been played at these concerts. "Quiet City" was first heard here last spring. It was undoubtedly worth repeating so soon. Not one of its composer's major undertakings, it nevertheless is representative of him. Made up of incidental music written for a play by Irwin Shaw, it is clearly theatrical and seems to call for the action of the play. Still, it may readily be taken, as its composer intended it to be, as "evocative of the nostalgia and inner distress of a society profoundly aware of its own insecurity."

In Mr. Harris' Third Symphony, we enter another field of American music, and a greater one. On a third hearing, this symphony made an impression even stronger than it had previously made. Here is a work of a definite originality, closely knit, with no waste material or motion, depending for its effect not upon a story, not upon associations, not upon atmosphere or tone color, but upon a sound structure which has been employed in the manner of the masters to convey musical thoughts and aesthetic emotions. It is not merely American music, or clever music, or charming music: still less is it music designed to startle. It's just music; and in the opinion of this commentator, the most significant symphonic work yet written by an American.

The Russian piece chosen (after radical program changes) was Shostakovitch's Fifth Symphony, which Dr. Koussevitzky is reported to have declared he will continue to play until the public likes it. He seems to be making progress with his mission, for there was much applause after the crashing Finale. This reviewer has not required so many performances to reveal to him the symphony's virtues, but he would require more than repeated hearings to persuade him that the work has not also its defects. In fact, there was nothing in yesterday's performance, the fourth at these concerts, to alter the opinion that there is much beauty in the first movement and more in the slow movement, and a lot of fun in the Scherzo, but that there is also vulgarity in the march section, in the opening of the Finale, and in the coda.

After all, the interesting thing about this symphony is not whether a conductor can make his audiences like it, but the plain fact that it is a Russian symphony, not a Soviet symphony. It is in the line of Tchaikovsky, Moussorgsky, Rimsky-Korsakoff, and Borodin, like Russia, full perhaps of faults, but big and mighty and just now especially glorious because it is living in its national tradition.

Every one of these four composers has reason to be grateful to Dr. Koussevitzky and the Boston orchestra for a superb performance of his work. The conductor, returning from a brief vacation, was in fine fettle, and the orchestra played for him magnificently. Even the audience, in the introductory National Anthem, came nearer than at first to following his beat.

L. A. S.

Netherlands Residents Risk Much for British

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Fresh evidence of the extent to which residents in the Netherlands will risk punishment from the Nazis to help British airmen has reached here.

A letter has been received by the mother of an airman, reported missing, giving her the information that her son landed in the Netherlands but is a prisoner of war. The note ends with the words "Greetings from a Dutchman." This note brought relief to the mother, who was waiting for news of her son.

It is interesting to note that this letter was mailed in the ordinary way in the Netherlands, but came by way of Lisbon. It had been opened by a German and a British censor. Even an international postage coupon was enclosed.

Nazi Hand Seen Behind Japanese Strategy

The following account of Germany's manipulations behind the scenes in Japan is by Clark Lee, Associated Press foreign correspondent who arrived recently in Manila after three years in Tokyo and Shanghai.

MANILA, Dec. 27 (AP)—Back of Japan's every military move in the past weeks of war and preparation for war has been the hardly hidden hand of key Nazi agents taking an increasing part in directing the correlation of Japanese and German total war efforts.

Although the stab-first tactics of Japan's attack on Hawaii, the Philippines, and Malaya Dec. 7 followed the pattern advocated for years by jingoist Japanese admirals, they apparently were checked over carefully with German advisers at a strategy session which assembled in Shanghai the week before Japan attacked the United States and Britain.

The key figure in the Nazi intrigue in the Orient is the German Ambassador, Maj. Gen. Eugen Ott, a powerful man with the saber scars and many of the mannerisms of a Hollywood-version Prussian officer.

His chief henchmen are Henrich Georg Stahmer, German Ambassador to the puppet Chinese regime at Nanking, and Dr. Ernst Wendler, Minister to Bangkok.

Other high Nazi officials are swarming throughout the Orient, aided by hundreds of underlings of many nationalities. A heavy infiltration of Japanese "tourists" in Thailand just prior to the latest hostilities was a familiar demonstration of Nazi methods.

Nazi Goal in Orient

A chief objective of Nazi intrigue in the Orient is a negotiated peace between Japan and Chinese Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, through the medium of the Nanking "National Government of China" under Wang Ching-wei.

The Germans have established firm relations with this Japanese puppet regime, and likewise are promoting the spread of the Chinese fascist movement launched in North China by Japanese militarists at Peiping.

General Ott, whose agents are in every strategic ministry and department in the Japanese Government, got in on the ground floor with wide and laboriously-earned personal knowledge of Japan's military problems and methods.

Shortly after the World War, a major, he went to Tokyo as a junior military attaché. He helped to train Japanese forces in the interior of Japan and followed their course of conquest step by step from the first battle of guns in Manchukuo.

His agents keep him advised of Japan's moves, in many cases before the Japanese themselves are advised.

General Ott and his high-powered propaganda aides call the tune for most of the Tokyo newspapers—even to the extent of promoting an occasional anti-Jewish editorial in a land where there is barely a handful of Jews.

Dr. Helmuth Wohlthat, Nazi economic expert who negotiated Germany's prewar trade agreements with many nations of Europe, is shaping plans to reorganize the postwar economy of the Orient.

General Ott's aides include a trained staff of economic experts and industrial technicians, as well as Gestapo agents, diplomats, military men and propagandists.

Maintains Close Contact

General Ott maintains liaison with his associates in China through an ace Gestapo official, Col. Kurt Meisinger.

Colonel Meisinger, who was Gestapo chief in Warsaw after the Germans occupied the former Polish Capital in 1939, makes two or three trips monthly between Tokyo and Shanghai, carrying highly confidential documents in locked cases which are under the ceaseless surveillance of two Nazis in civilian clothes.

Herr Stahmer, before becoming Ambassador to the Nanking Government, was associated with German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and was Germany's signer of the tripartite military alliance in Tokyo.

His assistants in Nanking include Hans Borchers, former Consul General in New York City, and Herr Boltze, former Minister to Japan.

In charge of the Nazi propaganda organization in Shanghai is Baron von Puttkanner, member of a well-known German publishing family, who was rushed to his post with ample plans and funds only 10 days before the German Army invaded Russia.

Propaganda Broadcasts

His office specializes in news and propaganda broadcasts in several languages, including appeals in Hindustani directed to India in the hope of inciting revolt against British rule.

Despite, or perhaps because of, their growing close association, there is little love lost between Germans and Japanese as individuals.

In Berlin, Nazi sources have reported that 12 Japanese police agents sent to Germany under the tripartite alliance providing for exchange of such officials have made a "tremendous nuisance" of themselves by prying into internal affairs.

And in Japan, especially in Kobe, there have been numerous physical encounters between Germans and Japanese.

India's Begging Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA—For some time past social reformers in Calcutta have been exploring ways and means of removing professional beggars from the city streets.

The beggar problem is common to great cities in many parts of the world. In India it is aggravated by several factors. In most parts of the country, there are no vagrancy laws, giving compulsory powers to deal with beggars, to restrict the movement of vagrants from place to place, and to put able-bodied ones to work. There is no Poor Law, providing institutions for the latter purpose. The whole force of tradition and habit is in the direction of relieving destitution by private generosity, rather than by the medium of organized charity. The latter conception is still in an undeveloped stage.

It has been estimated by competent authorities, who carried out a survey, that there are in Calcutta some 4,000 professional beggars. It was the conclusion of the investigators that about one-third of the total number of beggars were born in Calcutta, while the remainder have made their way into Bengal from other Provinces.

One of the most ugly features of the problem, according to Dr. A. C. Ukil, who gave a talk on the whole subject before the Calcutta Rotary Club last March, is the way in which beggars themselves and even small children are exploited by beggar Sirdars," (another name for gang leaders), in order to carry on commercialized begging.

It was not surprising to learn that a leading part had been played by the Rotary Club in drawing attention to the evil and in formulating proposals for its removal. For many years, the Rotary Club movement in India has done invaluable work in providing a platform for the discussion of public questions and in uniting Indians and Europeans in co-operative service for the common good.

The Calcutta Rotary Club, aided by legal and administrative experts, drafted a Vagrancy Bill. The draft bill has since been revised twice by the Rotary Club and three times by the Calcutta Corporation, and, in the opinion of Dr. Ukil and others, is now a practicable legislative proposal.

If the reform is to be carried through, action is obviously required both by the Calcutta Corporation, which would have to do its part in subsidizing appropriate institutions for the unfortunates and providing new ones, where necessary, and also by the Bengal Government, which would have to introduce the Vagrancy Bill as an official measure and shoulder its share of the financial burden involved.

The present stage of the matter is that the Corporation has recommended to the Bengal Government that a Conference should be held to go into various aspects of the problem and the solution proposed, at which conference the Rotary Club should be allowed to have two members present as observers and in an advisory capacity.

It is felt by the supporters of the reform that, even when the bill is passed and the necessary institutions are operating, a great deal of educational work will be required with the general public, in order to persuade them to exercise their charitable instincts through organized channels.

Mussolini Accepts More Resignations Of Fascist Leaders

ROME, Dec. 27 (Andi Agency to AP)—Mussolini has accepted the resignations of Fascist Party Secretary Adelchi Serena and Agriculture Minister Giuseppe Tassinari in another "changing of the guard," which found younger men taking over executive posts.

Signor Serena was declared to have quit because of a wish "to participate in the war as a volunteer," and Signor Tassinari "for reasons of health."

Aldo Bidussoni, who served with Italian troops in the Spanish Civil War, replaced Signor Serena, whose photographs recently were banned from display in Party or public buildings.

Carlo Pareschi, President of the Fascist Federation of Agriculturists, was named to succeed Signor Tassinari.

Salvatore Gatti, Vice-Secretary of the Fascist Party, also was dropped, his place being taken by a little known journalist, Carlo Ravasio.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Symphony Hall— Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court— Concert by the Stradivarius String Quartet. 2.

Theaters

Plymouth— "Johnny on a Spot," comedy by Charles MacArthur. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert— "The Lady Comes Across," musical comedy. Jessie Matthews, Mischa Auer and Joe E. Lewis. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last day).

Majestic— "Portrait of a Lady," comedy by Alexander King and Chester Erskine. Presented by Aldrich and Myers. Starring Ruth Gordon. 8:30. Matinee New Year's Day

Little Theaters

The Playhouse— "The Old Ladies," by Rodney Ackland. Presented by the N. E. Repertory Players. Matinee 2:30. Evening performance 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter— "Feminine Touch." Rosalind Russell. Don Ameche. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Birth of the Blues." Bing Crosby. Mary Martin. 3:30, 6:40, 9:45.

Fenway— "You're in the Army Now." Jimmy Durante and Phil Silvers. 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. "Blues in the Night." Priscilla Lane and Betty Field. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

Keith Memorial— "Rise and Shine." Jack Oakie and George Murphy. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6:05, 8:55. "Dumbo." In color. 11:10 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30.

Kenmore— "Bad Men of Missouri." Dennis Morgan and Wayne Morris. 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "Unfinished Business." Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. 2:46, 6:10, 9:30.

Orpheum— "Design for Scandal." Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon. 10:45 a. m., 2:10, 5:30, 9. "Men in Her Life." Loretta Young. 8:50 a. m., 12:15, 3:40, 7:05, 10:30.

Metropolitan— "Bahama Passage." Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. "The Night of January 16th." Robert Preston, Ellen Drew and Nils Asther. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Modern— "Married Bachelor." Robert Montgomery and Ruth Hussey. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:20. "International Lady." George Brent and Ilona Massey. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:50.

Paramount— "You're in the Army Now." Jimmy Durante and Phil Silvers. 9:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7, 10:05. "Blues in the Night." Priscilla Lane and Betty Field. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:35.

RKO-Boston— "Four Jacks and a Jill." Ray Bolger and Anne Shirley. 10:25 a. m., 12:45, 3:10, 5:35, 7:55, 10:20. Stage show: 11:40 a. m., 2:05, 4:25, 6:50, 9:15.

Scollay Square— "Married Bachelor." Robert Montgomery and Ruth Hussey. 10:10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05. "International Lady." George Brent and Ilona Massey. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:05, 9:30.

South Station Theater— "At the Stroke of 13." "Tours of the Week." "Hedda Hopper's Hollywood." "Death Struggles of the Jungle." "Water Sports," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State— "Design for Scandal." Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon. 1:30, 5:25, 8:40. "Men in Her Life." Loretta Young. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:10.

Telepix— "March of Time." "Christmas in Sweden." "Hands of Destiny." "Gaucho Sports." "Alaska." cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux— "Road Agent." Dick Foran, Leo Carrillo and Andy Devine. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 5:45, 8:25. "Keep 'em Flying." Abbott and Costello. 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:50, 9:30.

Tremont— "Charley's Aunt." Jack Benny. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05. "Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:45.

Uptown— "Skylark." Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 1:15, 4:30, 8:20. "It Started with Eve." Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 2:50, 6:25, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Skylark." Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper and Susanna Foster. Continuous 1:15-11.
Allston: "Navy Blues," Jack Cooper. "I Killed That Man," Ricardo Cortez. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "They Meet Again," Jean Hersholt. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. "Prisoner of Zenda." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "A Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "International Squadron." Ronald Reagan. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance." Warren William and June Storey. 2:05, 5:05, 8:07. "It Started With Eve." Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35.
Brookline Village: "You'll Never Get Rich." Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Last of the Duanes." George Montgomery. 2:10, 5:25, 8:30.
Cleveland Circle—"Birth of the Blues." Bing Crosby. "Among the Living." Albert Dekker and Susan Hayward. Continuous 2-11.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Burma Convoy." Charles Bickford. "Sing Another Chorus." J. Downs and Jane Frazee. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Skylark." Claudette Colbert, Ray Milland. "Glamour Boy." Jackie Cooper. Continuous from 12:30.
Codman Square: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Week End in Havana." Alice Faye. "Sealed Lips." William Gargan. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. "Hurry, Charlie, Hurry." 2:08, 5:08, 8:08.
Park: "Whistling in the Dark." Red Skelton. "Bad Men of Missouri." 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Belle Starr." Randolph Scott. "New York Town." Fred MacMurray. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Paramount: "Week End in Havana." Alice Faye. 2:51, 5:33, 8:15. "Bullets for O'Hara," Roger Pryor. 1:34, 4:16, 6:58, 9:40.
Hyde Park: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. "Death Valley Outlaws," Don "Red" Barry. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby. "Among the Living." Albert Dekker. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "You'll Never Get Rich." Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 2:30, 6, 9. "Dressed to Kill." Mary Beth Hughes and Lloyd Nolan. 4, 7:30, 10:30.

MALDEN—Granada: "Man at Large." Humphrey Bogart. 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 3:03, 6:20, 9:35.
Maplewood: "Don Winslow Serial. No. 2." Don Terry and Claire Dodd. 1:55, 4:37, 8. "Outlaws of Desert," William Boyd. 3:15, 5:17, 8:20. "Pittsburgh Kid." Billy Conn and Jean Parker. 3:38, 6:39, 9:31.
Mystic: "Top Sergeant Mullivan." Nat Pendleton. 1:55, 5, 8:05. "The Maltese Falcon." Humphrey Bogart and Mary Astor. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20.
Orpheum: "Sun Valley Serenade." Sonja Henie. John Payne. "Last of the Duanes." 1:45. Continuous from 7.
Strand: "Skylark." Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 1:55, 5, 8:05.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "It Started With Eve." Deanna Durbin. Charles Laughton. "Glamour Boy." Jackie Cooper. Continuous from 12:30.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Yank in the RAF." Tyrone Power. "Chan in Rio." Sidney Toler. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Maltese Falcon." Humphrey Bogart. 2:40, 6:11, 9:35. "Law of the Tropics." Constance Bennett and Jeffrey Lynn. 1:10, 4:30, 8:10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Week End in Havana." Alice Faye. "Great Guns." Laurel and Hardy. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Birth of the Blues." Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 3:30, 9:15. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore." 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "The Little Foxes." Bette Davis. "Badlands of Dakota." Richard Dix and Ann Rutherford. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Birth of the Blues." Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Among the Living." 1:30, 8

NORWOOD—Norwood: "I Wake Up Screaming." Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 2:05 6:33, 9:35. "Small Town Deb." Jane Withers and Cobina Wright, Jr., 3:35, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Moonlight in Hawaii." J. Downs, Jane Frazee. "Spooks Run Wild." 2 and 8.
Strand: "It Started With Eve." Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Man at Large." Marjorie Weaver.

REVERE — Boulevard: "International Squadron." Ronald Reagan, Olympe Bradna. "Three Girls About Town." Joan Blondell. 2 and 8.
Revere: "International Squadron." Ronald Reagan, Olympe Bradna. "Three Girls About Town." Joan Blondell. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Whistling in the Dark." Red Skelton. "Law of the Tropics." Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45, 8.
Davis Square: "Jungle Cavalcade. "The Deadly Game." Charles Farrell. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Parachute Battalion." Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. "Father Steps Out." Lorna Gray. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Blondie in Society." Penny Singleton. "Murder by Invitation." W. Ford. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "Great Guns." Laurel and Hardy. "Wide Open Town." William Boyd. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camese: "Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "They Meet Again," Jean Hersholt and Dorothy Lovett. 2:18, 8:03. "Her First Beau." Jane Withers and Jackie Cooper. 3:38, 9:23.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. Continuous from 2.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "You'll Never Get Rich." Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. "Tillie the Toiler." 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan." Robert Montgomery. "Mutiny in the Arctic." Richard Arlen. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "You'll Never Get Rich." Fred Astaire. "Texas." Glenn Ford. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse "You'll Never Get Rich." Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. "Texas." William Holden. 2:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "The Little Foxes." Bette Davis. "Badlands of Dakota." Richard Dix and Ann Rutherford. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Lady Be Good." Eleanor Powell and Robert Young. 3:33, 8:03. "New York Town." Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 2:10, 6:40, 10:04.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

'Macbeth' and Miss Anderson

By L. A. Sloper

Judith Anderson is an accomplished and experienced actress. She has appeared with much success in many plays. She was particularly impressive as Lavinia Mannon in "Mourning Becomes Electra," as Delia Lovell in "The Old Maid," and as the Unknown One in "As You Desire Me," all of which make exceptional demands. It was natural, therefore, that her impersonation of Lady Macbeth in the Maurice Evans production now at the National Theater in New York should have attracted a meed of interest and of praise.

When the play opened in Boston, nevertheless, I found this Lady Macbeth disappointing, the movement studied, the speech mannered; in a word, it seemed to me an exterior representation. Since the New York opening Miss Anderson has been quoted, first in the New York Herald Tribune and more recently in the Associated Press, as giving some account of her approach to the part. These revelations throw a good deal of light on the results.

Miss Anderson had undoubtedly prepared herself by a thorough study of the history of the period of the play and of what records she could find of the actual Lady Macbeth. She had played the part once before, in London, but she seems to have restudied it for the present production. She must have had a clear intellectual grasp of the character, which she obviously did her best to project.

What, then, were the methods she employed? She told her interviewers in New York that in preparation for the sleep-walking scene she arranged with a psychiatrist to hypnotize a young woman. Miss Anderson carefully watched how the girl walked, how she placed her bare feet on the floor, how she turned. Then the young woman was told that she had lipstick on her hands, and that however she tried to wash them the stain would not come off. Miss Anderson observed the motions with which the young woman tried to cleanse her hands of the stain.

This observation was the basis of Miss Anderson's handling of the sleep-walking scene. Is it surprising that it should have seemed a piece of exterior acting? What had the hypnotized young woman to do with the character or the thoughts of Lady Macbeth? What relation could there be between her efforts to wash imagined lipstick from her hands and the attempt of Lady Macbeth to cleanse her hands of imagined blood? Miss Anderson, evidently, was imposing a pattern of action on a character, instead of thinking the thoughts of the character and allowing the action to grow out of the thoughts. She relied on imitation, instead of creative imagination.

That is why her acting, well planned as it was, failed to move many spectators, either in the sleep-walking scene or elsewhere—for presumably she used the exterior method for her entire impersonation. Indeed there was evidence of this.

For example, take her reading of the famous line consisting of the words "we" and "fail." This may be read among other ways as an incredulous question, "We fail?" with the accent on the "we;" or as a derisive exclamation, "We fail!" with the accent on the "fail," or, with a falling inflection, as an acceptance of the possibility of defeat. Miss Anderson pronounced the words in a high key, giving them equal value, and consequently conveying none of these meanings. If she had been thinking a meaning—any meaning—it would have appeared in her inflection.

When Miss Anderson relies upon the exterior method of acting, she is of course in distinguished company. The majority of famous players, I should say, do the same. Only the honored few get inside the characters they are portraying and mentally project them to an audience. Most actors are satisfied to devise a pattern and repeat it at every performance. When I saw George Arliss in "Old English," a man sitting behind me kept repeating, during the dinner scene: "Gad, that's acting!" In a sense he was right: Mr. Arliss knows his trade. But if it had been creative acting, my neighbor would have been unable to make any comment on it while the scene was going on.

I have seen some of the honored few: Forbes-Robertson, Duse, Mrs. Fiske, Nazimova. Not even the great ones are always on the heights. They sometimes get into a routine from which they have to stir themselves. But their quality and their method are necessary for the interpretation of the great roles.

Lady Macbeth is a great role, which makes the heaviest exactions. For it must be seen as a vital part of a poetic tragedy. Without the conception of poetic tragedy in the players, "Macbeth" becomes mere melodrama, and not even good melodrama. It is difficult to do justice to such a play. I have never seen a satisfactory performance of it; Mr. Evans' is the closest approximation of such a performance that I can recall. But I know it can be satisfactorily done, given players who will realize, and not merely impersonate, its characters.

Concerto in Search of Author

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

The concert closing the first half of the Royal Philharmonic Society's present season was marked by the first performance in England of a major English work: William Walton's Violin Concerto. Written for and dedicated to Jascha Heifetz, who retained the sole right of performing it for two seasons, the composer had had no chance of hearing his own work, although in 1939 he visited America to work over the score with Heifetz.

The first performance was given with the Cleveland Orchestra in October, 1939, under Artur Rodzinsky; among the numerous performances which followed was one under Goossens at Cincinnati, by whom gramophone records were made. These records, together with Heifetz's own proofs of the concerto, bearing his bowing and fingering of the solo part, are now objects of fishy curiosity somewhere in the Atlantic—"Water Music." Happily the precaution had been taken in New York of making a photographic copy and this was safely flown home. An adventurous concerto in more senses than one! If in the future the fashion persists of tagging to musical works such labels as "Moonlight," "Jupiter," or "The Clock," perhaps this concerto will be known as "The Clipper."

Full critical attention has no doubt already been given to Walton's essay in what is admittedly one of the most difficult forms that confront a contemporary composer. Here in England, already, the analysts have not left a bar unturned. Such researches generally result in something rather like railway timetables. At their simplest they inform you exactly at what time—to use the old terms—the subjects, exposition, development, recapitulation, and coda, start, together with all their connections; where you change for another key or movement, and so on.

But a timetable tells you nothing concerning the character and beauty of the scenery through which you travel; aesthetically the verbal analysis of a symphony or a concerto is just about as helpful. An analysis is meaningless by itself and in the end it is the music that explains the analysis rather than the analysis the music. At the risk of adding to the verbal noise one ventures a further comment or two.

Walton uses a time-area or "canvas"—to borrow the terms coined by Sir Walford Davies—28 minutes long. When in unison the solo violin and the orchestra take a quick leap down to the solid earth of the final B, what is the listener's impression of the work as a whole? Is the design big and significant enough for the size of the canvas? Do the general outline or pattern and its relations achieve balance and unity? The composer himself is reported as saying, very aptly, that it is all a matter of "weights and measures." Once a musical work of art is grasped as a unity or whole, every passage becomes enriched by acquiring new relations.

May not this be at least one of the reasons for the repeats of the classical masters? These repeats were a kind of "first aid" to memory. Sir Donald Tovey observed that they were peculiar to an art that moves in time: "their nearest analogy in architecture would be opportunities, more or less charmingly contrived by a guide, for going over part of a building twice." The general layout of the Walton Concerto is of exceptional interest and its study will repay any listener with an appreciation of the "weights and measures" of a composition. He will discover the balance and formal logic of a finely composed picture or piece of architecture.

Another striking feature of the work is its rhythmical vitality; even the most lyrical passages are alive with movement. The first two bars—to isolate an example—set a rhythmical figure which pulses through a lyrical melody—played by the solo instrument—and harmony over which, at first, the composer seemed to have upset his sugar ration, but in some indefinable way the movement neutralizes the sweetness, as indeed it does the tartness of certain passages. One may amend Cowper and say that rhythmical variety is the very spice of musical life. Walton's rhythms never go dead on him and in their urgency and diversity obey, like his forms, an inner logic of their own. How many contemporary composers attempt to think rhythm instead of feeling it, and thereby convey the impression that they have the fidgets and cannot keep still!

The appeal of a melody is an appeal to memory in the sense that the richer the associations of a tune the more satisfying it is to the listener—a fact of which any popular tune supplies the proof. That is why people with limited associations to draw on have, throughout history, complained that there is no melody in contemporary music. They do not realize that they have a finger in the melodic pie. Every interval of a tune, every turn of a phrase, with its lilt, is or should be evocative. Happy the composer who can discover new relations of old material! Walton's opening melody and the beautiful yet exceedingly simple canzonetta of the second movement, following artfully as it does some harmonic "rough stuff," are particularly rich in evocation. Vivid harmonic and orchestral color play on them like floodlighting. One interesting feature of Walton's harmony, by the way, is that dissonance and its resolution often proceed by phrases; the phrase instead of the chord becomes the unit.

The last movement of a violin concerto is always its composer's stiffest hurdle. But Walton so takes it in his stride that in the end one is by no means certain whether this movement is not the most masterly of the three. In contrast to its exhilarating rhythms nothing could be happier than the unexpected references to the lyrical passages of the first movement; these have a strange poignancy and somehow suggest nostalgic memories of youth.

The concerto is as English in flavor as the writing of another Walton who lived in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, "Iz. Wa." But an ounce of music is worth a ton of talk—that is only of value if it inclines a listener toward a work. And here is music from which many hearings will not drain the interest.

The soloist was Henry Holst, the leader of the Liverpool Orchestra, who successfully passed an exacting test of musicianship and virtuosity. Walton himself conducted. There was much enthusiasm at the end, but perhaps only peacetime conditions will make possible the highly finished and balanced performance that the work deserves.

Robert Casadésus' Second Symphony

By Howard W. Hess

Cincinnati, Ohio

When Eugene Goossens, conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, presented Robert Casadésus' Symphony No. 2 in Music Hall the composer was present to share in the applause, which was generous. M. Casadésus has been a favorite in Cincinnati, where his piano playing is accepted as one of the supreme achievements of the French school.

His new symphony represents the ideals of the modern French school also. The orchestration has that transparent coloring which reminds us of the water colors of Matisse. The themes are concise, and instrumental rather than vocal in character. The orchestral coloring is a sophisticated example of contemporary French writing.

No "story" accompanied the sketch in the program notes. The composer simply described the symphony as being in four movements: the first lively; the second, an adagio of the character of a funeral march; the third a dance "Ecossaise," and the fourth, joyous and brilliant. If he had deliberately intended to portray the pitiful procession of refugees after the fall of France he could have done no better than in his funeral march, for the forlorn marchers could be sensed with almost too much clarity. The three other movements danced constantly with puppetlike mechanical precision. The symphony at its first presentation was only fairly well received.

The ballet season presented annually by the Symphony Orchestra was a popular success. Mr. Goossens conducted "Capriccio Espagnole," "The Seventh Symphony, "Schéhérazade," and "The Three-Cornered Hat." Efrem Kurtz conducted "Bogatyri," and Franz Allens, who seemed at all times in a hurry, conducted Weinberger's new "Saratoga" (a musical mistake), the "Nutcracker," the "Magic Swan," and "Le Beau Danube." Salvador Dali's new ballet, "Labyrinth," set to Schubert's C major Symphony, was the last word in surrealism. It proved interesting, annoying, and entertaining for the moment, but left no desire for further acquaintance, since too much of the performance showed a preponderance of absurd ideas and a poverty of imagination. As an artist, Dali also seemed to have lost a great deal of his color sense—one of his strongest appeals in previous efforts.

Anderson

"The Sunshade," by Francisco Goya; reproduced from "Goya"

The Art of Francisco Goya

Goya, by José Guidol. New York: The Hyperion Press.

A monograph on Goya y Lucientes is the most recent of the Hyperion Press publications, in which plentifully illustrated volumes on the masters are made accessible at moderate cost.

Goya is one of the great Spanish trio—the other two are Velazquez and El Greco—who have exercised so much influence upon painters of modern times. José Guidol's text is brief but comprehensive, and it establishes Goya logically in the Spanish background. Goya was not like Velazquez, who acknowledged passively the march of historic events, and recorded his models with objective accuracy. Goya was a victim of struggle and affliction; he was horrified by injustice, aroused by cruelty, provoked by stupidity and crassness. He lived in an epoch of decadence, and while fulfilling his professional obligations as portraitist unleashed his fury at corruption and war.

José Guidol sets forth from the beginning to demolish the piquant legends of the life of Goya: "His character was a complex combination of endless energy and vitality; helpless coarseness of appearance and manners, and a most sensitive instinct and refined mind; simplicity and timidity, and the utmost self-confidence and ambition."

He spent 15 years designing cartoons for tapestries. Therein he could portray the panorama of Spanish life. But later he received portrait commissions, among which were those most cherished, from nobility and royalty. Yet he never lost touch with genre, never permitted himself to be engulfed by the atmosphere of luxury and artifice. He was a great artist, responsive to human experience, to pathos, realism, fantasy, and irony.

His great success as portraitist was shadowed by the loss of his hearing, an experience which impelled him towards isolation and withdrawal. His perception deepened, his technique became more sensitive. He painted the famous "majas"—for which the author maintains the Duchess of Alba did not pose, thus disputing a favorite legend.

In his imaginative caricatures Goya revealed his genius as satirist and draughtsman. To this day the substance of those pictorial fantasies has perplexed critics and investigators. Goya expressed himself through the vehicle of dream, through the vagaries of imagination, and those dreams and vagaries want analysis and interpretation. It is obvious he was leveling his pencil and brush at contemporary reprehensible practices. He was a preacher and teacher in his personal and eloquent way. What he said a century and a half ago holds in some measure for tendencies that have cropped up in a world war-torn, revolution-racked, persecution-ridden.

Technically Goya's progress proceeded from tension to relaxation, from solidity to allusive suggestion. He lived in an epoch when light and shadow conditioned the designs devised from them. But light under his brush became an effulgence, made more radiant by enveloping mists of shadow. Goya carried on the tendencies of his forebear, Velazquez, but added the ingredient of personal warmth, inwardness and passion. He is better compared with Rembrandt and Daumier.

Dorothy Adlow

Some New American Works

By Oscar Thompson

New York

New music presented in recent weeks by the symphony orchestras has been almost exclusively American, North or South but primarily North. The Argentine conductor, Juan José Castro, appearing as guest leader of the NBC symphony, has broadcast his own "Sinfonía de las Pampas" and a work by a compatriot, Luis Gianneo's "Overture to a Children's Comedy." Neither is likely to be long remembered. Such interest as the first—a one-movement symphony—may be said to have possessed was largely in a peculiarity of its scoring, which consisted of much writing for alternating choirs and little for the ensemble as a whole. Mr. Gianneo's overture was a neat and engaging piece that scarcely transcended the implications of its title.

The names of Roy Harris, Virgil Thomson, Hans Herman Wetzler, and David Diamond have appeared on programs boasting first performance in Carnegie Hall. Mr. Harris had his bows to take at a concert of the visiting Philadelphia Orchestra, led by Eugene Ormandy. Though his "Three Pieces for Orchestra" were very cordially received, it is not possible to look upon them as among his more important compositions. Two of the three are interludes from his "Folk-Song Symphony," written for high school purposes.

Of these, the first, "Dance Tunes for Strings and Percussion," was played separately by the Philharmonic-Symphony early in the season, when Leopold Stokowski as guest conductor placed something of American origin on each of his programs. The third, "Dance Tunes for Full Orchestra," proved similar in feeling, if different in scoring. Intervening was "Evening Piece," not a part of the symphony but especially composed to do duty with the others when excepted for concert purposes, as on this occasion. The three make a pleasant but not a momentous impression. They are well written but the tang of the soil is not very strong in the folk redistillations.

Virgil Thomson's opus was a suite from his ballet, "Filling Station," accorded its first New York concert performance by the Philharmonic-Symphony under Artur Rodzinski. Mr. Thomson's music is "American" through and through. It makes no pretense to being lofty or profound. Nor is its basic material strikingly individual, the tune that dominates all others being "For he's a jolly good fellow," alias "We won't go home until morning." But it is alive, jaunty, and blithely orchestrated. Probably its place remains in the theater, doing duty with the ballet for which it was written.

Hans Herman Wetzler has spent much of his life abroad, having only recently returned to this country. His Adagio and Fugue for String Orchestra (originally two movements of a string quartet) was introduced at a Sunday Philharmonic-Symphony concert by Dimitri Mitropoulos. On the same program and played for the first time anywhere was David Diamond's Symphony No. 1. For those who put the question, "What is American music?", here were very different answers. The two works were not in the least alike. As Mr. Diamond is only 26 and Mr. Wetzler has turned 70, this was perhaps not surprising. But when the comparison was extended to the Harris and Thomson pieces the common ground remains as difficult to discover.

Mr. Wetzler's Adagio was warmly melodious and possessed a certain expansiveness that suggested the slow movements of Bruckner. His fugal writing also was large of limb and traditional in character. The feeling of the music was sufficiently orchestral to justify its being played by all the strings (a bass part being added) instead of the original four. Plainly the work of a musician of taste and technical resource, the Adagio and Fugue might have been composed in almost any country abroad and technically it would have been the same creditable achievement anywhere.

Mr. Diamond's symphony was prodigal in its vigor. Building on a three-note theme that appeared at once in the introduction it reared a structure that bespoke a considerable grasp of materials. But it was the sort of structure that may look more imposing on paper than it sounds in performance. Moreover, there was a tendency to the boisterous in the scoring and something of monotony in the hard-driven momentum of its first and final movement. Conceivably, however, some of this effect could be charged to the essentially propulsive manner of Mr. Mitropoulos' introductory performance.

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SAN FRANCISCO — California has just completed its greatest athletic year since 1932 (when the Olympic Games were staged in Los Angeles) and in some events the athletes of this State have surpassed the best performances registered at that time. Also, the great variation in the California climate was well illustrated by the holding of high-class golf tournaments at sea-level and ski championships at the 7,000-foot elevation at the same time.

The greatest athlete of the year in California (if not in the Nation) was Cornelius Warmerdam. Not only did he vault the hitherto-thought impossible height of 15 ft. 5¾ in. but he demonstrated that he could do 15 feet or better at almost any time. His 1941 sequence has never been approached. Starting with 15-2⅝ in his first meet of the season at Stanford his successive heights were—15-0; 14-11⅞; 14-10; 14-9; 15-0; 15-4¼; 15-5¾; 15-0; 15-0; 15-0. In addition he set a splendid example to the rest of his athletic colleagues by his sportsmanlike actions. Next season he plans to try to vault 16 feet.

Other outstanding performances registered in this State were—Lester Steers jumped 6 feet 9 inches; 6-10 28-32 (twice); and the new world record of 6-11. Grover Klemmer tied Ben Eastman's 440-yard world record of 46.4; Hubert Kerns did the same distance in 46-6; the University of California's one-mile relay team (John Reese 48.9, Fay Froom 47.8, Clarence Barnes 46.6, G. Klemmer 46.1) created a new world record of 3:09.4 around eight turns, (the U. S. C. team, which finished second was credited with the same time); and the U. C. two-mile relay team (John Reese 1:54.2, G. Klemmer 1:54.0, Dick Peter 1:52.6, C. Barnes 1:54.0) established a new world record of 7:34.5 (around 16 turns)—a most meritorious performance as the record was previously held by American runners from four different schools who had been selected to represent this country in the 1936 Olympics at Berlin.

Bob Peoples (U. S. C.) hurled the javelin 234-3½—the second greatest distance ever achieved on this continent and only surpassed by Matti Jarvinen (Finland) with 238-7 at the 1932 Olympics. Harold Davis climaxed another successful season by tieing Jesse Owens' 100-meter world record of 10.2 and also ran the 220 in 20.5. Phil Leibowitz (Idaho) ran the mile in 4:09.3; Archie Harris (Indiana) hurled the discus 174-8¾; and Al Blozis (Georgetown U.) registered 54-10½ with the 16-lb shot. The University of Southern California won the Pacific Coast Conference, Fresno Relays and National Collegiate team championships; Sacramento the Northern California J. C. title and Fresno Edison Tech the State high school title. Best high school prospects—All-round, Bill Smith (Los Angeles), 100 yards 9.7, broad jump 24-3½, high jump 6-6; 120-yard high hurdles (39-inch) Omar Cowles 14.3; 880-yards Thelmo Knowles 1:55.6; one-mile Tony Piazza 4:26.0; pole vault Irving Moore 13-5¼.

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Other Title Winners

Golf—National: Match play open (San Francisco), John Revolta. State: Open, Mark Fry; amateur, Ernie Pieper; amateur open, Pat Abbott; women, Eliabeth Hicks Newell. Northern California, Junior, Earl (Eddie) Fry; amateur, Bud Brownell; women, Barbara Ransom; open, Mark Fry; P. G. A., Ben Coltrin.

Bowling—West Coast Congress (Oakland): Team champions, Los Angeles Eastside, 3,002; singles, Ralph Waag, 732; all-events, Ralph Waag, 889; doubles, Ned Day and Jack Gogan, 1,217. Women's national championships (Los Angeles): Team title, Rovick Bowling Shoes (Chicago), 2,661; singles, Nancy Huff (L. A.), 662; all-events, Sally Twyford (Aurora, Ill.), 1,799; doubles, Jo Pittinger and Mary Jane Hogan (L. A.), 1,155. State championships (Alameda): Team, Pasadena Bowling Center, 2,610; singles, Rowana Nichols (S. F.), 622; all-events, Rowana Nichols, 1,725; doubles, Mabel Kenniff and Betty Martin (S. F.), 1,131.

Rowing — Varsity, Washington U. (3 miles, 14:28.0); jayvees, Washington, 14:46.4; freshman, University of California (2 miles), 9:40.2.

State Tennis — Singles, Frank Parker, Virginia Wolfenden; veterans, Elmer Griffen; juniors, Harry Likas, Barbara Krase; under 15, Maurice Sokolov, Barbara Scofield; doubles, Larry Dee and Jim Wade, Margaret Osborn and Patricia Canning; mixed, Frank Kovacs and Virginia Wolfenden; juniors, Ray Ratto and Harry Roche, Shirley Catton and Barbara Krase; veterans, Elmer Griffen and Dick Van der Las.

Football — East-West Shrine game (S. F.) West 20, East 14. Pasadena Rose Bowl, Stanford 21, Nebraska 13. State Rugby, Stanford. Soccer, Los Angeles Scottish A. C. San Francisco high schools—Lowell defeated Polytechnic 7 to 0 before 37,000 spectators in Kezar Stadium. Features — Touchdown pass from Billy Sherman to Frank Wigmore in the end zone and Blaine Gardner's 73-yard punt. Eastbay—Piedmont (undefeated), points scored 116; against 14; winners of 19 consecutive games and defeated only once in the last 27 games. West Coast Service champions—Moffett Field Flyers.

Winter Sports — Jumping (Mt. Shasta), class A, Roy Mikkelsen; class B, Byron Johnson; class C, Bill Bechdolt; D, Pete Vanni. Far West Kandahar (Badger Pass, Yosemite National Park), downhill, Martin Fopp; Yvonne Blossom; slalom, Chris Schwarzenbach; Kathleen Starratt. Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Ski Union (Sugar Bowl). Team champions, U. of California; individual—jumping, Sig Vettestad; downhill two-mile, Bob Blatt; cross-country six miles, Herb Obexer. State championships (Sugar Bowl), downhill—Bill Robinson; Catherine Hanck; slalom, Bob Blatt; Yvonne Blossom; combined, Bob Blatt; Gertrude Wepela. Mt. Lassen midsummer tournament—downhill, Sig Engl; slalom, Bob Blatt; combined, Engl; women's slalom, Bernice Wallace.

State Softball (Stockton)—Men, Hollister Cowboys; women, Woodland All-Stars.

Cricket — Southern California, Williamson trophy, Hollywood C. C.; northern California, association trophy, Barbarians; Price Cup, Golden Gate. N. C. Ice Hockey, Santa Rosa J. C.

State Lawn Bowling (Oakland)—Southern California won the State, Fox and Herbert Brooks Memorial trophies; doubles and triples, Lakeside; N. C. triples, Southern California (No. 1); singles, Albert Dehner. Women—singles, Mrs. F. H. Folkins; Boynton trophy for triples, Southern California; open triples, Arroyo Seco. Badminton (San Francisco)—Singles, Dave Freeman; Thelma Kingsbury; doubles, Chester Goss and D. Freeman; Thelma Kingsbury and Janet Wright; mixed, Sally Williams and D. Freeman. State figure skating (Berkeley)—Singles (senior), William Hart, Barbara Gingg; junior, E. Bodel; Margaret Field; novice, Marcus Nelson; Peggy Egan; juvenile, D. Tyler; Luella Ettinger; pairs (seniors), E. Bodel and Arlene Mendelssohn; junior, W. Udell, Jane Rasn.ussen. Dance doubles, Eugene Turner, Elizabeth Kennedy; trio, Peggy Egan, Viola Miles, Adele Hay.

Swimming—Far Western championships 1940 (San Francisco): 100-meters freestyle, W. Lucas, 1:02.0; women, Brenda Heiser, 1:08.5; 200m., P. Herron, 2:16.4; Brenda Heiser, 2:36; 800m., H. Paris, 10:30.0; 400m., Nancy Merki, 5:37.2; backstroke, 100m., R. Taft, 1:11.0; M. Falconer, 1:20.0; breaststroke, 200m., E. Cashin, 2:46.9; E. Quillan (100m.), 1:30.8; individual medley, 300m., W. Lucas, 4:04.0; E. Quillan, 5:10.8; 400m. relay, The Olympic Club, 4:19.3; Multuomah Club, 4:45.7; 300m., medley relay, The Olympic Club, 3:30.8; Multnomah Club, 4:07.7; diving: 3 meters, F. McGuigan, 130.8; Helen Crlenkovich, 140; platform, J. Lavery, 106.8; Helen Crlenkovich; team champions, The Olympic Club (S. F.); Multnomah Club (Portland, Ore.).

H. Archie Richardson

Herald Feature Service, Melbourne

These high marks (catches) are a spectacular feature of Australian Rules football. Photo shows Jack Regan, captain of the champion State, Victoria, poised as he grips the ball about 10 feet above the ground.

High Leaper's 183 Goals Set Australian Football Record

Australasian Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—When Australians say their footballers reach greater heights than any others it is not a piece of national conceit, expressed metaphorically, but a physical fact.

The reason is that Australian Rules—now scarcely recognizable as a derivative from Rugby 71 years ago—give much more scope and encouragement than other kinds of football to the art of springing to catch the ball.

Loftiest leaper for a decade, Bob Pratt ("Robert the Rocket") set a national record this year by kicking 183 goals in 23 matches for Coburg in the Victorian Association. Pratt's 150 goals for South Melbourne in 1934 still stands as the Victorian League record.

Pratt's success exemplifies how the reward for this stratospheric skill makes it a match-winning factor. The marker (catcher) of a kicked ball which has not been touched in flight, is entitled to make an unhampered kick over the point where he returns to earth. He kicks for goal, if within range, or toward a teammate nearer goal, as there is no restricting off-side rule.

"Fastest Field Game"

"Fastest field game I've seen," said the U. S. Trade Commissioner (Mr. Lacey C. Zapf), after watching a club match in Sydney, where the standard is much lower than in the southern States.

Players assiduously practice their takeoff, timing their leaps to reach maximum altitude at the exact moment and place where the descending ball comes to a catchable height.

No sport has a more spectacular sight than a soaring cluster of Australian Rules footballers, with upstretched arms and spread fingers competing for the hurtling ball.

Pratt flies atop the packs with such abandon that, if he misses the ball, his forward impetus sometimes topples him down in crash-landings.

Bob packs such a powerful kick that, even when he is 60 yards away, the goal is not safe from his raking punts, which bore along like torpedoes.

Going up and down like an elevator, big Jack Mueller, 6 ft. 2½ in. ruckman, captured the ball overhead so often that he dominated play for the Victorian League premiership, which the Demons (Melbourne) won for the third consecutive year, despite the absence of follower Harold Ball with the Army in Malaya.

Prime Minister's Nephew

Claude Curtin, nephew of Australia's Prime Minister, played center-forward in Victoria's team which overwhelmed New South Wales in interstate football for Red Cross funds.

Victoria's captain, wisecracking Jack Regan, whose sleek hair-do withstands the rough-and-tumbles on the field, is unrivalled for his combination of high-flying and consistent 70-yard drop-kicking. At 28, this 6 ft. 1½ in. fullback is a veteran of 12 seasons with the Magpies (Collingwood), greatest football club in the land.

Another Victorian team, led by rip-tearing 190 lb. Jack Dyer, 26, of the Tigers (Richmond), defeated South Australia.

From Tobruk garrison, on the Libyan coast, seven former S. A. footballers sent two trophies for presentation in their old club, South Plympton.

Bruce Schultz, 29, booted 100 goals in 13 matches for Norwood (S. A. premiers). In one game against Glenelg, this 6 ft. 1½ in., 175 lb. forward had 21 shots: 19 sailed through goal and the other two were so close that they hit goalposts.

Another South Australian, Ken Farmer (North Adelaide captain), retired after 13 seasons, with a national record aggregate of 1,418 goals.

Of the five who have topped 1,000 goals, quickest is a Westralian, George Doig (East Fremantle), who passed 1,070 this year—his ninth season. Only 5 ft. 9 in. and 154 lb., Doig is smaller than the others, but he hoists himself well aloft to snare the ball with his fingers, and kick truly with either foot.

Fans wonder whether even such a renowned medal-wearer as Reichsmarshal Göring has a more imposing collection that Haydn Bunton (Subiaco), winner of the 1941 Sandover Medal for best-and-fairest footballer in the West. A non-stop loper about the field, Bunton has won six State medals in 11 years' play in Victoria and W. A.

Ray Robinson

By-Plays

Sports in 1941

We are approaching the end of another year, and as we think back regarding the things which have taken place in the field of sport many interesting happenings come to mind.

In some fields of sports activity great results have been noted, while in other fields the competition has not been of as high order as in some past years. Due to world conditions, international sports have suffered greatly. With the exception of competition with South American countries, United States athletics have been at a standstill. This was greatly regretted by all true lovers of all forms of athletics.

Greater Attendance

Football, both college and professional, enjoyed one of the greatest years in history. Many of the games were more largely attended than in the previous year, and the standard of play was high, with the usual number of upsets to add interest to the game. Baseball, hockey, golf, and the other branches of sport did surprisingly well considering world conditions.

While many of the 1940 champions fell by the wayside in attempting to retain their titles, in most cases they were succeeded by champions who may well be ranked as worthy successors. Few indeed were the instances where war service had much, if anything, to do with the decisions.

Stand Outs

There are a few things that stand out prominently in our memory. To us the greatest track and field performances were the pole vaulting of Cornelius Wamerdam and the winning of his third I. C. 4A. cross-country championship by Leslie McMitchel, thus equaling the brilliant record made several years ago by John Paul Jones of Cornell.

The standout football teams of the year were Minnesota in college circles and the Chicago Bears in the professional ranks. These were probably two of the best teams ever on the gridiron. In baseball the New York Yankees came back to fame and spread-eagled the professional field.

Tennis failed to produce any players the equal of previous years. Bobby Riggs recaptured the men's title from a field far below past standards, while Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cook took the women's title after many years of trying. But it must be admitted that she failed to show the caliber of tennis produced by such players of the past as Suzanne Lenglen, Mrs. Helen Wills O'Roark, Helen Jacobs, and Alice Marble.

Golf Fields

In amateur and professional golf "Bud" Ward and Craig Wood won the leading titles of the country and proved themselves to be among the best golfers the country has yet produced.

While we extend congratulations and praise to those athletes who won the various honors they sought let us not forget those who were forced to give up their sports in order to serve their country in more serious endeavors. They were indeed missed by the followers of the games they would have taken part in. Some of them will not again reach their best playing form; but it is certainly to be hoped that conditions will soon be such that they may have more chances to engage in those activities.

G. M. R. H.

Pete Reiser Top Slugger In National

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Harold (Pete) Reiser, the rookie batting champion of the National League, was tabbed today as the long distance slugging king of the senior circuit to the surprise of almost everybody—especially his teammate, Dolf Camilli.

Camilli led the league in home runs with 34 and batted in the most runs, 120. He appeared to be the outstanding extra base belter of the circuit even though the 21-year-old Reiser led the league in percentage with .343.

Today, however, the official slugging figures, along with other miscellaneous records, were released by the league and disclosed Reiser hit for a total of 299 bases to 294 for Camilli and thereby bagged the slugging championship .558 to .566. Reiser went to bat 536 times to Camilli's 529.

Fewer Homers

The youngster from St. Louis hit 20 fewer home runs than Camilli, but he led the league in triples with 17 and tied Johnny Mize for the most doubles with 39.

Camilli, although getting the coveted runs batted in crown, regained one he had held before and didn't want—the strikeout title. He was fanned 115 times during the season. In this same vein, Frank McCormick of the Cincinnati Reds hit into 22 double plays to lead the league for the second straight year. Joe Medwick of Brooklyn hit into 20.

Ranked behind Reiser and Camilli for slugging honors were Mize, Medwick, Enos Slaughter of St. Louis, Mel Ott of the Giants, and Danny Litwhiler of the Phillies.

Bases on Balls

Elbie Fletcher of the Pirates received the most bases on balls, 118, for the second successive year, but Ott, by waiting out 100 walks, made this the ninth season in which he had received 100 or more and brought his record lifetime total to 1,335.

The miscellaneous club records throw some light on why the Dodgers won their pennant. They were the best road team, winning 43 and losing 29 of those tough road games. They were tops at winning extra inning contests, bagging eight and losing four. They were the best at winning games decided by one run—collecting 28 of these and losing 16. And they had the finest record in shutout games, winning 17 and losing four.

The Cardinals were the strongest team on home grounds by a slight margin over the Dodgers and played the most extra inning and one run games. They won 11 and lost the same number of overtime contests and won 31 out of 53 games decided by a single tally.

Bruins Get Brief Rest; Work Monday

The Bruins players, after holiday visits with their families, will reassemble at the Arena Monday noon for a practice session in preparation for their highly important game with the Toronto Leafs at the Boston Garden Tuesday night.

Beaten 2-0 by the Leafs in Toronto on Christmas night, the Bruins hope to square their season's series with their formidable opponents in this Tuesday game, which has occasioned the greatest demand for tickets at any time this season. The Leafs now have a 2-1 advantage on the Bruins in games, having won twice in Toronto by scores of 2-0, while Bruins won in overtime in Boston 3-1.

Hockey at a Glance

Results Dec. 26

By the Associated Press

American Association

Fort Worth 7, Dallas 3.

Eastern Amateur League

Washington 6, River Vale 3.
Boston 8, Atlantic City 7.

Sports Here And There

Gathered from Associated Press Reports

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Because of the ability to bound back after apparently falling apart at the seams, Colgate's hockey team still is defending its College Week hockey championship.

Seeking a third straight triumph in the Lake Placid Club's annual tourney, the Red Raiders whipped Massachusetts Tech last night, 6 to 5, but only after a real scare. Thus the Raiders earned the right to meet Cornell in one of the semi-finals tonight.

In the other, Williams, which defeated Lehigh, 3 to 0, meets a New Hampshire club that blanked Union College, 9 to 0. Cornell trounced Middlebury, 9 to 2, in the other first-round game.

Meanwhile, rain dashed hopes of ski enthusiasts, and the State Conservation Department postponed opening the Mt. Van Hoevenberg bobrun until Sunday. The run was to have been opened Christmas Day.

Boston — Cancellation of the annual Prout Memorial track meet, scheduled for Jan. 31, was announced by State Deputy Walter G. Powers. He said the K. of C. State Council desired to concentrate its entire membership in civilian defense projects.

The Prout games have been an important fixture on the East's indoor track program.

New Haven, Conn.—Yale, whose head football coach, Emerson (Spike) Nelson, resigned this week to serve the government, has notified the rest of her varsity coaching staff and Reggie Root, head freshman mentor, that after June their services will not be needed.

Director of Athletics Ogden D. Miller hastened to point out that the notification sent Root, Ivan Williamson, John Sabo, Edward Howell and Bob Voits, was a "legal technicality" necessary to comply with their contracts and that it did not mean that any of them were definitely through.

He said last night that there would be "further talks" regarding the 1942 situation.

Beaumont, Texas—E. J. (Dutch) Harrison of Little Rock, Ark., blistered the Country Club course from start to finish yesterday to take the 18-hole lead in the $5,000 Beaumont open with a 4-under-par 67. Not far behind the Arkansas Traveler were Herman Keiser, Akron, Ohio, who fired a 68, and veteran Tony Penna, Dayton, Ohio, who carded a 69.

New York—Fred Perry fell on the hard floor of Madison Square Garden last night and was forced to default to Bobby Riggs in his first match of a projected professional tennis tour. The arm injury gave Riggs, 1941 national amateur champion, a 6-3, 4-6, 5-4, default victory in his pro debut after Frank Kovacs, another newcomer to the pro game, had conquered Don Budge, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4.

College Basketball

Results Dec. 26

By the Associated Press

Indiana 50, Pittsburgh 41.
Loyola (Chicago) 53, Ucla 48.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 26 at Lake Placid

Williams 3, Lehigh 0.
Colgate 6, Mass. Tech. 5.
New Hampshire 8, Union 0.
Cornell 9, Middlebury 2.

Chess

By *Frederick R. Chevalier*

Dec. 27, 1941

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2413

By F. Gamage

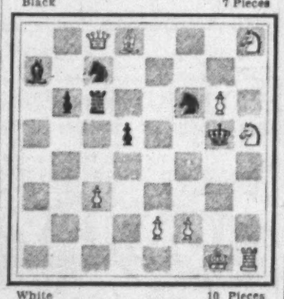
Black 8 Pieces

White 11 Pieces
8/1p1RP3/2k2PQK/BpKtKt2p1/1P5p/2q2r2/2R3B1/4r2
White to play and mate in two
(The distinguished American composer favors this column with another original entry for the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2414

By F. Gamage

Black 7 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
2QB3Kt/b1kt5/1pr2ktP1/3p2kKt/8/2P5/4PP2/6KR
White to play and mate in three
(Third prize, Tidskrift for Schack, December, 1907. Exceptionally good.)

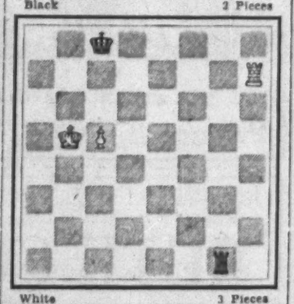
Solutions to Problems

No. 2411. Kt-Q7
No. 2412. 1. R-B P-B4
2. B-Kt3
1. P-B6
2. B-Kt3ch
1. P-Kt6
2. PxP

End-Game No. 594. White wins: 1 K-R4, K-K3; 2 P-Kt4, K-B3; 3 K-R5, K-Kt2; 4 P-Kt5, PxP; 5 KxP, and White soon wins the QP and the game.

End-Game No. 595

Black 2 Pieces



White 3 Pieces
2k5/7R/8/1KP5/8/8/8/8r1
With proper play, White with the move can only draw (A book draw, but Black must play just so.)

Havana Tournament Planned

The Cuban Chess Federation is planning to hold an international tournament sometime in February. Last year a similar event was won by I. Kashdan, of New York. G. Koltanowski, Belgian blindfold expert, was second, followed by F. Pianas, of Cuba, third.

Kashdan has been invited to compete this year and has accepted. Three other American players, selected by the United States Chess Federation, are also expected to compete. Perhaps one of these will be Miss N. May Karff, who just regained her title as Woman's Champion.

New Canadian Champion

A. Yanofsky, of Winnipeg, has recently won the Canadian championship, a point and a half ahead of M. Fox, who has won this event six times in the past. H. Opsahel was third. Both Fox and Yanofsky have competed in tournaments in this country. The latter is the 17-year-old schoolboy who tied for first in the Experts Tournament, held in conjunction with the New York Championship this summer at Hamilton.

Women's Championship

Mrs. Rivero Belcher was hardly in her best form throughout her match with Miss Karff, but in the game below she outplayed the challenger convincingly.

Fifth Game

Budapest Defense

Belcher White	Karff Black	White	Black Karff
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 P-QKt4	PxP
2 P-QB4	P-K4	19 PxP	B-Kt3
3 PxP	Kt-Kt5	20 P-B5	PxP
4 Kt-KB3	B-B4	21 PxP	B-B2
5 P-K3	Kt-QB3	22 RxR	RxR
6 Kt-B3	KKtxP(K4)	23 Q-Kt3	Q-R3?(a)
7 B-K2	P-Q3	24 P-B4	R-K
8 Castles	Castles	25 QxP	B-Kt
9 P-QR3	P-QR4	26 R-Kt	K-Kt
10 B-Q3	KtxKtch	27 PxKt	BxP
11 BxKt	Kt-K4	28 B-B4ch	K-R
12 B-K2	B-K3	29 P-Kt3	d-Q5
13 P-QKt3	P-B4	30 Q-KB7	BxPch
14 Kt-Q5	P-B3	31 K-Kt2	R-Q
15 Kt-B4	Q-K2	32 R-B3	BxP
16 KtxR	QxKt	33 Q-Q7	Q-Q3
17 Q-B2	K-R	34 QxP mate	

(a) Since this turns out to be an unsuccessful trap. Black's alternative is to protect the QKtP. But White would then have Black tied up, and should be able to work out something conclusive.

Marshall Game

Frank Marshall is one of the competitors in the championship tournament of the New York club named after him. Here is a game that shows how the veteran outmaneuvers one of the club's younger experts.

Indian Defense

Marshall White	Richman Black	Marshall White	Richman Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 P-K5	B-Kt2
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	19 P-Q6	Q-B7
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	20 Q-R4	K-B2
4 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	21 Q-R3	KR-Q(a)
5 PxP	KtxP	22 QR-B	RxP
6 P-K4	KtxKt	23 R-B	Q-K7
7 PxKt	P-QB4	24 RxR	R-Q8
8 B-Kt5ch	B-Q2	25 Kt-Q3	QxKt
9 BxBch	KtxB	26 P-Kt3	BxP
10 Castles	Castles	27 RxRP	RxRch
11 R-Kt	P-Kt3	28 KxR	Q-Q8ch
12 B-B4	PxP	29 K-Kt2	Q-Q4ch
13 PxP	Kt-B3	30 Q-B3	QxQch
14 Q-K2	Q-Q2	31 KxQ	B-Q3
15 KR-Q	QR-B	32 K-K4	K-Kt2
16 B-K3	Q-B3	33 K-Q5	P-B4
17 BxKt	BxB	34 P-QR4	Resigns(b)

(a) Black plans a combination which is shown to be unsound. But White's center pawns give him a definite edge.

(b) White will be able to give up the R for Black's B and QKtP, whereupon the White QRP queens.

Harvard Wins College Chess

The Harvard Chess Team gained the championship of the H. Y. P. D. league by outscoring the Yale team by 2½ points. Yale won this event in 1940 and 1939. Previously Harvard won, Princeton and Dartmouth are the other colleges in the league.

Bradley Host to Harvard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 27—Returning from the Pacific Coast after trouncing the University of California, 46-34, the Bradley Tech Braves were due to arrive home today just a few hours before taking the court to play Harvard University to begin the second half of their holiday chart.

Harvard, one of the oldest universities in the Nation, is making its first basketball trip into the Midwest this year. Following the Bradley tilt, it has contests slated with Illinois and Notre Dame before heading back to Cambridge for action in the Eastern Intercollegiate League.

New Coach

The Crimson has a new coach this year in Earl M. Brown, a graduate of Notre Dame in 1939. Brown was a regular guard during his junior year on the Notre Dame team which won the national title, and he served as captain when a senior.

Lacking height, this year's Crimson squad will depend mainly upon speed and experience. Capt. Chris Finegan, senior guard, and Joe Romano, senior forward, were the sparks of last season's attack and will probably shoulder much of the responsibility. Two sophomores, Don Lutz, 6ft. 2in. center, and Bob Lutz, 5ft. 9in. forward, are also expected to see a great deal of action.

Showed Strength

Coach A. J. Robertson's Bradley team, after losing two of its first three games, showed its strength of former years in defeating California. The Golden Bears were one of the four teams to hold victories over the Braves last year, and since both teams have practically the same personnel, this season's game was a most important one for both schools.

Paul McCall, senior guard, has led the Braves both in offense and in defense in games to date and is Bradley's best bet for All-American honors. Chris Hansen, 6ft. 4in. center, and Bill Chinuge, speedy senior forward, have also turned in good performances.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	12	4	3	27	61	46
Toronto	13	5	0	26	57	31
New York	11	8	0	22	47	54
Chicago	9	7	3	21	51	50
Detroit	6	9	2	14	39	51
Brooklyn	5	14	1	11	45	73
Montreal	4	13	1	9	40	68

Coming Games

Tonight

Rangers at Canadiens.
Detroit at Toronto.

Tomorrow

Toronto at Americans.
Rangers at Detroit.

Tuesday

Toronto at Boston.
Chicago at Canadiens.

Wednesday

Rangers at Americans.

Thursday

Americans at Boston.
Toronto at Rangers.
Detroit at Canadiens.

Saturday

Detroit at Canadiens.
Americans at Toronto.

Sunday

Boston at Americans.
Canadiens at Detroit.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

ENGLISH MUFFINS

For breakfast, afternoon tea, at supper time and during the evening hours all our cafeterias make a specialty of these dainty muffins . . . toasted to suit your taste, with a generous amount of fresh creamery butter.

Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

ITALIAN and AMERICAN FOOD
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After the Show
When you have attended a production advertised in The Christian Science Monitor it will be appreciated if you let the manager of the theatre know of your response to his advertising.

Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Saturday, December 27, 1941

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Values of Choral Reading In Elementary School English Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Claremore, Okla.

A teacher who hopes to succeed with choral reading must appreciate and understand poetry. She must be able to read it well, else she will find that her class is reading in a sing-song, monotonous manner that is anything but pleasing to an audience, or even to themselves.

The first requisite in choral speaking is to get the meaning of the poem. Just what thought was the poet trying to present? What pictures are visible in the poem? What is the mood? Is it lyric, light and gay? Then let the reading be lyric, light and gay. If the poem is a sea chanty, imagination should transport one to the sea; the rhythm of the waves should be heard; the tang of the salt-laden breeze felt. If the mood of the poem is established, the meaning is more easily discerned.

In teaching Eugene Field's "Wynken, Blynken and Nod" to fourth grade pupils last year the writer asked if the class would like to read the poem in chorus. As they had recited several selections during the year, a most enthusiastic response came. Often they had been asked to close their eyes as a poem was read, and one little girl asked if they might listen this time with the "mind's eye."

Discussion Follows

Then a discussion of the selection followed. "Wynken, Blynken and Nod used a wooden shoe for a boat," a little boy volunteered, "so they must have been Dutch children." Another liked the expression, "a river of crystal light." Still another mentioned the "sea of dew." "They were fishing for herring, and the people of the Netherlands caught those fish in the North Sea," was the comment of a geography-conscious pupil. Someone spoke of the "gold and silver nets." By this time the mood of the poem was well established.

The first line was then read with emphasis on the fishermen's names. Were they Tom, Jim, and Dick? No! They were "Wynken," "Blynken" and "Nod"! Did they "ride" away. No indeed; they "sailed." And at "night," too. What kind of boat was theirs? Then let us stress **"wooden shoe."** The little fishermen were not out to catch just any kind of fish. They wanted only "herring."

The light on the river was "crystal." Clear, like glass. Beautiful. And the sea was not of water, it was "dew." It was the "moon" that asked them where they were going. Were they fishing with cotton nets? Not they. Their nets were of "silver" and "gold."

Looked Like This

The class worked along until the first stanza looked something like this:

Wynken, Blynken, and Nod one night
Sailed off on a wooden shoe,
Sailed on a river of crystal light,
Into a sea of dew.
Where are you going, and what do you wish?
The old moon asked the three.
"We've come to fish for the herring fish,
That live in this beautiful sea,
Nets of silver and gold have we,"
Said Wynken, Blynken, and Nod.

The group was divided into light and dark (high and low) voices. The dark voices read the first four lines. The light voices asked the question and read the line that told who had asked it. Then the dark voices finished the stanza.

The old moon laughed and sang a song
As they rocked in the wooden shoe

started the youngsters to swaying, so thoroughly imbued were they with the rhythm.

In the second stanza they spoke of the wind that sped the fishermen along and that ruffled the waves of dew. They discovered that stars were the herring fish. These fish called to them to cast their nets, for they were not at all afraid.

In the last stanza when it was revealed that Wynken and Blynken were two little eyes and Nod a little head, almost involuntarily they touched their own eyes and rested their heads on their hands. And when the lines

So shut your eyes while mother sings
Of wonderful things that be

were read, eyelids closed gently like flowers in the peace of a twilight, and the poem had most certainly accomplished its purpose!

Other Values

Choral speaking is of inestimable value to the self-conscious child. He forgets himself and works with a group that becomes inspired. Freedom in individual expression is improved, as well as enunciation, voice control, and co-ordination of body and voice. Imagination becomes unfettered. Every child in the chorus imagined himself casting his net for the stars; rhythm became spontaneous.

Often when disinterest or listlessness threatens to engulf the school room, the teacher who knows the technique of choral reading can recapture enthusiasm and indeed bring back inspiration by leaving off the three R's for the time being and allowing the pupils to practice upon a favorite poem.

A Few Rules

There are a few rules to be observed in the teaching of choral reading:

Don't allow sing-song reading—just beating out words. If the meaning is clear, the voice naturally follows the path of understanding.

Enunciation must be clear. Carelessness in speech—clipped endings or slurred vowels—will mar the beauty of the poem.

The teacher should not force her interpretation upon the pupils. Let their understanding blossom; don't try to keep the bud forever a bud.

Don't work so long at a time that spontaneity is gone.

Choose poems of good rhythm and of simple tone.

Assign lines appropriate to quality of natural pitch of voices.

Group according to quality of voice.

Poems should be spoken individually at times, as choral reading is a preparation for individual speech.

The child who engages in choral reading is often inspired to write poems of his own. Imitation is second nature with him, and when he has been awakened to the beauties of nature—to the world about—it is natural he should desire to write his own impressions. When he attempts to do this, however poor the effort, he has at least knocked at the door of inspiration, and what a joy that is!

E. H. C.

From "All the Children," Superintendent of Schools, City of New York

High School Girls in Homemaking Class

The homemaking classes these days do more than study from textbooks. They practice at home what they are learning at school, and where possible they do "practice work" in the school kindergarten or nursery school. These girls of a New York City high school are becoming familiar with the needs of little children through serving in the nursery school lunch hour. Some are actually in charge of children, while others sit unobtrusively by and make written observations for later class discussions. Still others have prepared the food and are serving it. Homemaking classes enter all fields of actual homemaking, with the emphasis upon the practical approach.

A 'Colonial Newspaper'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, N. Y.

Getting out a newspaper in the classroom was one of those lessons that started out to be just an interesting grade project for a group of seventh graders here—but in the end it became a museum exhibit. This class from Public School 6, Manhattan, is the publisher of "A Colonial Newspaper," one of the features exhibited at the opening of the Junior Museum of the Metropolitan Museum of Art last month.

Actually, three newspapers were displayed. They were the Jamestown Journal, Ye Olde Plymouth Chronicle, and the Stuyvesant Press, each bearing a seventeenth-century date. The sheets, 18 by 24 inches, are carefully lettered by hand and contain advertisements of the day as well as news items real and imaginary. They were exhibited in a room lined with furniture, hangings, and other decorative museum pieces typical of the period.

"The work was done during regular school hours as a class project purely," Mrs. Helen Martin, the teacher, explained. "Once the idea of a newspaper to motivate composition had been suggested by our principal, Bernard Colten, the enthusiasm was catching. About 39 pupils—some of these in floating groups—worked on it."

The study needed to get out a good Colonial newspaper, such as the children strove for, entailed an integrated program of English, art, and history, she added. Four visits to the Metropolitan Museum were conducted and slides showing early American housing, Dutch and English architecture, were shown to them.

Learning of the project, Alfred Busselle, Jr., director of the Junior Museum, then as yet unopened, became greatly interested and arrangements for the display were later made.

The newspaper contained a unique collection of news items and "ads" of the day. It records a bulletin that "Governor Bradford has just smoked the peace pipe with Massasoit" and that the Indians have promised their help in better corn production. It also notes that "Prisqilla, the most beautiful girl in Plymouth, was seen in the fields." Other events reported include the arrival of a new type of furniture—"the Japanned highboy"—the costumes worn by children in church and a snowfall of such dimensions that people are asked to stay at home.

The advertisements call attention to shops where wigs can be repaired, orders for cabinet making left and services of a silversmith obtained. Particular commendation was won by the children for the fine quality of the lettering done on the newspapers.

You Can Clarify Yourself In These 25 Ways

Basic English
Twenty-sixth of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The 25 definition routes listed below are from that chapter on definition in Hugh Walpole's book "Semantics," which we have mentioned before. The object of the examples is to make us conscious of these different methods of defining words in our everyday speech. They should help us to see how it is possible to eliminate the alternative classifications of a word and so arrive at its individual meaning.

Here are the definition routes. The examples are not Mr. Walpole's.

Route 1. *This is it.*
Direct symbolization.
This is my *foot.*
This is an *apple.*

Route 2. *It is similar to this.*
Similarity.
A *llama* is a sort of camel with long hair.
A *highway* is like the Worcester turnpike.

Route 3. *Its name may be translated by this word.*
Translation.
A *big shot* is a person of importance.
The *hotel de ville* is the town hall.

Route 4. *It is contained in this.*
Part and whole.
A *wall* is part of a house.
A *page* is part of a book.

Route 5. *It contains this.*
Whole and part.
A *herd* is a number of sheep or other animals.
A *class* is a group of students or pupils.

Route 6. *It is the opposite of this.*
Opposition by cut.
East is the opposite from west.
Above is the opposite from below.

Route 7. *It is the opposite of this.*
Opposition by scale.
(This is different from "opposition by cut" in that the two things are not directly opposite each other as are the two walls of a room. They are rather the two opposite ends of one thing or one process.)
The *exit* from the tunnel is at the opposite end from the entrance.
Black is the opposite from white.

Route 8. *It resides in this place.*
Place: Where.
A *tenant* is a person who occupies a house.
An *amphibian* is an animal who lives partly on land and partly in water.

Route 9. *It comes from this place.*
Place: Whence.
An *Englishman* is a man who comes from England.
Brussels lace comes from Brussels.

Route 10. *It has this age.*
Age.
A *junior miss* is a girl in her teens.
A *colt* is a young horse.

Route 11. *It lived in this period.*
Period.
The *modern* age is the age in which we are living.
Antediluvian days were the days before the flood.

Route 12. *It has this shape.*
Form.
An *observatory* is shaped like a dome.
A *mountain* is sometimes shaped like a cone.

Route 13. *It has this size.*
Size.
A *dwarf* is a small man.
A *midget* is a small man.

Route 14. *It has such and such a quality, characteristic or property to this extent.*
Degree.
A *Eurasian* is part European and part Asian.
A *mule* is half horse and half donkey.

Route 15. *It is made of this material.*
Substance.
A *silken* cord is made of silk.
A *brazen* weapon is made of brass.

Route 16. *Its material is in this condition.*
State.
A *militant* nation is one which is in a fighting frame of mind.
A *new* container is one which has not been used.

Route 17. *It causes this emotional reaction in a human being.*
Causation: Emotive.
A *charlatan* is one who tricks others into taking him for an expert.
A *beloved* person is one very dear to someone.

Route 18. *It has this effect on the human mind.*
Causation: Mental.
An *opinion* is an idea or set of ideas held by a person.
A *surprise* is an event for which one is not prepared.

Route 19. *It has this effect on the human senses.*
Causation: Sensory.
A *fragrant* flower is a sweet smelling flower.
A *scream* is a loud sharp vocal noise.

Route 20. *It has this physical effect.*
Causation: Physical.
An *engineer* is a person who drives a train.
A *weight* is a heavy thing.

Route 21. *It behaves in this way.*
Behavior.
A *gossip* is a person who talks about other people.
An *industrious* person is one who works hard.

Route 22. *It is of this sex.*
Sex.
A *boy* is a male child.
A *ram* is a male sheep.

Route 23. *It serves this purpose.*
Use.
A *wedge* is something to be put between two larger things.
A *rivet* is something to hold two things together.

Route 24. *It has this family connection with that person.*
Family relations.
An *aunt* is the sister of a person's mother.
A *son* is the child of a man or a woman.

Route 25. *He has this legal connection with that person.*
Legal relations.
A *defendant* is a person who defends himself against a charge.
An *owner* is a person who has the right of possession of a certain piece of property.

These 25 routes are not all of the possible ways with which it is possible to define words. They are, however, most of the ways, and an understanding of them will give us a better method of dealing with the problem and clarifying ourselves as occasions arise. Most words need two or more of the definition routes explained above to give an adequate definition of them, and our future articles will give some exercises whereby we can put this skill to the test.

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

Girl Guides Look Out For Younger Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto, Ont.

A strong plea for even greater interest during wartime in Girl Guide work, which she termed a definite war work job, was made by Mrs. H. F. H. Hertzberg, Kingston, provincial commissioner for the Girl Guides of Ontario on her recent visit here.

Mrs. Hertzberg said she would like to see every child whose father is overseas a Scout or a Guide, for within these groups they learn self-discipline and responsibility, and this character training and knowledge gained will stand them in good stead after the war.

A plan now being tried in this city is to give Ranger recruits, girls of 15 and over, a training similar to that given in England, where they are trained to care for under-school age children, given drill, camp cooking, A. R. P. lessons and taught signaling, etc. Such a training will mean that the guides will be ready to help should the need arise here. Mrs. Hertzberg told of a group of Ranger Guides in England, who during a raid made a campfire from bits of rubble, right in the heart of London, and stayed on duty at that fire for three weeks, feeding A. R. P. workers, busy with their duties.

She also pointed out that guiding is modern, meeting the needs and desires of the girls today, and in it each girl will find a channel for her own desire to work.

Mrs. Hertzberg told of a Brownie pack in western Ontario who correspond with a Polish Brownie group of evacuees in England. As neither group knows the language of the other, correspondence is of necessity largely by means of drawings. The Ontario Brownies received a letter from Tomesk, which showed them clearly that Tomesk was cold. The Ontario group immediately set to work to knit Tomesk a blanket, each of the members of the pack, whose ages ranged from 7 to 10 years, knitting her share of the pieces.

Ontario Guides have contributed 49,000 articles of clothing and $2,300 to the Dominion-wide war work of the Guides, which has largely been making clothing for bombed victims.

Care of Property

Responsibility for care and beautifying school property can be given to groups of children representative of different levels. Thus the school becomes "our school." In large schools each room takes over as its responsibility some task which contributes to the appearance and administration of the entire school. Some of the tasks may be: the care of halls and lockers, the arrangement of showcases to present an interesting and instructive display, the editing of the school newspaper, the care of the costume room, and the planning for assemblies.

Home Life in a Small Town

The Family Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

California

There is always inspiration of the right kind in the friendly letters of this column and we have found many answers to problems in the home.

Our home is in a canyon in the foothills south and east of Pasadena, California. These winter days are gold and green as most of our trees keep their leaves through the year, but sycamores and a few others are turning yellow as the nights grow colder. The rains have started the grass and our brown hills are carpeted like springtime again.

Our small town, as I write this, is festive with Christmas decorations and the huge cedar deodar in the central park is trimmed for the children. Each one can visit Santa when he holds court on the Saturday before Christmas.

Local schools have a busy winter with groups of solid citizens . . . the plain people . . . doing plays, appearing in concerts and exhibiting their hand work to show the results of the term's activity.

The Adult Education Department has accomplished much in the way of getting people to use leisure time, to develop latent talents and to learn co-operation. The choral group meets once a week to review familiar work and to learn new things for the expanding repertoire. The orchestra meets on Mondays to work on program music. Last week they gave the first concert of the season. Ushers in evening dress gave tone to the proceedings and refreshments served in the foyer after the program helped to make everyone comfortable and to get better acquainted.

It was heart-warming to see the members of this community orchestra as they played together . . . musicians all . . . differing ages, degrees of skill and experience forgot in the joy of playing together. If the works of Beethoven and Tchaikowsky had a rough time of it, the genuine love and tenderness for the music shone through the whole and left an aura of well-being in the hall after the mere sound of brass and strings and drums had finished.

In our family, Dad and Mother go to school evenings while The Three are learning a b c's and numbers and social studies at day school. It does something for the home, and the community and for the world when family life keeps up with the times.

We would like to hear from others who like small towns, family doings, and schoolwork.

(Mrs.) F. M. H.

* * *

Company Manners

Massachusetts

There were no relatives in the place where we lived when our children were small. Therefore no family visitors, nor dinners when the children could be at the table and hear good conversation with outsiders and sometimes take part in it. Their social life was limited to children's parties, where, I am sorry to say, good manners were not always in evidence.

I early realized this lack and tried to remedy it. I knew that company manners were smooth and charming only when genuine and natural, and to be natural they must become habitual.

I tried to invent ways in which the children might become accustomed to nice things and a little formality. So I decided that Sunday dinner should be an occasion, something entirely out of the ordinary routine, something to look forward to and to participate in. Everyone dressed in his or her best clothes. I used the best dishes, though the food was simple. Each one was expected to do and say what etiquette and good usage demanded. Between dinner and dessert each child contributed something for the entertainment of all. He or she got down from the table and went to a certain corner, made a bow as they did in school, and recited a poem, sang a song, or did something else of his own choosing.

We all enjoyed it very much. There was no self-consciousness, no sense of criticism, and much was learned and taken for granted which might have been difficult to acquire later.

Now, when the grown-up and scattered family gathers at the same dinner table it is truly an occasion. In reminiscing we often speak of those happy childhood days, and looking at the entertainers' corner we picture a little boy in his best suit reciting, "Jest before Christmas, I'm as good as I can be."

(Mrs.) A. A. H.

A Saturday Column

Democracy And The Primary School

There is little occasion for the word "democracy," as a verbal concept, to enter the primary school. But many ways can be found to contribute to an appreciation of the democratic way of living. The primary school years are the opportune time for building democratic relationships that will be the foundation for a new world order. At this age, children must be introduced to habits and ways of life most vital to the existence of a democracy.

Primary teachers realize how much more important practicing democratic living and establishing right human relationships are than introducing the word "democracy" at this level. The kindergarten-primary school is already dedicated to promoting spiritual, moral, mental, and physical growth. It proposes to strengthen these purposes and to cultivate democratic habits of thought and action in young children.

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COEDUCATIONAL

TO PARENTS

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The Home Forum

A Collection That Never Has To Be Dusted

I FOUND A potlatch bowl in Skagway when I was there some years ago. It was smooth and black, mysterious, suggesting Aladdin's lamp, with mother-of-pearl inlaid at the base of its handle. It spoke to me of Indian feasts and festivals, of tribal rites and ceremonies, which it was not my privilege to watch. I wanted it very much at the time. But it was in a little curio shop, where prices were tourist-high; and, though it was one of the few genuine artifacts among less costly souvenirs untouched by native hands, I left it there.

Still I count it an important item in my collection. For I have only to glimpse it in memory, often suddenly and in the most unexpected places, to see also the glorious Alaskan scenery; the brilliant, over-sized flowers grown in the short, intense summer; the sky-view mountain-tops; the tour of the town with town character, Martin Itjen, his comic busload of other characters in effigy spied at once on a neighboring wharf at landing; and the lovely days on shipboard through the pictorial Inside Passage with its close-up of a live glacier in slow-motion on the way,—that led to all this.

* * *

Yes, it's quite a collection I have, and it never has to be dusted. There's the totem pole, at least two feet tall, an exact reproduction of some of the many totem poles I saw along the Northwest Coast—fresh and embellishing in Vancouver's parks, worn and faded and very real in the little village of Alert Bay, a memorial ground for ancient totem poles. In Skagway, too, there were endless miniatures of them for sale at a more than nominal price. They seemed as common as pennies, though valued in larger coins. "I'll pick one up sometime before we start for home," I said indifferently.

The one I possess is in a pavilion somewhere on top of the famous Malahat Drive out of Victoria, B. C.—a wild, circuitous, precipitous, hold-on-to-your-seats kind of drive, in a tourists' touring car captained by a tourists' chauffeur.

It was, it is, enchanting. And offered at very reasonable cost. But it was so big! How to pack it when we got back to the hotel? How even to get it there? Abetted in the decision by a companion who disapproved of any curio collecting whatever, I discarded this burden to adventure by never taking it on. And today I'm just as well off, because now I have the drive—and the totem pole—without any bother at all.

* * *

The tray in Haiti I can't help missing just a bit. It was, it is, rare. And more than one story woven through it. Mine I will kindly abbreviate here.

It was our second stop at Port au Prince, on the way back from Venezuela, and we were feeling pleasantly at home in the hot, high color of the narrow streets when Larry bounded into our lives on the running-board of our slowly moving car. Larry was an Umericun, he said, anxious to work his way back to New York. He liked Umericuns so much that he wanted to take especial care of us. He would show us Inside Haiti for the price of "a new pair o' pants."

And that's how we came to the boys' school that had its own private salesroom of handicraft, made by the boys themselves, and that's how we came upon the tray.

I surveyed it eagerly. Painted vividly on its straw surface were four Negroes dancing. Teeth and eyeballs flashed paper white, arms and legs sprang with action, bodies vibrated with movement. For the women, as throughout Haiti, something red—a turban if not a kerchief, a frill of ribbon if not a petticoat; for the men, bright shirts open at brown-black throats, nondescript, ragged slacks. But it wasn't very clean, and the circular red rim was broken in one section. I wavered.

"Is there space for it in your own luggage?" demanded a stern voice at my side, immediately clinching the frail arguments against. After all, I don't really need it, for what I have of Haiti is tangible enough. But if I ever go back—

* * *

Never mind. I have the attractive white bowl and candlesticks made of hand-crocheted lace and miraculously stiffened into shape. These I discovered—and left in New Orleans' Vieux Carré. I'm glad they're no nearer, as directions about washing the lace without melting the stiffening were not available. With it come romantic old doorways, grilled balconies, antiques and china, some of them authentic, lunch in a garlanded patio, the French Market and a Poorboy's Sandwich before dawn, Audubon Park suffused with sunrise, and the long river flowing through,—the dear, intractable, fascinating Mississippi—and the rumble-wheeled steamboat that took us there.

These are only a few of the items in my collection. Others pop up from time to time, bringing their mise-en-scène with them. It's a very comfortable collection to house, in an apartment.

* * *

There are the wooden masks and rattles in the museum at Juneau, which of course I couldn't take away; and, instead of the Indian dances that properly go with them, a dance-hall episode with a surprise ending. There's the Antiguan bracelet and necklace wrought of native berries, the one I didn't buy and would probably never have worn if I had—and the young tree I tried to remove from the forests of Dominica. In this showcase are silver-darting flying fish and shining jet diving boys, glossy palms against improbable blue seas and skies; white steamers on unruffled lanes. My Western Hemisphere exhibit is nice, if by no means complete.

It is filled with people everywhere, interesting, delightful figurines, who appear with a "Howd'y'do," and recall old conversations, promised letters never exchanged, quips and laughter, and serious discussion.

But the European Room is closed for the present. I hardly dare disturb its treasures. Yet, there they are, secure against all violence. And, in spite of myself, they keep coming out of their cabinets to be fondled and admired. "Not now," I say, reluctantly putting them back. "Not just now."

MARGARET LLOYD

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On Early American Figureheads

THE ART of ship carving, like many other transplanted European arts and skills, when well rooted in American soil flowered into something fresh and original. As is true of most immigrants, the American colonists had a strong desire not only to have about them in their new home some of the familiar objects of their former surroundings, but also to carry on those pursuits most to their liking. Wood carving, one of the first arts to be taken up in the colonies, was transplanted from the European countries where it had become an art centuries before. Probably one of the first realizations of the colonists was that the new world presented many new conditions and new materials, and these in turn engendered many new ideas about work in general. Moreover, they were free to take the older forms and change them to suit themselves. Freedom in any creative field is apt to bring its reward in something new, so ship carvers on this side of the Atlantic created something that we may truly call American. . . .

There are many reasons why American ship carving remained American. By the middle of the nineteenth century, when waves of immigrants began rolling into America, the ship carving industry was too well established to be materially affected by newcomers. Furthermore, during the Revolutionary era, America began to realize that she needed to rely as far as possible on her own resources. Out of this realization was born the spirit of independence which grew until it projected itself into every thought and action. To this spirit of independence is attributed the success of the large number of fine furniture craftsmen who worked in New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland soon after the Revolution; certainly it accounts for our carvers' sturdy reliance on their own skill in carving ship decorations, so often referred to in the accounts of launchings.—From "American Figureheads," by Pauline A. Pinckney. (New York: Norton.)

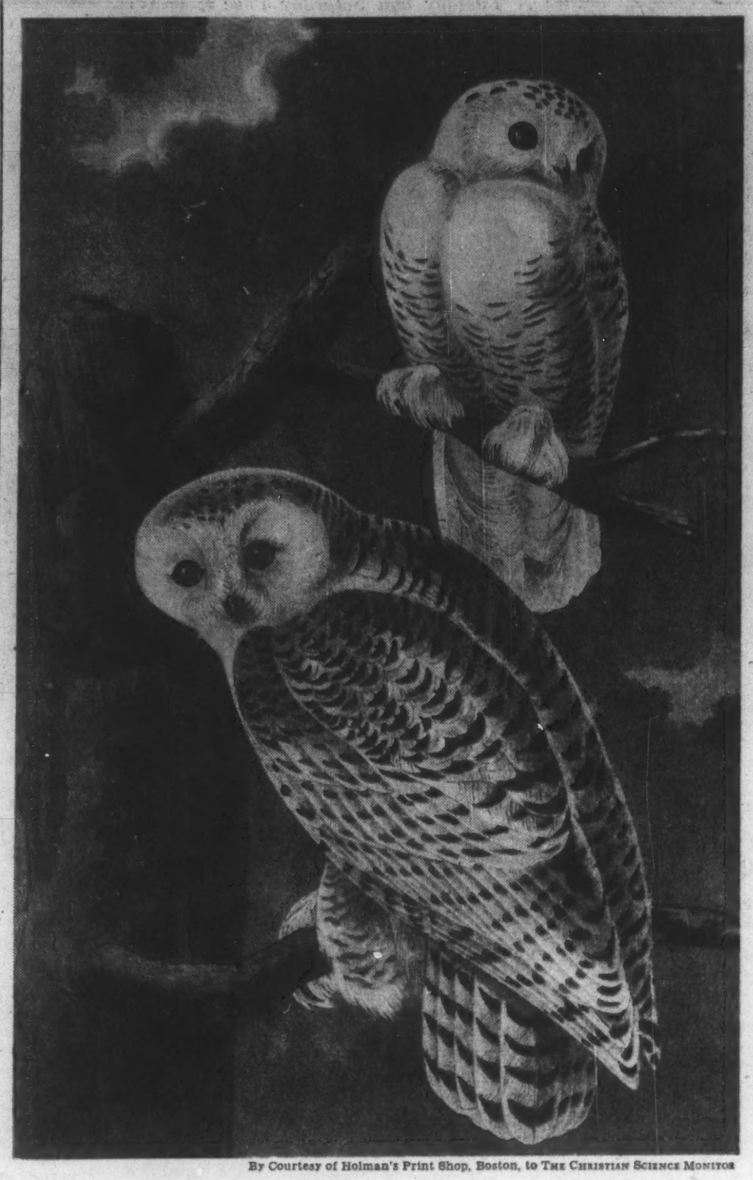
Hound Dog

The red hound lay beside me on the hill,
lean haunches folded under him, head still,
with eyelids drooping over mild brown eyes.
He'd sleep and drop his head; then in surprise
wake up, exactly like an old man seeming
who catches himself dreaming.

His head would droop again. His eyes would close.
Then suddenly I'd see him lift his nose
and question the still air. His nose would wrinkle
as tremulous as some bright star a-twinkle,
investigating worlds in ecstasy
that I could never see.

Yet, as I turned the pages of my book,
Herein, I thought, no dog can ever look.
My world of thought and his of sound and scent
are separate and never can be blent.
How far apart we are, this hound and I,
beneath the same blue sky.

PEGGY POND CHURCH



By Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SNOWY OWL": *A Colored Drawing by John James Audubon*

THE NAME of John James Audubon is not only associated with the ornithology of America, but with the history of genre pictures in this country. He was born in the West Indies, son of a sea captain (1785). As his father was occupied with problems pertaining to the Revolution, young Audubon shifted for himself. He commenced drawing birds in his boyhood. His difficult experience in earning a livelihood is worth comparing with that of many another American in the early years of the Republic, when there was little encouragement offered native artists. But Audubon's devotion to bird portraiture gave him the courage to go abroad, where his drawings were published by Robert Havell, Jr., between 1827-1838.

He returned to America in greatly improved circumstances. Later he published editions of his "Birds of America," reduced considerably in size. This print of "Snowy Owl" comes from the miniature edition published in 1839. He wrote concerning the Snowy Owl, *Surnia Hyctea*, that it is merely a winter visitor to the United States where it is seldom seen before the month of November and retires as early as the beginning of February. He dwelt at length in his commentary on the characteristics, habits, and depredations of the Snowy Owl, as he had personally observed them.

DOROTHY ADLOW

That Card Problem

MR. AND MRS. APPLEYARD belong to different schools of thought on the subject of Christmas cards. Mr. Appleyard likes to save them for one vast orgy of opening on Christmas Day. His wife likes to open them as they come, choosing the handsomest and the funniest to put on the living-room mantelpiece, leaving the others lying around in piles wherever she happened to be when she was opening them. . . .

For dealing with the card situation, the following compromise has been worked out and without calling in the Supreme Court, Mr. Appleyard opens neatly all the cards that come to his office. It is he who looks over the list and says: "The Nelsons sent us one. You still have time to get one in the mail." It is Mrs. Appleyard who, moaning low, repairs the error. In order to conduct such bookkeeping operations the cards obviously have to be opened before Christmas, so Mrs. Appleyard has her wild way with those that come to the house and Mr. Appleyard roots patiently among the various piles, seeing some cards eleven times and others not at all. Mrs. Appleyard, however, undertakes not to throw any away until she has collected them all in one box and given that box into Mr. Appleyard's hands with a sworn affidavit that *these are all*.

Mr. Appleyard was particularly touched, when the cards were finally shucked and harvested this year, to see how people, many of whom the Appleyards had never met, remembered them. There were, for instance, the gentlemen who cleaned rugs. They had been only musical, mouth-filling names to the Appleyards. Mrs. Appleyard had always thought of them as living their strenuous Armenian lives in an atmosphere of gasoline and camphor, sucking up dirt with enormous vacuum cleaners, playing hoses like fat pythons. . . .

And how more than kind and condescending it was of them to sit right down in all that bustle and send the Appleyards a card showing a blazing fireplace, stockings, Scottie dogs, candles, and not a rug in sight. . . .

In the midst of this era of good feeling—when even the hardwareman saluted Mrs. Appleyard with such a magnificently painted bunch of mistletoe that she feels shy about trying to exchange that splendid barometer for a sanitary garbage receiver—there is one crumpled rose leaf. Right in the heart of the Christmas mail, without so much as a sprig of holly on it, was a card from the library remarking in the tersest way that the books she borrowed in November were now liable to a fine of fifty-six cents.—From "Mrs. Appleyard's Year," by LOUISE ANDREWS KENT. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Love Is the Only Substance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY PERSONS have discovered in times of stress that they have been giving too much of their time and thought to the pursuit of that which has been proved to have no stability or security. Material acquisitions and materialistic theories have fallen, but in the quiet sanctuary of trust in God it is realized that eternal love remains.

Jesus' twelve disciples were chosen to follow him whithersoever he went, and many others became his followers as they accepted his doctrine of love, faith, spiritual understanding, and good works.

Neither lack nor abundance of material possessions enables one to be a true follower of Christ, Truth. Poverty may result not from simplicity of ideals, but from lack of ability to discern between true riches and their material counterfeit. If a man desires material possessions and envies those who have what he has not, jealousy and bitterness are apt to breed hatred rather than love and spirituality. To love God is the all-important factor. In the words of the First Commandment (Exodus 20:3), "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." Putting God first, before all else, is the first requisite in becoming a follower of Christ, Truth. Those qualities which reflect divine Mind, expressed in true spirituality, establish the real sense of substance as Spirit, Love.

Love is the divine Principle underlying the words and works of Christ Jesus. And his sincere followers know that performing good works through mere human ambition is a purely material process, which is lacking in love, and therefore in true substantiality.

Love, as manifested by Christ Jesus, is the only substance, or eternal life. When Jesus was confronted by the multitude which had come to take him to be crucified, one of his disciples, filled with a human sense of loyalty and indignation, cut off the ear of the servant of the high priest with his sword. We read (Luke 22:51): "Jesus . . . said, Suffer ye thus far. And he touched his ear, and healed him." Jesus' love reflected divine Love; and he was constantly aware of the human need. He was ever ready to heal, even his enemies, when an occasion presented itself.

To Christ Jesus, love was never an abstraction, and it cannot be to his followers. The Science of Christ, or Christian Science, as demonstrated by Jesus, and as revealed to the world in our age by Mary Baker Eddy, is as demonstrable as it was in Jesus' time. Through applying this truth in the solving of our daily problems we get clearer glimpses of substance as Spirit, Love. We prove through the power of Love that good is positive and evil an unreal negation. However real the belief in evil may seem to be, the patient and intelligent application of the truth, as taught in Christian Science, will prove that all power is vested in God, who is infinite divine Love.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 335): "Spirit is the only substance, the invisible and indivisible infinite God. Things spiritual and eternal are substantial. Things material and temporal are insubstantial." On page 33 of the same book she says: "When the human element in him struggled with the divine, our great Teacher said: 'Not my will, but Thine, be done!'—that is, Let not the flesh, but the Spirit, be represented in me. This is the new understanding of spiritual Love. It gives all for Christ, or Truth. It blesses its enemies, heals the sick, casts out error, raises the dead from trespasses and sins, and preaches the gospel to the poor, the meek in heart."

An increasing number of students of this Science of divine healing, which was exemplified by Christ Jesus, are proving through healing and regeneration that this is the truth so much needed by a suffering and distressed world.

In the words of the poet Whittier:

"The healing of the seamless dress
Is by our beds of pain;
We touch him in life's throng and press,
And we are whole again."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Reminder at Twilight

I lifted earth-drawn eyes to see
Stanch steeples and a sea gull climbing high,
Cut out by steely scissors of the frost,
And appliquéd upon the wintry sky.

My steps were freer now because
I kept my eyes upon that lovely height,
The everlasting spires and placid bird—
Unmoved by callous cold and coming night.

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Liebe ist die einzige Substanz

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

VIELE MENSCHEN haben in Zeiten der Bedrängnis entdeckt, daß sie zu viel Zeit und Mühe auf die Jagd nach dem verwendet haben, was erwiesenermaßen keine Beständigkeit oder Sicherheit hat. Materielle Erwerbungen und materialistische Theorien haben versagt; aber in dem stillen Heiligtum des Vertrauens auf Gott wird erkannt, daß ewige Liebe bleibt.

Jesu zwölf Jünger wurden erwählt, um ihm nachzufolgen, wohin er ging, und viele andere wurden seine Nachfolger, als sie seine Lehre der Liebe, des Glaubens, geistigen Verständnisses und guter Werke annahmen:

Weder Mangel noch Überfluß an materiellen Besitztümern befähigt einen, ein wahrer Nachfolger Christi, der Wahrheit, zu sein. Armut kann das Ergebnis nicht der Einfachheit der Ideale, sondern der Unfähigkeit sein, zwischen wahrem Reichtum und seiner materiellen Fälschung zu unterscheiden. Wenn einer materielle Besitztümer wünscht und diejenigen beneidet, die haben, was er nicht hat, dann erregen Eifersucht und Verbitterung leicht eher Haß als Liebe und Geistigkeit. Gott lieben ist das Allerwichtigste. Das Erste Gebot fordert (2. Mose 20, 3): „Du sollst keine anderen Götter neben mir haben". Gott in erster Linie, vor allem andern lieben ist das erste Erfordernis, ein Nachfolger Christi, der Wahrheit, zu werden. Die in wahrer Geistigkeit ausgedrückten Eigenschaften, die das göttliche Gemüt widerspiegeln, bilden den wahren Sinn der Substanz, die der Geist, die Liebe ist.

Die Liebe ist das göttliche Prinzip, das den Worten und Werken Christi Jesu zugrunde liegt. Und seine aufrichtigen Nachfolger wissen, daß es ein rein materieller Vorgang ist, der der Liebe und daher wahrer Wesenheit ermangelt, wenn man gute Werke nur aus menschlichem Ehrgeiz tut.

Die Liebe, wie Christus Jesus sie bekundete, ist die einzige Substanz oder ewiges Leben. Als Jesus von dem Volk umringt war, das gekommen war, ihn gefangenzunehmen und zu kreuzigen, hieb einer der Jünger, von einem menschlichen Sinn der Treue und der Entrüstung erfüllt, mit seinem Schwert dem Diener des Hohenpriesters das Ohr ab. Wir lesen (Luk. 22, 51): „Jesus . . . sprach: Lasset sie doch so machen! Und er rührte sein Ohr an und heilte ihn". Jesu Liebe spiegelte die göttliche Liebe wider und wurde beständig das menschliche Bedürfnis gewahr. Er war immer bereit zu heilen, selbst seine Feinde, wenn sich Gelegenheit bot.

Für Christus Jesus war Liebe nie etwas Abstraktes, und sie kann es auch für seine Nachfolger nicht sein. Die Wissenschaft Christi oder die Christliche Wissenschaft, wie Jesus sie bewies und wie Mary Baker Eddy sie in unserer Zeit der Welt enthüllte, ist heute so beweisbar wie zur Zeit Jesu. Durch Anwendung dieser Wahrheit beim Lösen unserer täglichen Probleme lernen wir klarer sehen, daß Substanz der Geist, die Liebe ist. Wir beweisen durch die Macht der Liebe, daß das Gute positiv und das Böse eine unwirkliche Verneinung ist. Mag der Glaube an das Böse auch noch so wirklich scheinen, die geduldige und intelligente Anwendung der Wahrheit, wie sie in der Christlichen Wissenschaft gelehrt wird, wird beweisen, daß alle Macht in Gott ruht, der die unendliche göttliche Liebe ist.

In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 335) schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Der Geist ist die einzige Substanz, der unsichtbare und unteilbare unendliche Gott. Geistige und ewige Dinge sind substantiell. Materielle und zeitliche Dinge sind nicht substantiell". Auf Seite 33 desselben Buchs schreibt sie: „Als in unserem großen Lehrer das menschliche Element mit dem göttlichen rang, sagte er: ‚Nicht mein sondern dein Wille geschehe!'—das bedeutet, laß nicht das Fleisch sondern den Geist in mir zum Ausdruck kommen. Dies ist das neue Verständnis der geistigen Liebe. Es gibt alles für Christus oder die Wahrheit hin. Es segnet seine Feinde, heilt die Kranken, treibt den Irrtum aus, weckt die Toten aus Übertretungen und Sünden auf und predigt den Armen, denen, die sanftmütigen Herzens sind, das Evangelium".

Eine stets wachsende Zahl Anhänger dieser Wissenschaft des göttlichen Heilens, das Christus Jesus veranschaulichte, beweist durch Heilung und Erneuerung, daß dies die Wahrheit ist, die einer leidenden und bedrängten Welt so sehr not tut.

Der Dichter Whittier schrieb:

„Der Wahrheit ungeteilt Gewand
Heilt alle unsre Pein.
Wir rühren leis' des Kleides Saum,
Da kehrt Gesundheit ein".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Prettiest Tree

THOUGH NO LAMP WAS LIT in the room, it was gleaming brilliantly from candlelights on a great Christmas tree in one far corner, while in the opposite one the rectangle-shaped box-stove shone with the coals with which it had been secretly fired until everything glowed with warmth.

For some reason the room seemed even more festive than the places where such events are customarily held. Perhaps the great four-poster bed, covered with its bright pink, lavender and white Wedding Ring quilt, and the gaudy rag rug with a Saint Bernard woven in the center (surrounded by a wreath of red roses) had something to do with the Christmasy look. The room was also festooned with brightly colored paper chains linking the tops of the ancestral pictures.

The tree was not decorated like any that Lemuel had ever seen. It had candles and popcorn and cranberry strands and gilded walnuts, but it had some stranger ornaments. The most surprising were the red-beet slices which hung on separate strings like precious tokens. He learned that this was one of the customs that had come from Switzerland with Grandpa and Grandma Nadeli, and that the beet slices would last very well for several days. There were also many fancy cookies, in shapes of everything from angels to camels. On a close inspection Lemuel saw that, though it was the prettiest tree he had ever beheld, it did not have a single store-bought trimming.—From "The Big Snow," by JAKE FALSTAFF. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

France in the North Atlantic ..... *By R. L. S.*

We may not know very much about military strategy or naval warfare in this embattled world but we are an expert on St. Pierre et Miquelon because we slept there one night. We did not particularly want to sleep there but we had no alternative. If you came in on a boat, you had to wait for the same boat to take you off again. That was our experience. It was one of the most vivid incidents of our life. A more rugged island with a queerer mixture of races and cultures we never saw.

It was back in prohibition days and two little French owned dots of gorse and granite in the midst of the fog-soaked North Atlantic were headquarters for bootleggers. The sharp unmistakable New York accent and the powerful motor boats in the harbor produced a theatrically unreal atmosphere.

There were the flashily dressed rumrunners, type-cast out of a Broadway play, and there were sharp-featured men who didn't say much but who followed the rumrunners around and were doubtless agents of the Revenue Service, and there was the genial hotel keeper, straight out of a Dumas novel, who entertained everybody and didn't ask questions. Besides these, there were the rank and file of the Islanders largely in hip boots, and the young chaps off the French fishing fleet, with cheeks as red as apples and striped jerseys like peppermint sticks.

The fleet came over every summer to catch cod off the Grand Banks. All the accents of Havre and Dieppe were heard on St. Pierre in the summer, and many of the products of France, which of course came in duty free, were on sale in the little store or the hotel or the businessmen's club. Milk was delivered in the morning in a squeaking dog cart with ill-matched dogs, and the milk bottled in all the queer spirituous flasks and flagons in the world, labeled with diverse vintages. When the boat arrived, the island got fresh meat and the butcher put a sheep's head on a stick before his shop.

There isn't a tree o nthe islands, for the North Wind would shear it off like a knife, and there isn't enough soil to bury the people, yet these twin islands have a virility and sturdiness of their own born of hard work, sea wind and rugged self-reliance. Of course, they would vote for De Gaulle in any plebiscite.

If you are a tourist, you can see everything St. Pierre has to offer in a couple of hours. Or, on the other hand, of course, you can spend a lifetime among the 4,000 islanders and find there a microcosm of the world and an understanding of humanity. As for us, we didn't have time for that. We wanted to get away.

But after we got home, we discovered an odd thing. We couldn't forget St. Pierre et Miquelon. We have never forgotten it. It lodged and grew in our thoughts. When the wind moans on wintry nights, we think of the islanders in their snug homes, banked up all round with seaweed. A community is not lonely which must rely absolutely on its own companionship. Besides that there are few spots on the map so poignant as these little dots which are the only remnant of the once mighty French New World Empire that fell with Montcalm on the Heights of Abraham.

So we can say at once, with the full knowledge of a two-day sojourn, that St. Pierre et Miquelon are not important from ordinary commercial and industrial standards. The narrow gauge railway which was the chief relic of the bootlegger boom will not haul military supplies. Their military possibilities are almost completely neutralized by proximity to Canada. Apart from the big radio station, which might have a use in directing hostile submarines, the islands seem to be a negative quantity.

Canada has illustrated this by not disturbing them hitherto in the war. This varies the normal procedure over three centuries which has been for Britain to take the islands in its recurrent controversies with France, and yield them up again in peacetime. They have a sentimental value to France and an actual value as the base for its summer codfish fleet. Thus France occupied them first in 1660 and fortified them in 1700, whereupon the British captured them two years later, and returned them in 1763. They were captured by the British in 1778, and restored five years later; taken again by the British in 1798, and recovered by France in 1802; lost again to the British in 1803 and finally restored to France, with Napoleon's fall, in the 1814 Treaty of Paris.

What the islands do have is a symbolic quality. This is immensely important in the diplomatic field, with reference to the Monroe Doctrine. The islands are probably the most insignificant European possession in the New World. But they are just as important in setting a diplomatic precedent as though they were Bermuda or Dutch Guiana. The United States is pledged to insulate New World possessions so far as possible from transfers, violence, or invasions. The United States is not at war with Vichy. That is what makes the De Gaulle action so embarrassing to Mr. Hull, all the more so since all his sympathy, of course, is with De Gaulle. Just how he will work it out, in view of the plebiscite, we don't know.

But we imagine the Islanders, in their warm sweaters and snug homes taking the whole affair philosophically. And we should like to have been present in the hotel lobby, whose bulletin board with its brief resume of the world's news by radio, is the clearing house of the island, on the day the De Gaulle fleet took over. It must have been the most exciting moment since Napoleon's fall.

The Country Speaks: New York

Japan Follows Pattern ..... *By Alexander H. Williams*

Memories that unfortunately bring with them disillusionment crowd fast upon students of Far Eastern affairs here today. One of these centers in the so-called Tanaka Memorial, allegedly presented to the Emperor of Japan by Baron Giichi Tanaka, Japanese Prime Minister, in 1927. The authenticity of this document was frequently denied officially by government spokesmen of Nippon—denials that were accepted by the American people who trusted in the friendship of the Japanese.

Events subsequent to the fall of the Tanaka Government late in 1929—and especially since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7 last—make the Tanaka Memorial worth reading; and persons who read it must find in it a Japanese national program strikingly similar to that formulated for the German people by Adolf Hitler in his "Mein Kampf."

Japanese aggression in Manchuria and in China, in the American possessions in the Pacific and against Great Britain and the Netherlands are found blue-printed in the Memorial, supposed to have been first uncovered by a secret agent of Soviet Russia operating under Dzerzhinsky, head of the Russian Secret Police.

How Dzerzhinsky got the document was described by Leon Trotsky in the Fourth Internationale, monthly organ of the Socialist Workers' Party, in which the co-founder with Nicolai Lenin of Soviet Russia categorically denied it was a Chinese forgery, as the Japanese officially charged. History may bear him out, or not. In any event, the so-called Tanaka program is today the program of Tokyo.

The text states that Japan could not remove the "difficulties" she faces in Eastern Asia until she adopted "a policy of blood and iron." In carrying out this policy, the Japanese "have to face the United States," which, the Memorial declares, had been turned against Japan by China's policy.

"In the future," it continues, "if we want to control China, we must first crush the United States, just as in the past we had to fight the Russo-Japanese War. But in order to conquer China we must first conquer Manchuria and Mongolia. In order to conquer the world we must first conquer China. If we succeed in conquering China, the rest of the Asiatic countries and South Sea countries will fear us and surrender to us. Then the world will realize that Eastern Asia is ours and will not dare to violate our rights. This is the plan left to us by Emperor Meiji, the success of which is essential to our national existence."

The Memorial saw the United States and Britain attempting to throttle Japan through the Nine-Power Treaty and declared that when Japan affixed her signature to the pact, it was following "a mistaken policy—a policy of national suicide." Japan's adherence to the treaty is attributed to the then Imperial Government placing the benefits of trade ahead of Japanese "rights" in China.

"England," the document said, "can afford to talk about trade relations only because she has India and Australia to supply her with foodstuffs and other materials. So can America, because South America and Canada are there to supply her needs. . . . But in Japan, her food supply and raw materials decrease in proportion to her population. If we merely hope to develop trade, we shall eventually be defeated by England and America which possess unsurpassable capitalistic power. In the end we shall get nothing. A more dangerous factor is the fact that the people of China might some day wake up."

The analogy between the infiltration plans outlined in the Tanaka Memorial and those pursued by Adolf Hitler in Latin-America, is striking. The Tanaka text declares that the way for the Japanese to "gain actual rights" in Manchuria and Mongolia was "to use this region as a base, and under the pretense of trade and commerce, penetrate the rest of China."

"Having China's entire resources at our disposal," it says, "we shall proceed to conquer India, the Archipelago, Asia Minor, Central Asia and even Europe. But to get control of Manchuria and Mongolia is the first step if the Yamato race wish to distinguish themselves on continental Asia."

The document offered a 14-point program to carry out this policy. Japan is now doing its best to put it into practice.

To Change the Subject:

In Praise of Janitors ..... *By Dorothea Kahn*

We should have realized, all along, how important janitors and elevator men are in our scheme of city living, but we didn't. It took the war to make us see the strategic social position of these folk we meet everyday.

In Chicago recently some 15,000 or more men and women who are engaged in what are known as the building services met to offer their cooperation in Chicago's defense program. It was this meeting which made us stop and think about elevator men and janitors not just as someone who helps us up and down stairs without walking, or mends the leaks in our faucets and empties our trash baskets, but as people of sociological importance.

They are, when one stops to think about it, our chief links with our immediate neighborhood. In big cities custom prevents us from getting acquainted with the people in our own buildings, people we'd really like to know. We pass each other primly, seldom breaking down the wall of strangeness with conversation. But we all get acquainted with the janitor and the elevator man. And they know all of us.

That's why Chicago's Mayor and Defense Commission head, Edward J. Kelly, turned to the Building Service Union when he looked around for ways to organize the city by blocks. With the cooperation of the janitors and elevator men in each big building, it will not be difficult to keep tab on all the folk in it, and to enlist the people in whatever service needs them.

Even in normal times the building service people play an important role. We find ourselves crowded in a small elevator with neighbors who are strangers. We cannot talk to each other, because of the conventions. But Jim, who runs the elevator, can talk with us and we with him and by the time we reach the ninth floor the atmosphere has been eased and we all feel genial toward each other.

Knowing their "patrons" so well, elevator operators can establish neighborly contacts for us stiff big city folk who don't know how to make our own. For example, there is the sociable Tennessean in our apartment building who loves good reading and knows the literary tastes of every person who rides his lift. One evening I needed to refer to a back number of a certain popular weekly magazine. I couldn't possibly knock at neighbors' doors to find out if someone in the building had one; things like that just aren't done in big cities. But I could ask the Tennessean. He rose to the occasion.

"Miss B—, on the ninth floor, takes it. I'll see if she has one." Back he came in a few moments, beaming. Miss B— was delighted to lend the elevator man the magazine to lend me.

Then there was the night when the people upstairs had unexpected company and found themselves without logs for their fireplace. Our janitor, Emil, took care of the situation. He carried up a few logs from our pile in the basement, and reported to me that as soon as the neighbors could get their stock replenished, he would see that the borrowed logs were returned. The neighbors themselves would never have dreamed of asking me such a favor.

In downtown buildings it is the same. The film in my camera slipped a cog, and I needed to use a darkroom. I mentioned my need to Tom as he piloted me to the 29th floor with an elevator full of stranger-neighbors. He looked over his passengers and addressed one.

"Mr. M—, you have a darkroom in your office, haven't you? Suppose Miss K— could use it?" Immediately it was arranged.

Mr. M— was delighted to lend the facilities of his darkroom, but would have been too shy to offer them if the elevator operator hadn't acted as master of ceremonies.

I'm sure the building service people will prove valuable to their country in wartime, too. They know what's going on in their neighborhoods. Get the janitors and elevator operators of every building in the block together, and you have a source of information which has no equal in the big city.

The Philippines: The United States' Record There

International

"On a Beach North of Manila"—So Reads the Caption on This War Department Photograph

Who shall say whether this is the point where the main Japanese thrust against Manila began, coming from behind these rolling breakers? The picture, of course, was taken before hostilities commenced, during maneuvers by the Philippine Army.

So-called 'venture in imperialism' got off to poor start but American activities since have been directed toward preparing Filipino people for freedom and self-rule and to preserving their economic wealth.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Americans and Filipinos are now fighting together in defense of freedom, although 40 years ago they were fighting one another. In the very forests, plains and mountain fastnesses where Americans and Filipinos with guns in hand face a common foe, they once faced each other. The transformation of that old enmity into friendship, and of that old hostility into co-operation is one of the better achievements in American history.

Whatever may be the immediate outcome of the present battle for the Philippines, the story of America's relations with those islands strengthens one's faith in democracy and one's devotion to American ideals.

It has been very easy for clever writers to ridicule America for this "venture in imperialism." President McKinley reported that he "wrestled in prayer," before deciding to annex the islands, and since not a few insincere people have been known to cover greedy acts with pious words, McKinley has been held up to scorn.

Started Badly

Other prominent "imperialists," who are believed to have been interested in sugar mills, or trade or political power, also expressed very laudable sentiments about "ending oppression," "helping our little brothers," "defending the weak," and "educating the ignorant." Consequently, many Americans felt ashamed of our action.

In addition, we began our control of the Philippines very badly. Admiral Dewey took Manila on May Day, 1898, and the next month the Filipino, Emilio Aguinaldo, who had bravely fought against Spanish autocrats, founded what he called a free Philippine state. That was a thrilling moment; the free American Republic seemed to have helped establish a free republic in the Far East, the only one in all Asia! America seemed to be carrying a torch for the whole world! Yet, six months had barely passed before the forces of the United States and of General Aguinaldo were shooting at each other.

The United States sent a large army to the islands and subdued them. American soldiers scoured the woods for people who believed they were fighting for freedom. This seemed to contradict American ideals. But the significant fact resulting from all this is that, once the question of possession was established, millions of Americans earnestly worked for Philippine freedom; the United States, as soon as it established order, began to devote its energies to preparing the Filipinos for freedom, and the Congress at Washington, in a comparatively short time, voted to give the Filipinos freedom.

Not Mere Promise

Moreover, this decision was not merely a promise. The United States Government after establishing a good administration immediately began to encourage the Filipinos to practice freedom. Many American teachers and civil servants were sent to aid in the task, and after their work was well begun, a law was passed in Washington, providing that they be replaced by natives as soon as suitable candidates were ready. This law was applied so vigorously that within less than two decades after the ending of hostilities between the Filipinos and the United States more than 96 per cent of all civil servants in the islands were natives. Within three decades after the close of hostilities, the United States voted to convert the Philippines into a free Commonwealth with an elective President and Legislature.

Perhaps this liberating of the Philippines was too fast, perhaps too slow—history will show. Also, one must readily admit that other motives besides pure idealism moved certain Congressmen in their votes. But the striking and inspiring fact remains, that in its dealing with the Philippines, the world's largest and most powerful democracy ended by putting its professions into practice. America's official and unofficial relations with the Philippines, through both Republican and Democrat administrations, stand out on the whole as an example of international good faith.

The farmers of Kansas and Vermont are very far from those of Luzon and Cebu, the laborers of Detroit seem to be in a different world from those of Manila, the gardeners of Massachusetts, rushing along well paved roads in shining cars to modern homes, knew very little about the rice growers of Luzon's Bontec, whose ugly black buffalo pull two-wheeled carts over rock-filled mountain trails at a snail's pace toward crude bamboo huts, but these free citizens of a mighty self-governing state have treated the aspirations for self-government of their distant Filipino brothers with respect.

Education

One of the most striking evidences of this is the great improvement which Americans helped bring about in Filipino education. The best structure in most Philippine communities is a school, in many cases, a new school. Most Filipino children now receive elementary instruction. More than half the nation already is literate.

It is true that education is no panacea for all ills. Americans realize well enough that it takes more than schools to make a perfect democracy. And since they are in some doubt about the best educational methods and programs for their own country, they do not pretend to have established perfect schools in the Philippines. Nevertheless, their educational achievements there constitute an almost unique international record.

One of the first things the Bulgarians, Rumanians, Yugoslavs, and Poles did after their liberation was to establish schools, but in almost no case was there such extensive and rapid progress as in the Philippines. No Colonial people have made an educational advance that can be compared to it. In the Philippines are 11,000 free public schools, with 37,505 teachers and 1,739,000 pupils. All but 88 of the teachers are Filipinos. About 2,000,000 copies of 425 newspapers and periodicals circulate regularly among the approximately 3,000,000 Filipino families.

A characteristic fact in the realm of economics is the comparatively high wages received by qualified Filipino workers. These are said to be the best paid in the whole of the Orient. It goes without saying that the standard of living even of the most fortunate among them is far below that of white workers in Cleveland or Pittsburgh, and no conscientious person would deny that very extensive improvements are still desirable. But forward-looking Americans find much encouragement in the fact that Filipino workers have been able to advance farther than workers in neighboring China, Japan, India, or the Dutch East Indies.

Industrial production, also, has increased rapidly. The Philippines have reached fifth place among sugar-producing countries. They are the world's chief producer of coconut products and are also one of the chief sources of hemp for rope. They are among the leading gold-producing countries and have important coal mines.

The growth of Manila's population from 200,000 in 1900 to 625,000 at the present time and its transformation from a commonplace town to a metropolis with splendid waterfront, a number of fine boulevards, and many imposing buildings is a measure of the increase in production and trade.

The value of Philippine foreign commerce has increased from $60,000,000 in 1901 to $300,000,000 at present. Most of it is with the United States.

Agriculture

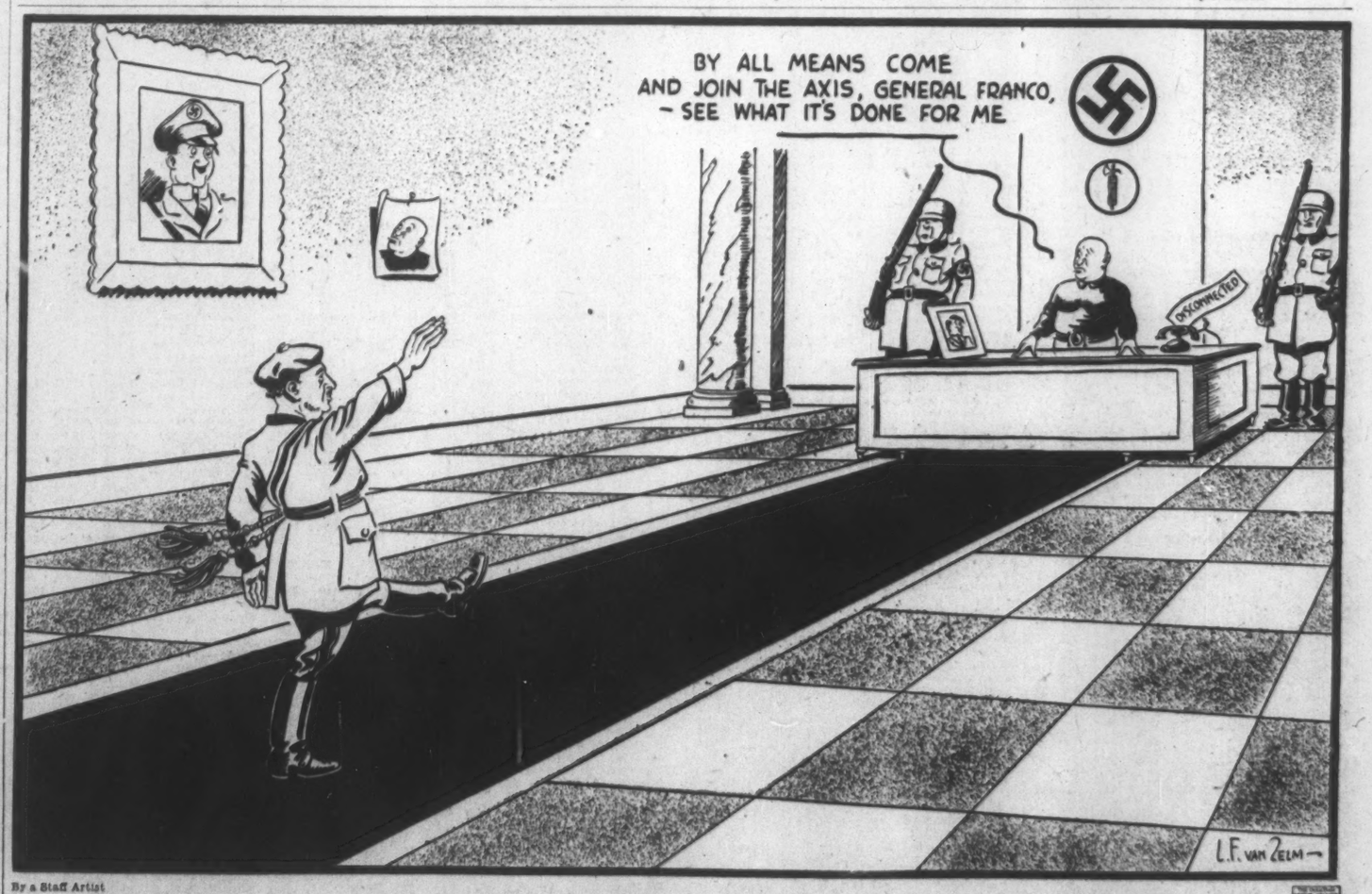
Agriculture, which is the main source of income, has been improved and production greatly increased. Most of it is still primitive and carried on with rudimentary tools. Many of the peasants still live as serfs, most are deeply in debt, a large percentage of the villages are squalid, and the weight of a sluggish tradition weighs very heavily on the country. Consequently, rapid progress can hardly be expected. Nevertheless, many villages have become cleaner, rural diet has been improved, the yield of some crops has been increased, better seeds and better stock have been introduced. Roads, schools, markets, contact with the world, and youth organizations influence even the most lethargic and impecunious of peasants.

Good relations among the various tribal and religious groups have been established, and that has not been easy. There are 87 dialects in the Philippines and seven rather distinct language groups. There are also three rather distinct ethnological types. In addition, Moslems, pagans and Christians are often bitterly hostile toward one another. Not infrequently, as furious an enmity flares up among them as that which once drove Moslem and Christian Crusaders toward Jerusalem. In addition, there has appeared a reforming, anti-clerical fervor, not unlike the movement which swept over Mexico and led to the confiscation of most church property. But, in spite of all this latent enmity, order and tolerance has been preserved.

Minimum Exploitation

Another outstanding feature of the situation is that economically the Philippines have been preserved essentially for the Filipinos. It is true that Chinese immigrants control most retail trade and that Americans, Spaniards, and Japanese own large enterprises. However, the amount of land that can pass into foreign hands is strictly limited, so most of the soil is still owned by Filipinos. There are no huge rubber, sugar, hemp, or coconut plantations. No powerful foreign trust has established itself there. This may have hindered large scale production, but it is an evidence that Americans have not seized the sources of wealth in the Philippines.

Good roads, schools, coconut groves, and hemp fields are not the ultimate aims of a forward-moving nation, but they are signs of advance. The United States obtained possession of the Philippines suddenly and without imperialistic plans. We have been embarrassed by the acquisition and not known exactly what to do with it. But now that embarrassment has passed. We look back upon a good record, we are standing side by side in a good fight, that we may both enjoy a good future of freedom and co-operation.



By a Staff Artist

News Item: Axis Officials Reported Bringing Pressure on Franco to Join the Axis

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day's sales	1,410,810
1941 volume to date	162,834,202
1940 volume to date	203,188,203

Stocks Rise Sharply In Active Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—A late brisk upswing in tobacco and steel stocks today enabled the stock market to shake off many early minus signs and finish with a majority of advances ranging from fractions to 2 points for an assortment of favorites and 4 or so in isolated cases.

Heavy tax selling and fears of war eventualities in the Far East served to keep numerous shares under blankets. At the same time a number of recently weak performers revived and bidding came in elsewhere on the hope the usual year-end rally would appear when tax liquidation fades and reinvestment necessities prop prices.

The last Saturday of the year also proved the liveliest, transfers for the two hours approximating 1,000,000 shares. This was the largest turnover for a short session since last November and compared with 892,100 shares in the final Saturday of 1940.

Convalesence of the tobacco group followed word the principal manufacturers of cigarettes would increase prices.

In the froefront of the forward push were the "B" shares of American Tobacco, Reynolds and Liggett & Myers. Others participating included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Southern Railway, Santa Fe, du Pont, Philip Morris, J. I. Case, Allied Chemical, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft and Boeing.

Rubber and motor company issues had to contend with the announcement still rationing of tires would go into effect Jan. 5.

Failing to make much progress were United States Rubber, Goodyear, Goodrich, General Motors, Sears Roebuck, New York Central and General Electric. American Can was one of the few soft spots and Standard Oil (N. J.) and Texas Company wavered.

A handful of rail issues resisted a general downward trend in the bond market today.

Only sparse offerings were sufficient to depress quotations in most cases but losses were confined mainly to fractions near the end of the short session.

United States Governments continued to slant a bit lower in continuation of a trend which persisted through the week despite occasional recent support by the Federal Reserve Bank. The treasuries were priced unchanged to a few 32ds of a point lower in the over-the-counter market.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

Wheat

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Year Ago
May	1.26⅛	1.25⅞	.87
July	1.26¾	1.26½	.81⅛
Sept.		1.27¼	.81¼

Corn

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Year Ago
May	.83⅝	.83½	.62⅜
July	.85¼	.85	.62⅝
Sept.		.86	.62¼

Oats

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Year Ago
May	.55⅞	.55⅝	.37
July	.54⅝	.54	.32⅞

Soybeans

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Year Ago
Jan.			
May	1.79	1.71	
July	1.81¼	1.77⅝	.94¼
		1.78¾	.92½

Rye

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Year Ago
May	.72¾	.72⅝	.47⅛
July	.75	.74⅞	.48
Sept.		.76¾	

Lard

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Year Ago
Jan.	9.95	9.95	
March	11.20	11.30	
May	11.50	11.52	
July	11.72	11.72	6.17
			6.37

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March					
May	95.9	95.8	95.8	95.8b	95.6b
July	95.3	95.5	95.3	95.3b	95.5b
				95.3b	95.4b

Tops

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	..	126.2b	127.3a	..	127.3a

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	16.78	17.00	16.93	16.96	16.95
May	17.11	17.15	17.08	17.11	17.09
July	17.17	17.20	17.15	17.16	17.16
Oct.	7.18	17.20	17.12	17.18	17.16
Dec.	17.19	17.19	17.19	17.19	17.18n

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N. Y. Mar. No. 3	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.07	
Wld. May No. 4	2.67½	2.67½	2.67	2.67	2.67½
Wld. July No. 4	2.68	2.68	2.67½	2.68	

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March bBid.	....	6.18b	6.23a	....	6.18b

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	8.52	8.52	8.51	8.52	8.45b
May bBid.	8.52	8.56	8.52	8.56	8.50
May		126.0b	127.3a		126.5a
July		125.5b	126.5a		125.5b

bBid. aAsked.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*Dec		33.00b	33.15a		
*Jan	32.95	33.40	32.95	33.35	32.75
*Feb	33.45	33.70	33.45	33.70	32.90
*March	33.70	33.90	33.65	33.90	33.30
					33.50

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	32.45	32.55	32.35	32.35	32.00
Jan.	31.35	31.70	31.35	31.55	31.05

*S.s. †R.s. b—Bid. a—Asked.

Potatoes

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
January	2.61	2.65	2.60	2.65	2.60
March	3.15	3.20	3.15	3.20	3.08

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

New York Stock Exchange

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	3	46¾	46¾	46¾	Dec26
51¾	43⅝	Acme Steel (4a)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Dec26
8¼	5⅛	Adams Ex (.60g)	51	6⅝	6⅝	6½	+ ⅛
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis (1a)	2	16¾	17¾	18¼	+ ¼
15⅞	9½	Addressog (1)	3	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
45	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	21	36⅛	35⅛	35⅝	
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5	1⅜	Alaska Juneau	31	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	Allegheny Corp	29	⅛	⅛	1⅝	— ⅛
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	4	3¾	3½	3½	+ ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Alleg pf $30 ww	19	4	3⅞	4	
21⅞	11½	Allegheny pr pf	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
23⅝	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	8	20⅞	20½	20¾	— ¼
11¼	4⅝	Allen Indust (1)	4	4½	4⅝	4⅞	— ¼
167½	135¼	Al Ch & Dye (6a)	5	140	139	139	
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	2	11	11	11	+ ⅜
14¾	11½	Allied M (1½g)	4	12⅞	12¾	12¾	Dec23
9	5	Allied Stores	18	6	5¾	5⅞	— ¼
87	71¾	Allied Str pf (5)	2	80	80	80	— ⅛
37	24⅝	Allis-Ch M 1½g	36	27½	26⅝	26¾	Dec24
21⅞	14½	Alpha Cem (2g)	3	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
1⅜	¾	Amal Leather	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
20	10	AmalLea pf 1½k	2	14	14	14	
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	14	53¼	52¾	53¼	Dec26
22⅞	14⅞	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	6	21½	21	21	— ¾
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	8	42⅞	42½	42½	
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .30g	6	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	5	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
39	26½	Am Br&Sh 2.20g	9	28	27¾	28	+1
3	1	Am Cable & R	3	1½	1⅜	1½	— ⅛
95¼	57	Am Can (4)	29	59¼	57½	58	—2¼
185	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	167½	167½	167½	Dec26
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	21	31½	30¼	31¼	+1½
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	3	67½	66¼	67½	+1½
23⅛	16½	Am Ch & C (2g)	5	19¼	18¾	19¼	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	108	108	Dec24
121	95	Am Chicle (4a)	2	94⅞	94½	94½	—1⅞
8¾	4¾	Am Col'type(.60)	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Dec26
9⅞	4⅜	Am Comm Al	6	8⅛	8	8	
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	3	¼	¼	⅜	
6½	3¾	Am European	7	5¾	5¾	5¾	Dec23
1⅛	¼	Am & For Pow	52	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
24⅝	11⅞	A F P $6 pf 1½k	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	Dec23
28⅞	14⅝	A F P $7 pf 1¾k	1	18	18	18	
3⅞	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	6	1½	1⅜	1½	
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	1	30	30	30	
4⅛	2	Am Hide & Lea	10	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	2	31⅞	31½	31⅞	Dec24
51¼	43	Am Home(2.40a)	7	44	42½	42½	—1¾
2⅛	1¼	Am Ice	14	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	25	25	25	— ½
4⅛	2½	Am Internat'l	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13¼	6¾	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	Dec24
50	38	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
17⅛	7¼	Am Locomotive	20	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7k)	1	82	82	82	—1
13¾	8½	Am M & F (.94g)	11	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
23	15½	Am Metal (1½g)	3	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
3¼	⅛	Am Power & Lt	37	½	⅜	½	+ ⅛
46¾	21¼	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	17	21¾	20¾	21	— ⅜
39	17½	AP&L $5pf 4⅜k	15	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S (.60)	123	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	9	Am Roll M (1.40)	28	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅜
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (½g)	12	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
10⅝	6	Am Seating (1g)	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
45⅝	33⅝	Am Smelt (3½g)	37	39	38¼	39	+ ¼
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	143⅞	143⅞	143⅞	Dec23
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (3¼g)	7	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ½
28½	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs 2g)	33	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+ ½
11½	8½	Am Stores (1)	3	9	9	9	
13½	6½	Am Stove (1.20)	1	7	7	7	+ ½
22⅛	13	Am Sug Ref 2½g	4	20	19¾	19⅞	
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	2	91	90⅞	90⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	15	15	15	
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	52	119	118	119	+2½
73½	43⅞	Am Tobacco 4½g	26	48	44½	47⅞	+3½
74½	43⅞	Am Tob pf B 4½g	77	49½	45¼	49	+4¼
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148½	148½	148½	Dec20
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	11	3¾	3½	3¾	— ⅛
29⅞	23½	Am Viscose (1g)	6	25¾	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅛
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	2	114¼	114¼	114¼	Dec24
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	46	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
99⅛	65⅛	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	Dec23
8⅝	3½	Am Woolen	4	4¾	4½	4½	+ ⅛
81¼	51	Am Wool pf(12k)	3	70½	70¼	70½	— ⅛
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	8	3¾	3¾	3¾	
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf (5)	1	47	47	47	Dec26
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	72	27	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	6	15	14¾	15	
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	5	8	7¾	7¾	— ½
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	2	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
112½	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	109	108½	108½	Dec24
5½	2¾	Armour Ill	26	3	2⅞	3	
70¼	47½	Arm Ill ppf (3k)	6	59⅛	59	59⅛	+ ⅜
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	Dec23
34⅜	21	Armstron' C 2¼g	16	21¼	20⅝	20⅞	— ¼
9¾	6½	Arnold C (¾g)	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	3	Artloom (.77½g)	2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
10⅞	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	16	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	79½	79½	79½	Dec23
102½	76½	As D 2pf (19¾k)	1	76½	76½	76½	Dec18
35⅛	21	Associates (2a)	2	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
31⅞	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	36	27¼	26⅝	27	+ ½
70¼	53⅝	Atch T&S Fpf (5	8	60	59¼	59¼	— ⅛
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	10	19¾	19¼	19½	+ ⅞
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	2	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	2	44	44	44	— ⅛
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	12	24¼	24	24⅛	+ ⅜
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	Dec16
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	29	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
51⅛	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	12	49	49	49	Dec26
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (4½g)	2	69	69	69	Dec23
9⅛	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	7	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	Dec26
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	8	2½	2	2½	
5¼	2⅝	Aviat Corp (.15g)	34	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
		B					
19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	17	13¾	13¼	13½	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	18	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8½	3⅛	Bangor & Ar	3	3⅝	3½	3½	
13⅛	7	Barber As ½e)	4	9⅛	8⅞	9	
9⅞	6⅜	Barker Bros (1g)	5	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall O (.60)	24	8¼	8⅛	8¼	Dec24
24⅞	13⅜	Bath I W (1¼g)	5	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	18	18	18	— ⅛
27⅝	20	Beat Cream (1a)	5	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	2	104	102⅞	102⅞	Dec 9
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115½	115½	115½	Dec22
8½	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
41½	32	Bendix Av (4g)	14	39¾	39¼	39½	+ ¼
20⅞	11	Benef Ind (1.70g)	21	11⅜	10½	10¾	— ⅜
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	Dec20
34¾	19⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	
85½	51½	Beth Steel (6g)	35	63⅞	61¾	63¾	+1¾
131½	116	Beth Steel pf (7)	3	117	117	117	— ¾
31⅞	22½	Bigelow S (4)	1	24½	22½	22½	
23⅞	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	2	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅜
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	19	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅜
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (2g)	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
24¾	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	14	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ½
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	4	29¼	29	29	Dec26
23⅝	17	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	17⅞	17⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	18¼	Borden (1.40g)	37	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	23	20⅜	19¾	20⅜	
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
39⅝	29	Bower Roll B (3)	2	28½	28	28½	—1⅜
17¼	16¾	Brewing C(new)	1	17	17	17	Dec26
12⅞	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	5	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞	14⅜	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	29	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	+ ½
41	23¾	Briggs & S (3)	3	24	23½	23¾	
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ½
2⅝	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	12	⅛	⅛	⅛	Dec22
6⅝	1	Bkly-Man Tr	3	1	1	1	
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	30	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Dec26
23½	12½	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	4	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
12⅝	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	26	7½	7¼	7½	— ⅛
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	36	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
8⅛	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	1	6	6	6	
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	7	19½	19	19½	+ ⅜
35⅝	23⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	4	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅜
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1½g)	6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	54	54	54	Dec26
9⅝	5¾	Burr Add (.70g)	32	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅞	4¼	Butler Br (.60)	4	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
23	18½	But Bros pf (1½)	4	18¼	18¼	18¼	
4⅝	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	2½	2½	2½	
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	9	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
		C					
24¾	15⅞	Calif Pack (1½)	4	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ¼
54⅛	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	N'v13
1½	½	Callahan Z-Lead	6	½	½	½	
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	9	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅛	Campbell W1.60g	4	12⅛	12	12	
17⅛	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	4	12	11⅞	12	
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	64	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	2	32½	32½	32½	
3⅝	1⅝	Capital Ad A	10	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	5	24½	24½	24½	
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	9	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
87¾	43	Case (JI) Co (7g)	9	63	62¼	63	+1½
50⅝	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	16	37¾	36¾	37¾	+1
29¾	18½	Celanese (2g)	16	19	18¾	19	
10⅞	5⅝	Celotex Cp (1a)	9	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
22¼	15½	Cent Aguir(1¼a)	8	18¾	18¾	18¾	+1½
3½	1⅝	Cent Foundry	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	9	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
17	4⅛	Cent Violetta(1g)	3	16	15⅞	16	
4	2½	Century Rib M	3	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅜
34¼	25	Cerro de Pas (4)	26	26¼	25⅝	26¼	+ ⅝
5⅜	1½	Cert-teed Prod	17	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
21¼	15	Chain Belt (1¾g)	2	17	17	17	
22½	15	Cham P&F (1g)	7	15	15	15	— ¾
18	5⅞	Checker Cab	1	6	6	6	Dec26
44⅛	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	30	32¼	31⅝	32¼	+ ⅜
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95	95	95	
4¼	2¼	Chee Corp	3	3	3	3	— ½
1⅜	⅛	Chi & E Ill	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Dec26
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
3	⅛	Chi Great West	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
8¼	3½	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (2g)	6	17	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38	38	38	— ⅛
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	Dec23
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Dec26
14¾	10⅝	Chickasha (1)	8	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
3	1	Childs Co	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
72⅛	41⅝	Chrysler (6g)	102	43⅞	43⅛	43⅞	+ ⅛
10¾	8	City I & F (1.20)	9	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	City Stores	2	2⅛	2	2	
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3¼g	4	31	30¾	31	Dec26
33⅝	24	Clev Graph B 2g	11	26⅛	25¼	25⅝	— ⅜
43¾	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	12	43¾	43¼	43½	
39⅞	28⅛	Cluett Peab (3g)	9	35½	34⅝	35½	+ ⅝
106	82¼	Coca-Cola (5g)	7	82	81	81	—2
63½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	5	62	62	62	Dec19
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P (½a)	4	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	Dec22
30¼	11⅝	Collins & A (3g)	13	11¾	11	11	— ⅝
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	2	15	15	15	
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	7	11½	11¼	11⅜	— ⅜
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅝
4⅞	1	Col G&E (.10g)	218	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
82¼	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	45⅝	44½	44½	—1½
7⅛	4⅛	Colum Pict	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	23¾	23⅝	23¾	Dec26
83	68	Col Carb (4.70g)	4	66¾	65¼	66	—2¼
31	16⅛	Coml Credit (3)	53	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	
104¾	99⅞	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	103	103	103	Dec20
37⅛	19⅛	Coml Inv Tr (3)	53	20⅛	20	20¼	+ ⅛
110	101	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	102¼	101	101	Dec26
11⅞	7½	Coml Solv (.55g)	43	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
⅞	⅛	Com'th & South	262	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
65⅝	39⅞	Com&Sou pf (3)	12	41½	39¾	40	—1
30⅛	20	Com Edis (1.80)	50	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
4	2¼	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅜
18¾	13½	Congoleum (1a)	12	14	13⅞	13⅞	
23⅝	18¼	Cons Aire (.4g)	6	20¾	20½	20⅝	+ ¼
15⅞	9¼	Consol Cig (1½g)	5	9¾	9¼	9½	— ¼
8⅛	4⅞	Cons Cop (¾g)	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
23⅞	11¾	Cons Ed (1.60g)	179	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
107¾	82	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	83	82½	82½	
1¼	¼	Con Film Ind	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
11	7⅛	Cons Film pf(1k)	3	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
3⅛	1⅜	Cons Laundries	4	1½	1½	1½	
6½	5	Consol Oil (½)	46	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
9¾	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	4	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
30	14	Consol'n Coal pf	2	22	21¾	22	Dec23
106⅝	93	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	93	93	93	Dec26
16½	11	Container (1½g)	4	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
5⅛	2½	Cont Baking	14	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
111½	111¾	Cont pf cld (8)	1	95	94⅛	94⅛	Dec26
109¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	99	99	99	Dec23
40½	22⅝	Cont Can (2)	36	23⅞	23⅝	23½	— ⅜
10	6¾	Cont Dia F (1)	4	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
45⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	41½	40¾	40¾	
4⅛	2⅞	Cont Mot .10g)	8	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
27⅛	17⅞	Cont Oil Del (1)	24	23	22½	22⅞	— ½
23½	15½	Cont Stl (2½g)	3	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
18⅞	9⅜	Cop'weld S (.80)	8	10½	10¼	10¼	
56¾	48	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Dec24
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	10	50¾	50	50¾	+ ¾
4⅞	2⅞	Coty Inc (½g)	3	3	3	3	
⅞	⅛	Coty Internat'l	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
19⅞	11	Crane Co (1g)	33	12⅞	12	12⅞	+ ⅛
19	12	C of Wheat(1.60)	10	11½	10½	11½	— ½
9	4⅜	Crosley (.30g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
27⅝	15	Crown C&S(1g)	10	16½	15⅞	16⅛	— ⅛
45½	38⅞	Crown C pf 2¼g	1	42½	42½	42½	— ⅛
15⅜	10¼	Crown Zel (1g)	9	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+1
47¼	28	Crucible Stl (1g)	13	33⅞	32	33½	+ ⅛
98½	73½	Crucible pf (5)	2	78⅝	78⅛	78⅝	+1
8½	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	9	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
77	41⅞	Cuban-AS pf 5½	2	72½	72½	72½	Dec24
16½	8	Cudahy Pack	4	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
25	12½	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
99	98½	Cuneo Pr pf 4½	1	98½	98½	98½	Dec19
1⅞	⅝	Curtis Publish	36	¾	⅝	¾	
34⅝	16	Curtis P p pf(3)	5	17¼	16⅞	17	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Curtis-W (1g)	41	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
29½	24	Curtiss-W A(2g)	4	24½	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
20	14¼	Cutler-H (1½g)	5	15⅝	15½	15½	
		D					
5¼	3	Davega (.70g)	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
18	14½	Davega S pf(1¼)	1	14½	14½	14½	Dec19
11¼	6¼	Davison C (.60g)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
28⅝	18⅝	Deere & Co (2g)	35	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	27	Deere pf (1.40)	1	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
18⅜	9½	Deisel W-G (1½)	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
14	6⅜	Del & Hudson	2	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
6¾	2½	Del Lack & West	14	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
½	⅛	Den&Rio GW pf	24	⅛	⅛	⅛	Dec26
23½	17⅞	Detroit Ed 1.40g	13	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
29⅞	21	Diam Match 1½g	3	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
41	34¾	Dia Mat pf (1½)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	Dec26
10⅛	6⅞	Diam T Mot (1a)	2	9	9	9	Dec26
18⅛	12⅝	Dist C-S (h2.22)	6	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅞
86	65	Dist C S pf (5)	1	65⅞	65	65	
11⅛	7	Dix-Vortex (⅛g)	3	8½	8	8	Dec26
23⅛	17	Doehler Die (1a)	3	18½	18½	18½	Dec26
17⅞	9¾	Dome Mines(h2)	14	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
79⅛	59¼	Douglas Air (5g)	9	65⅜	64	65⅝	+1¾
141¾	111⅞	Dow Chem (3)	1	123	123	123	
23⅛	12⅛	Dresser Mf (1½g)	12	14¼	13⅝	13⅞	— ½
6⅜	2⅝	Dunhill Int	8	3	2½	3	+ ¼
10⅜	6	Duplan (.60g)	4	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
164¾	136¼	duPont deN (7g)	13	140½	139¼	140	+ ¼
127	120⅛	du Pont pf (4½)	4	124	123½	123½	—1
		E					
34	24	East Air Lines	8	26	25⅛	25⅛	+ ¼
5⅛	1⅞	East Roll Mill	3	2⅜	2	2	+ ⅛
145½	120¼	East Kodak (6)	4	134	133½	134	
36⅞	27	Eaton Mfg (3)	2	29¾	28⅝	29¾	— ⅛
17⅞	14½	Edis Bros (1.20)	1	14½	14½	14½	Dec20
1	⅛	El & Mus Ind	14	⅛	⅛	⅛	
33⅞	18	El Auto-L (3)	47	18½	17¾	17⅞	— ¾
17⅞	10	Elec Boat (.90g)	5	12¼	12	12¼	— ¼
4⅞	⅝	El Power & Lt	78	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
36⅞	23½	El P&L $6pf 1.20k	4	26⅝	26	26	— ¾
39⅞	27½	El P&L$7pf 1.40k	3	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	
34⅞	26½	El Stor Bat(2½g)	3	27	26⅞	26⅞	
33	22	El Paso N G 2.40	2	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
47½	39½	Endi-John (3)	2	42¾	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅛
7	2½	Eng Pub Service	16	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
80¼	65	Eng PS $5 pf (5)	2	65½	65	65	
83½	69½	Eng PS5½pf(5½)	1	69	69	69	Dec23
½	⅛	Equit Off Bldg	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	—1
1¾	⅞	Erie RR cod	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1¾	¾	Erie 1 pf cod	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
1¾	⅞	Erie 2 pf cod	5	1	1	1	— ⅛
10	4½	Erie RR wi	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Dec26
7⅝	2⅞	Erie RR ct wi	18	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
42⅝	32	Erie RR pf A wi	20	35¾	35¼	35⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Eureka V Clean	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—1
8¾	4	Evans Products	7	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
30¾	21¼	Ex-Cello (2.60g)	10	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	Exchange Buffet	1	¼	¼	¼	Dec24
		F					
45½	32	Fairb M (2½g)	4	36	35¾	36	
24⅞	16½	Fajardo Sug (2)	5	23½	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅜
13⅝	6⅝	Fed Lt & Tr (1a)	2	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
26⅜	19½	Fed M & S (4g)	2	19½	19½	19½	Dec24
14⅝	8¾	Fed Mogul (1)	2	9	9	9	
4¼	2¼	Fed Mot (.10g)	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
27½	14¾	Fed D Str (1.40a)	4	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
97½	89	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	88	88	88	—2
16	8¼	Ferro Enam (1)	3	9½	9⅛	9½	— ⅛
45¾	34¼	Fid P F I (1.60a)	2	40¾	40¾	40¾	
18½	12¾	Firestone T 1½g	7	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
105	90	Fire T&R pf (6)	2	93	92½	93	+ ½
42½	31⅞	First Nat Str 2½	6	33	32⅛	32⅛	—1⅞
16⅛	8⅝	Flintkote (1)	15	9⅜	8⅞	9⅜	
103	98	Flintkote pf 4½	1	98	98	98	Dec 8
33⅞	17¼	Florence St 1½g	17	18	17⅝	17¾	+ ¼
25¼	17	Florsheim A (2)	10	18	17	17	Dec23
7	3½	Follansbee Steel	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
32½	24	Food Ma (1.40a)	5	32	31½	32	+ 1
20¼	9½	Foster Wheeler	5	10¼	9⅞	10	— ⅛
9	2⅛	Francisco Sugar	4	8	8	8	+ ⅜
41	32½	Freeport S (2)	4	36	35¾	36	+ ⅛
23¼	18	Fruehauf (1.40)	4	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
		G					
2½	1½	Gabriel Co A	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2¾	1¼	Gair (Robt)(¼g)	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
12	7½	Gair pf (1.20)	2	10	10	10	
5¼	2½	Gar Wood In .40	5	3⅛	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
8	6	Gar Wood pf(½)	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec23
12⅛	9	Gaylord C (½a)	2	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
53⅞	47½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	8	49	49	49	Dec10
5⅜	4	Gen Am I (¼g)	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
104	101	Gen A In pf (6)	1	103	103	103	Dec 9
35⅜	30½	Gen Am Trans 3g	6	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	— ¼
7¼	3	Gen Bak (.45g)	42	3½	3⅛	3¼	— ¼
5	2½	Gen Bronze	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅛	2⅛	Gen Cable	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅝	6⅜	Gen Cable A	7	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
97	73⅛	Gen Cable pf 7k	3	84½	84½	84½	
22	16¼	Gen Cigar (1a)	4	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+1½
35⅛	24¾	Gen Elec (1.40g)	178	25½	24¾	25⅛	— ⅛
42⅝	33⅝	Gen Foods (2)	19	36	35¾	36	
117¼	112½	Gen Fds pf (4½)	2	115¼	115¼	115¼	Dec22
1⅛	¼	Gen G & E A	8	1	1	1	+ ⅛
91	78¼	Gen Mills (4)	3	82¾	82½	82¾	+ ½
48½	28⅝	Gen Mot (3¾g)	153	30	29⅞	30	
127½	121½	Gen Motor pf(5)	1	124	124	124	+1⅛
4⅜	3	Gen Out A (.10g)	7	3	3	3	
48	27½	Gen Out Ad A(4)	3	28	28	28	
7½	5¼	Gen P Ink (.65g)	13	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
½	⅛	Gen Pub Serv	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
16½	9	Gen Ry Signal 1g	8	10⅜	10	10	
⅛	⅛	Gen Real & Util	13	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
25	16¼	Gen Real & U pf					— ⅛
29½	14	Gen Refr (1.40g)	2	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
11½	8½	Gen Shoe (.90g)	2	16	15½	16	— ⅛
24	16½	Gen Tel (1.60)	5	9	9	9	Dec26
16¼	9½	Gen Theat (1)	2	16½	16	16	— ⅛
22	13	Gen Time (2)	2	11¼	11	11	Dec26
			1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Dec19
14⅛	7	Gen T&R (1g)	13	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Gillette (.45g)	19	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
54	34½	Gillette S pf(5)	4	47⅜	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Gimbel Bros	14	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
74⅝	60	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	1	63	63	63	Dec18
17⅞	11	Glidden Co 1½g	9	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
46	38	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	2	36½	36½	36½	Dec26
2¼	⅛	Gobel (Adolf)	12	¼	¼	¼	
2⅝	2	Goebel Br (.20a)	7	2	2	2	
21⅞	11½	Goodrich (2g)	12	14⅝	14⅜	14½	— ⅜
74¾	57	Goodrich pf (5)	1	59	58½	59	
20¾	10¾	Goodyear (1⅝g)	46	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ¾
90	64¼	Good T&Rpf (5)	5	66¼	65½	66	—1
3¼	1	Goth Silk Hos'y	15	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	+ ⅜
1¼	½	Graham-Paige	16	⅝	⅝	⅝	
6⅜	3½	Granby M (.60g)	3	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
13⅞	7⅞	Grand Un w ct	4	7	6⅞	7	Dec24
13⅞	6½	Grand Un x ct	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12¾	5	Granite C S .35g	15	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
36½	26¼	Grant(WT)(1.40)	4	29	28½	29	+ ½
25⅛	23	Grant pf (1)	5	23¼	23¼	23¼	Dec26
18¾	12⅝	Gt Nor Ir ct 2g	5	15¾	15⅜	15¾	
28½	18¼	Gt Nor pf (2g)	32	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ¼
28	19⅛	Gt W Sugar (2)	2	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
36¾	29⅛	Green (H)(2a)	1	33	32½	32½	— ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Greyhound (1a)	17	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+ ¼
11⅝	10⅛	Greyh'd pf (.55)	3	11	11	11	Dec26
18⅛	10¼	Grum Airc 1½g	6	12¼	12	12	— ¼
3⅛	1¼	Guantan Sugar	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
4¼	1⅛	Gulf M & O	4	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ¼
23⅝	9	Gulf Mob pf 2½g	4	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅜
		H					
33	24	Hack Wat (1½)	3	24	24	24	
16⅝	8½	Hall Print (1)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
15	9	Hamil W (1¼g)	4	9	9	9	— ⅛
25¼	12¾	Harb-Wa (1½)	19	14	13⅝	13⅞	
6⅜	3½	Hat Corp A (½g)	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
3½	1⅛	Hayes Mfg.	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
96	76	Hazel Atlas (5)	6	78½	78½	78½	Dec26
8⅜	5	Hecker P (.60)	17	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
96	50⅛	Helme GW (5a)	3	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ⅛
16⅜	10⅛	Hercules M(¾g)	5	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅜
80¼	65¼	Herc Pow (3g)	4	69	68	68	—2
56¾	33½	Hershey Ch (3)	2	34	34	34	— ¼
115	99	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	104	104	104	—3
16½	13½	Hinde & D (1½g)	2	13	13	13	—2
18⅛	13¼	Hires C E (1.20)	3	13½	13½	13½	Dec23
30⅜	14¼	Holland F (2a)	9	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
9½	6	Hollander (1¼g)	2	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
16⅞	9	Holly Sugar ¾g	4	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
52⅜	30⅛	Homestake (4½)	15	34	32½	34	+ ⅛
39	25	Hou Her A 2½)	6	25	24½	24½	— ½
13¾	7¾	Hou-Her B(1½g)	14	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
64	36	Household (4a)	3	37	36½	36½	— ⅛
111	100	Household pf(5)	1	102	102	102	Dec22
5	2⅝	Houston Oil	13	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
37½	26½	Howe Sound 3a	9	30	29½	30	+ ½
1¼	¼	Hudson & Man	14	¼	¼	¼	
4	1	Hudson & M pf	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
21⅞	15¾	Hudson B (h 2g)	13	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ¾
4⅞	2⅝	Hudson Motor	26	3	2⅞	2⅞	
¾	¼	Hupp Motor	14	⅛	¼	¼	
		I					
10¼	4¼	Illinois Central	42	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
24	11¼	Ill Central pf	4	12¾	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
9½	5	Indian Refin	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Dec24
21¼	14	Indpls P&L 1.60	20	14¾	14¼	14¼	+ ¾
29⅞	20¾	Indust Ray 2½g	2	23¾	23⅝	23¾	+ ¼
111⅛	85½	Inger-Rand (7g)	2	90	89¼	89½	Dec24
90½	63	Inland Steel (4a)	12	69	67½	68	+1¾
13½	8½	Inspirat Cop (1)	14	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ½
7⅞	6	Insuran ct (.20)	12	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
27	19½	Interchem 1.60a	7	19¾	19	19⅝	— ⅛
8	3½	Intercon R (.40g)	4	6⅛	6½	6½	Dec26
11⅞	6	Interlake (¾g)	34	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅜
167½	140	Int Bus Ma (6a)	1	147¼	147¼	147¼	— ⅜
57	42½	Int Harvest (2a)	26	45¾	45	45¾	+ ⅛
170	150	Int Harv pf (7)	1	153	153	153	Dec23
2½	¼	Int Hydro El A	50	⅛	⅛	⅛	
13⅝	6½	Int Mer Marine	3	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
2½	1	Int Min'ls&Chem	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
50¾	40½	Int Min&Ch ppf	1	49½	49½	49½	Dec26
4	1¾	Int Mining (¼g)	7	2½	2	2	+ ⅛
31⅜	23	Int Nick Can (2)	75	26	25½	25¾	— ⅛
131	125	Int Nick pf (7)	1	128	128	128	Dec26
20	10⅞	Int Paper Co	33	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅜
73⅞	51¼	Int Paper pf (5)	18	56⅝	55¼	56	+ ½
2⅝	1⅛	Int Ry Cen Am	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Dec26
49	38¼	Int Salt (3g)	1	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅛
31½	26	Int Shoe (2g)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Dec26
49	25¼	Int Silver (6g)	1	35	35	35	Dec26
104	95	Int Silver pf (7)	2	100	100	100	Dec15
3⅜	1⅜	Int Tel & Tel	139	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
3⅜	1½	Int T & T for ct	1	1½	1½	1½	
14	5¼	Interst Dept .70g	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Dec24
9½	7	Intertype (2½g)	3	8	8	8	+ ⅛
33¾	26½	Island C (2½g)	2	31	30½	31	+ ½
		J—K					
14	5⅝	Jarvis W B 1½g	2	6	6	6	
44	32	Jewel Tea (2.40)	5	33½	32½	32½	Dec26
111¼	108½	Jewel Tea pf 4¼	1	108	108	108	Dec20
71⅛	49⅞	Johns-Manv (3)	12	51½	50	51	+ ⅜
27½	16⅜	Jones & L S 1.35g	32	23	22⅛	22½	+ ⅜
67	59	Jones&LStlpfA5	6	63⅞	63⅛	63⅛	Dec23
86⅞	64½	Jones&LStlpfB5	1	73½	73½	73½	Dec24
14	8¼	Joy Mfg (1.20)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Dec26
12⅞	5⅛	Kalam S&F (¾g)	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
6	2⅛	Kan City South	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
22¾	14	Kan C Sou pf 2g	2	14	14	14	Dec24
14¾	9⅝	Kaufmann (.80a)	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Dec26
9	6⅛	Kayser (J)(¾g)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
18	9⅝	Kelsey-H W A 4k	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Dec26
8½	4⅛	Kelsey-HW B	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅜
39⅜	30⅝	Kennecott (3¼g)	70	36	34⅝	36	+1
14⅝	11⅛	Keystone (1.05)	2	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
38	25	Kimberly-C (1a)	7	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅜
3⅜	1¾	Kinney (GR) Co	2	2	2	2	Dec24
26¼	21⅛	Kresge SS(1.20a)	3	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	+ ½
5¼	2⅝	Kresge Dept Str	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Dec26
28⅝	22⅛	Kress SH (1.60)	3	25⅞	25½	25½	Dec26
27⅞	24	Kroger Groc (2)	2	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
		L					
14½	10½	Lambert (1½)	11	11	10½	10⅞	— ⅛
13	7	Lane Bryant(1g)	1	9	9	9	Dec11
27⅞	14⅞	Lee R&T (2¼g)	2	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜	
26⅝	19⅛	Lehigh P C (2g)	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	½	Lehigh Val Coal	1	¼	¼	¼	
3⅜	2⅛	Lehigh Val C pf	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
5⅛	1⅞	Lehigh Val RR	7	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
24⅛	19	Lehman (1a)	9	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	11⅜	Lehn & F (1.60g)	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
27½	19	Lerner Strs (2)	2	19	19	19	Dec23
45⅝	19⅞	Lib-O-FG (3½g)	43	20⅜	20	20½	
7⅛	3⅛	Lib McN&L .35g	7	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
39	32⅛	Life Savers 1.60a	1	34	34	34	+ ½
96½	64¼	Lig & Myers (4a)	6	66	65	66	Dec26
98	64½	Lig & My B (4a)	35	69	66	68½	+ ½
189	174	Lig & My pf (7)	3	179½	176	176	+2½
21	17¼	Lily Tulip(1.20a)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Dec26
30	20⅜	Lima Loco (1a)	2	22	21½	22	Dec16
37¼	29	Link Belt (2)	4	30	29½	30	
13⅛	9½	Lion Oil Ref (1)	2	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
16⅝	13	Liquid Carb (1a)	7	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
31¼	19½	Lockheed Air 2g	17	21⅞	21⅛	21½	
39⅜	28	Loew's Inc (2a)	22	36⅜	35½	36⅜	+1¼
110	105	Loew's pf (6½)	3	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	Dec26
45½	35	Lone Star (3a)	1	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
3½	1⅞	Long-Bell Lb A	8	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
19	13⅜	Loose-Wil (1a)	2	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
19⅝	12½	Lorillard (1.20)	79	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	+ ⅞
74½	60	Lou & Nash (7g)	2	65¼	65	65¼	+ ⅞
22	15	Lou G& EA(1½)	4	15½	15⅜	15½	— ½
		M—N					
31⅝	19	Mac A & F (2a)	3	20	20	20	
34⅜	23⅝	Mack Truck (3g)	5	33½	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
29⅜	18¼	Macy (RH)(2)	13	18½	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅜
14⅞	11	Mad Sq G (1.10g)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
31	20⅝	Magma Cop 2½g	3	24¼	23½	23½	
4⅜	1½	Manati Sugar	12	3⅜	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
7⅜	5¾	Mandel Bros (1g)	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16½	12⅝	Manh Shirt (1a)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅜
1⅜	¾	Maracaibo Oil	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Dec24
5¼	2⅞	Marine Mid(.40g)	77	3	3	3	— ⅛
17⅝	11	Marshall F 1.30g	7	12	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
32¼	20⅛	Martin G L (3g)	17	22¼	21¾	22	— ⅜
12¼	3⅜	Martin-Parry	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
28⅛	19	Masonite (1a)	4	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
28	21½	Master El (2.40)	4	24¼	23⅞	24¼	— ½
31¼	24¼	Math Alk (1½)	4	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	Dec26
58¾	40½	May Dept Str(3)	7	41	40¼	40⅞	+ ⅜
2⅞	1	Maytag Co (.15e)	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
28	18	Maytag pf (3)	2	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	Dec26
14½	8	McCall Cp (1.40)	9	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
16	12⅝	McCrory St (1)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
109⅞	103⅜	McCrory pfww 5	1	108	108	108	Dec18
25⅛	13⅛	McGraw Elec 2a	6	14	13¾	13¾	
9⅛	6	McGraw-H (¾g)	14	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
37¾	26½	McIntyre h2.22a	3	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
15¼	9¼	McKess & R(¼g)	9	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
110	103	McKes& R pf 5¼	1	103	103	103	Dec22
8⅝	5⅝	McLellan (.60g)	6	6½	6	6½	+ ⅛
9⅝	5	Mead Corp (¾g)	6	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
71	54	Mead pfB ww5½	1	56	56	56	+2
33⅛	27¼	Melville S (2a)	2	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
6⅞	3⅛	Mengel Co (⅛g)	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	
30⅛	14	Merch & M (1g)	2	23	23	23	Dec26
37	24⅝	Mesta Mach 2½	5	24½	24	24½	— ¼
9⅞	4⅝	Miami Cop (¼g)	6	5⅜	5½	5⅜	
17⅝	13	Mid-Cont (1.15g)	10	16¼	16	16¼	
38⅛	18¼	Midland S (3g)	6	18⅛	17¾	18	
45⅛	34	Minn-Hon (2a)	2	35⅛	35	35	
4⅞	1⅝	Minn-Moline	6	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
79⅞	52	Minn-M pf 6½k	3	57⅛	55⅛	55⅛	Dec22
18½	9¾	Mission C (.85g)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	Mo-Kan-Texas	17	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3⅛	1	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅜	12⅛	Mohawk C (2)	3	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
94	77	Monsanto (3g)	2	87	87	87	—1⅛
39⅛	24⅞	Montg Ward (2g)	61	25⅞	25	25¼	+ ¼
43½	33⅜	Morrell J (2a)	1	37	36	36	Dec22
12	5⅛	Motor Prod (1g)	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
17⅞	10½	Motor Wh (1.60)	3	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
24⅛	18⅛	Mueller Br 2¼g	3	24	23⅞	24	+ ½
4⅝	1¾	Mullins Mfg B	17	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
15¾	9⅝	Munsing (2½g)	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
73½	61⅞	Murphy(GC)(4)	1	65¾	65¾	65¾	+ ½
8¼	4	Murray Cp (½g)	18	4½	4⅜	4½	
51½	35	Myers Bros(4¾g)	1	35	35	35	Dec24
19⅝	1⅛	Nabco Liq Co (1)	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
5⅝	3	Nash-Kelv (¾g)	51	3¼	3	3⅛	
23⅞	13⅞	Nat Acme (2g)	6	17	16⅞	17	— ¼
7¼	2¾	Nat Aut Fib (.60)	15	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	
9	5½	Nat Auto pf(.60)	4	5¾	5⅝	5¾	Dec26
11	6⅞	Nat Aviat (.55g)	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ¼
18¼	13⅝	Nat Bisc (1.60)	45	13¾	13½	13⅝	
173½	160½	Nat Bisc pf (7)	1	161	161	161	Dec23
17½	12⅞	Nat Bd&S (.60a)	2	13½	13½	13½	
9¾	3⅜	Nat Can (¼g)	16	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
14⅝	11⅛	Nat Cash Reg 1a	15	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	— ¼
11	8	Nat Cylinder(.80)	2	8½	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
16¼	12⅝	Nat Dairy (.80)	31	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ¼
8⅝	3⅜	Nat Dept Stores	4	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
10½	7½	Nat D Str pf(.60)	9	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Dec26
25⅛	17	Nat Dist (2)	9	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	11	Nat Enam (2¾g)	4	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Nat Gyps (.40g)	19	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
19¼	12½	Nat Lead (½a)	48	13	12⅝	13	+ ¼
176	168½	Nat Lead pf A(7)	2	169	169	169	Dec 1
24	14⅝	Nat M&S (1¾g)	5	14½	14⅛	14½	— ¼
36	26	Nat Oil Pr 1.95g	2	33	33	33	Dec26
7⅜	2½	Nat Pow & Lt	24	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
68½	42	Nat Steel (3a)	8	47¼	46¾	47¼	
7⅞	4	Nat Supply	15	5¼	5	5¼	
68	41	N S 5½% pf 8.94k	1	59	59	59	—1
16¼	8½	Nat Supply $2 pf	2	15	15	15	
5	2	Nat Tea	14	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	8½	Natomas (1a)	8	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	6½	Nehi Corp (.60a)	5	7	7	7	Dec26
17	10⅜	Neisner Bro (1a)	2	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ¾
45⅛	31¾	Newberry (2.40)	1	34	34	34	Dec23
31⅜	22½	Newmont M (2g)	1	26	25⅞	26	[redacted]
11⅞	5⅜	Newport I (¾g)	8	8	7⅞	8	
27¾	19½	Newp N S (2½g)	2	25	24½	25	
116	106½	Newp N S pf (5)	1	108½	108½	108½	+1⅜
45	26	NY Air Br (3g)	2	29	29	29	+ ¾
15¼	7	NY Central RR	84	7¼	7	7⅛	
18¾	10¾	NY Chi & St L	1	13¼	13	13¼	
47⅛	25	NY Chi&StL pf	11	41	40½	41	+1½
24¼	9	NYC Omnibus 2	14	9¼	9	9¼	
8	4¼	NY Dock	2	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	Dec24
18	8	NY Dock pf	1	14	14	14	Dec23
⅜	⅛	NY NH & H	13	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅜	⅛	NY NH & H pf	14	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	NY Ont & West	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
35	23½	NY Shipbldg 3g	2	29	29	29	+ ¼
32¾	19½	Noblitt-Spk 3½g	1	19½	19½	19½	Dec26
215	179½	Norf&West(10a)	1	181	181	181	Dec26
17⅜	10½	No Am Av (2g)	33	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ¼
17⅝	9½	No Am Co(1.65f)	136	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅜
56⅞	50½	No Am 6 pf (3)	4	51¼	51¼	51¼	
57⅛	50½	No Am 5¾ pf 2⅞	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅛
8¼	3¾	Northern Pacific	47	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
113½	108¼	Nor St Pow pf 5	1	107	107	107	—1¼
14	1½	Northwest Airl	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
2⅜	⅞	Norwalk T & R	5	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
13¾	7½	Norwich Ph .90g	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
		O					
10	6⅜	Ohio Oil (½g)	27	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	
23½	13¾	Oliver Farm(1g)	6	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
10	2	Omnibus Corp	12	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
6⅛	2⅛	Oppenheim(.40g)	1	3½	3½	3½	
17⅜	9¾	Otis Elev (1g)	42	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ½
10⅝	3⅜	Otis Steel	18	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
60¼	40¼	Otis Stl 1 pf(11k)	1	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	Dec24
26¼	16	Out M&M (2¼g)	1	19	19	19	Dec24
		P—Q					
50⅝	38¾	Owens-Ill (2½g)	14	48½	47½	48½	+1¼
12⅝	6¼	Pac Am Fish 1g	1	8¼	6¼	8¼	
11⅛	6¾	Pac Fin Cp 1.20a	7	6½	6⅛	6¼	Dec24
28⅞	17¼	Pac G & E (2)	32	18¾	18¼	18¾	— ⅛
40	26½	Pac Lighting (3)	8	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ¾
19¾	11	Pac Mills (½g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅜
4⅝	⅜	Pac Tin C (.70g)	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
9⅜	5½	Pac West Oil	5	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Packard M (.10g)	72	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
19¼	10	Pan Am Air (1g)	18	14¼	13½	13¾	
10½	7¼	Pan Am Pet ¼g	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
1⅞	½	Panhandle P&R	2	1	1	1	Dec24
37⅛	19½	Paraffine (2)	1	22	22	22	
16⅛	10	Param Pict(.90g)	86	14⅞	14¼	14⅜	+ ½
115⅝	95½	Param 1 pf (6)	3	107¾	107½	107½	+ ⅛
18⅞	9⅞	Param 2 pf (.60)	6	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	Dec26
14⅝	14¾	Park & Tilford	1	18	18	18	+ ⅝
2	1	Park UCM (.10g)	1	1	1	1	Dec 6
20⅞	24½	Parke D (1.60g)	35	25	24½	24½	
20⅞	14½	Parker Rust (1a)	3	15½	15	15½	— ½
⅝	⅛	Parmelee Trans	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
14⅛	6⅜	Patino M (2.15g)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
54⅛	43¼	Penick&Ford 4g	5	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
89¼	73	Penney(JC)(3a)	1	52¾	52⅜	52⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅝	Penn Coal & C	5	77	76½	76½	— ⅛
3⅛	1	Penn-Dix Cem	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
52¾	34½	Penn D pf A (4k)	4	1	1	1	+ ⅜
17⅛	11¼	Penn Gl Sand(1)	2	7	6½	7	
25¼	17⅝	Penn RR (2g)	1	11½	11½	11¼	—1
25	20	Peoples Dr 1.60g	92	18	17⅝	18	+ ½
54	36¾	People GL&C 5g	1	20	20	20	
2⅜	½	Peoria & East	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	+ ¼
30¼	19⅛	Pepsi-Cola(2½g)	1	½	½	½	Dec26
11½	5	Pere Marquette	29	19¾	18⅞	19	— ⅛
27⅜	21	Pet Milk (1)	2	5	5	5	Dec24
7⅝	5½	Petrol Corp(.45a)	1	26	26	26	Dec22
7⅞	4⅜	Pfeiffer (1)	4	5⅜	5½	5½	
35⅛	23⅝	Phelps D (1½g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛	36	Phila 6% pf (3)	26	30	28¼	29⅝	+1
12½	8½	Philco Corp (1)	1	36	36	36	
89⅞	72	Philip Mor (3a)	2	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ½
110⅜	105	Philip Mor pf 4¼	6	75	73½	75	+1½
9	4⅝	Phillips-Jones	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	Dec22
46¼	35⅜	Phillips Pet (2a)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Dec17
3⅛	2	Phoenix Hos'ry	35	44½	43½	44½	+ ½
23½	13	Pillsbury (1)	9	2	2	2	
15	6	Pitt & West Va	3	13½	13¼	13⅜	Dec23
7¾	2⅞	Pittsburgh Coal	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
46½	27	Pittsburgh C pf	8	3	2⅞	2⅞	
8¾	4½	Pitt C & I (½g)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
15	6½	Pitt Forge (1)	3	5⅛	5	5	
7⅛	3¾	Pitt S & B (.60)	6	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	+ ½
9⅝	4	Pitt Steel	3	4	4	4	
1¾	1	Pittston Co	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ¼
17	13⅛	Plymth Oil 1.20a	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
21	16	Pond Creek 1¾g	3	14½	14	14	— ½
8⅜	3⅝	Poor & Co B	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	Dec23
13½	4½	Postal Tel pf	2	4	4	4	
13½	5⅝	Pressed Stl Car	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
13⅛	6⅞	Press Stl 1 pf ¾k	13	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
40⅝	21⅛	Press Stl 2 pf 5g	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Dec26
61½	50	Proct & G (2a)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	Dec26
29½	11⅞	Pub Svc NJ 1.95g	6	51	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅜
137	107½	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	53	12⅛	11⅞	12	
123½	92	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	1	108½	108½	108½	Dec13
110	75⅜	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	7	94	92	94	Dec24
117½	114	P S El&G pf (5)	2	81¼	81	81	—2½
29¼	19⅜	Pullman (1a)	1	114	114	114	Dec 5
12	7	Pure Oil (½g)	49	23¼	22½	23¼	+ ½
94	107½	Pure O 6% pf (6)	59	10⅞	10½	10¾	— ⅛
110	83	Pure O 5% pf (5)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Dec24
12½	8½	Purity Bak 1.20g	1	90	90	90	Dec26
12⅞	8¼	Quaker Oil(1¼g)	4	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
			2	8¾	8½	8½	Dec26
		R					
4⅞	2½	Radio Corp(.20g)	172	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
62½	47½	Radio cv pf(3½)	5	48½	48	48	+ ½
3⅜	2	Radio-Keith-Or	29	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
55½	38½	R-K-O pf (2k)	2	45½	45½	45½	Dec26
21¼	14¾	Raybest-M (2g)	10	14⅞	14½	14½	— ½
18½	8¾	Rayonier (¾g)	6	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
29⅝	23	Rayonier pf (2)	3	23¼	23¼	23¼	Dec26
18½	10½	Reading Co (1)	9	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅛
27⅞	23	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
24	20	Reading 2 pf (2)	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	Dec26
2⅞	1	Real Silk Hos'ry	2	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
9½	6½	Reliable Strs(½)	3	6⅛	6½	6½	Dec26
12⅝	9½	Reliance (1.20g)	2	10½	10⅜	10⅜	Dec24
10⅝	7½	Reming R (.80a)	7	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
67¼	53½	Rem pf ww(4½)	2	55	55	55	Dec24
3¾	3⅛	Reo Mot ct (new)	1	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅜
22⅞	14⅞	Republic Steel 2g	62	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
97	77	Rep Stl pf A (6)	2	79	79	79	
11	4½	Rev Cop & Brass	9	5⅛	5	5⅛	
15⅝	8⅞	ReynoldsM(.30e)	5	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ¼
10⅞	4	Reynolds Spr ¼g	3	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ¼
34¼	22½	Reynolds T 2.10g	118	26⅞	24⅞	25⅝	+1⅝
12⅛	7⅛	Richfield Oil ¾g	1	9	9	9	
9⅞	8	Ritter Dent (¾g)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Roan Ant C .28g	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
21	14⅞	Ruberoid (1⅜g)	7	16	15⅞	16	+ ¼
14⅝	8⅛	Rustless (.60)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9½	— ⅜
1	¼	Rutland RR pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Dec24
		S					
47	35	Safeway St (3a)	3	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+ ¼
39⅜	27	St Joseph Ld (2)	21	29	28½	29	+ ¼
½	⅛	St L-San Fran	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	Dec26
½	⅛	St L-San Fran pf	15	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
23	12⅝	Savage A (3.31g)	12	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	
17⅞		Schenley (1g)	19	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅜
94⅛	79	Schenley pf (5½)	1	87	87	87	Dec24
30½	31⅝	Scott Pap (1.80a)	2	32	31½	31½	— ½
¼	⅛	Seaboard Air L	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
½	⅛	Seaboard A L pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
17	12¼	Seaboard Oil (1)	2	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
3¾	1⅜	Seagrave Corp	2	2	2	2	Dec23
78⅝	50½	Sears Roeb'k (3a	42	50½	50⅝	50⅝	
10⅞	4⅛	Servel Inc (1)	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
14⅜	7⅛	Sharon Stl (1g)	5	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	3¼	Sharp & D(.20g)	1	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
19	51½	Sharp & D pf 3½	1	57	57	57	Dec26
8⅞	4	Shattuck (.40a)	17	4⅞	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
16¾	10½	Shell Un Oil (1g)	9	15	14⅝	15	— ⅜
5	2½	Silver King (.40)	16	3	2⅞	2⅞	
21⅛	12	Simmons Co (2g)	17	12½	12	12½	
2⅛	1	Simms Petrol	2	1	1	1	Dec13
30¾	22	Simonds S(3.70g)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	Dec26
35⅛	18⅞	Skelly Oil (1½g)	7	29¼	29	29	— ⅛
25⅝	14½	Smith (AO)(½g)	6	20½	20	20	Dec26
15	9	Smith & Cor (2g)	4	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
18½	13⅜	Snider Pack (1)	2	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
10⅜	7⅞	Socony-V (½g)	115	8	7⅞	7⅞	
2⅜	1⅛	So A G&P (.20g)	4	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	— ⅜
23⅞	13	So P Rico S(.80g)	4	22¼	22	22	+ ½
19⅝	1	So Greyh L(1½)	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Dec26
28⅞	16½	So Cal Ed (1½a)	9	17⅞	17½	17⅞	
13½	10	Sou Nat Gas (1)	5	10¼	10	10	
14¾	8	Southern Pacific	31	10⅞	10	10⅞	+ ¼
19⅛	11¼	Southern Ry	27	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ½
36½	19½	Southern Ry pf	7	31¾	31⅜	31¾	+ ¾
37½	23¼	So Ry M&O (4)	1	36½	36½	36½	Dec 3
2	1	Sparks Withing	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
6½	2	Spear & Co	3	2	2	2	
22	17¾	Spen Kel (1.70g)	4	18¼	18¼	18¼	Dec26
29¾	27⅞	Sperry Corp (2g)	21	28⅝	28	28⅜	+ ⅜
18⅛	13	Spicer Mfg (3¼g)	5	35¾	35⅜	35⅝	+ ¾
6⅞	3	Spiegel (.60g)	31	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
40¼	31¼	Square D (3g)	5	36	36	36	+1
48½	48½	Squibb & S 1⅞g	8	48½	48½	48½	Dec22
6⅞	3⅜	Stand B (.40a)	34	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
113½	108	Stand B pf (4½)	2	108½	108½	108½	Dec23
1¼	⅛	Stand Gas & El	13	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	⅛	Stand Gas $4 pf	16	1	⅞	1	
21¼	8¾	Std Gas $6 pr pf	2	10½	10	10½	+ ⅜
22⅝	10¼	Std Gas $7 pr pf	10	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅝
25⅛	17⅛	Stand O Cal (1a)	43	20	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
34⅛	25½	Stand O Ind (1a)	31	29½	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅞
46⅞	33	Stand O NJ (1a)	24	42	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅜
48½	34¼	Stand O Oh 1½a	8	35¼	35	35	— ⅜
40	29	Starrett (4¼g)	1	32	32	32	Dec22
66	52	Sterling P (3.80)	12	52½	52	52½	
8¾	4½	Stewart W (½g)	23	4¾	4½	4¾	
5⅜	3½	Stokeley Bros	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
8¼	4¾	Stone & W (.60g)	41	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅞	Studebaker Cp	21	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
65⅛	50	Sun Oil (1a)	4	58⅝	58½	58½	— ⅛
⅞	⅜	Sunshine M (1)	11	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
21	12½	Superheater (1a)	7	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
2⅜	1¼	Superior O(.05g)	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
18¼	9⅛	Superior Steel	3	12	11½	12	+ ⅛
23¼	16⅛	Sutherland 1.20a	3	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅜
5½	3	Sweets Co of Am	13	3½	3½	3½	Dec26
25	19¾	Swift&Co (1.20a)	8	23½	23¼	23½	+ ½
24½	16½	Swift Intl (2)	12	17⅝	17	17	— ¾
7⅞	3⅜	Syming-G (1g)	13	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ¼
7⅞	3½	Syming ww (1g)	2	5⅞	5½	5⅜	N'v 6
7	5	Syming xw (1g)	11	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
		T					
5½	3⅝	Talcott (.60g)	5	3⅞	3¾	3¾	Dec23
3¾	1½	Telautogr (.10g)	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	6	Tenn Corp (1)	3	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
14	5¾	Texas & Pac Ry	9	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
46⅝	34½	Texas Co (2a)	71	39⅜	39	39	—1
4⅛	2	Tex G Prod .10g	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
38⅛	30½	Texas Gulf S(2a)	6	31½	30⅞	31½	+ ¾
7⅝	5¼	Tex PC&O(.40)	7	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	3¾	Tex Pac L T .10g	12	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
10⅛	5	Thatcher Mfg	2	5	5	5	
44½	32	That cv pf (3.60)	1	32	32	32	Dec20
4⅛	2	The Fair	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
5⅛	3⅛	Thermoid (.60g)	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Dec23
4⅛	1⅛	Third Ave Ry	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
6	3½	Thompson (JR)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Dec26
34	24¾	Thompson(2½g)	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ¼
1¼	¼	Thompson-Star	10	¼	¼	¼	
16	7	Thompson-S pf	1	7½	7¼	7⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	9⅝	Tide Wat A (1g)	190	10⅝	10	10⅛	— ⅜
99⅞	95½	Tide W pf (4½)	2	97	96⅞	97	Dec26
35⅜	27½	Tink-Det (4¼g)	3	30½	30⅜	30⅜	Dec26
51⅛	37⅞	Timken R (3½g)	11	41⅞	40½	41½	+1¼
5¼	4	Transamer (½)	9	4	4	4	
17¼	8½	Trans & West A	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
10⅞	6⅛	Tran & Wil(1½g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Dec19
2	¼	Tri-Cont Corp	74	⅜	¼	¼	
7⅛	4	Truax-Traer ⅝g	2	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
11⅛	9½	Truscon Steel	1	11	11	11	
9⅝	5	Twenty C-Fox	20	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
24	16½	Twen C-F pf 1½	1	19	19	19	Dec26
1⅜	¾	Twin City Rap T	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
9⅛	4⅝	Twin Coach ¾g	9	5	5	5	— ⅛
		U					
37⅞	27¼	Underwood 3½g	3	28½	27¾	28½	+1¼
12⅝	7	Union B&P (1)	15	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
79⅞	60	Union Car (3g)	28	69⅝	68½	69¾	+ ¼
16	12½	Union O C (1)	4	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
85⅞	58⅛	Union Pac (6)	27	59½	57½	59½	+1½
85¼	73¼	Union Pac pf (4)	2	73¼	73¼	73¼	
13½	9	Union Prem (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
31	24¾	Union T C (2)	4	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅝	United Air Lines	24	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	+ ¼
44⅝	38⅞	United Airc (4g)	59	35	34⅜	34⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅞	United Bisc (1)	7	9⅝	9½	9½	
52	35	United Carb (3)	4	36	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	15	Unit-C F (1.20a)	1	15	15	15	
1½	¼	United Corp	265	¼	¼	¼	
30⅛	13¼	United Corp pf	43	14½	13⅞	14½	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅞	United Drug	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅝	1⅛	United Dy'wood	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅜	3½	United Elec Coal	9	4⅛	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
42	20	Unit E & F (3g)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
79	60	United Fruit (4)	1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Unit Gas I (.60)	138	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	+1
117	100½	United G pf (5)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
14¾	8⅛	Unit M&M (¾g)	1	103½	103½	103½	Dec24
4⅝	2⅛	United Paperbd	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	US & For Sec	1	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
13	7¾	US Freight (1)	5	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
69⅝	37½	US Gypsum (2a)	15	39½	38⅝	38⅝	—1¼
9⅛	4⅞	US Hoffman M	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
33½	20	US Indust A (1a)	11	29½	29	29	— ¼
4⅛	2⅛	US Leather	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10⅞	5⅛	US Leather A	3	6⅛	6½	6½	— ⅛
105	54½	US Lea pr pf 14k	1	93¼	93¼	93¼	Dec 9
31⅝	20¼	US Pipe & F (2a)	9	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅜
34⅛	25¾	US Play Cd (2a)	1	26	26	26	+ ⅜
26	18¾	US Plywood 1.20	1	20½	20½	20½	Dec26
2⅛	1	US Real & Imp	29	1			
18½	15⅛	US Rubber (2g)	47	16	15⅜	15⅝	— ½
103½	65⅝	US Rub 1 pf (8)	6	67½	65	65	—3¼
65⅝	43¼	US Smelt (5g)	7	43½	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
76½	59	US Smelt pf(3½)	6	70	69⅞	70	Dec23
70¼	47¼	US Steel (4g)	137	53⅛	51	52⅞	+1⅞
130	105¼	US Steel pf (7)	3	113⅞	112⅞	113⅞	+ ⅜
39½	19¼	US Tob (1⅛g)	12	20½	19½	20½	+ ½
1¼	⅝	United Stockyd	2	⅝			
62	42¼	United Stores A	6				
16⅞	12	Unit Strs pf (7k)	1	44	44	44	Dec26
		Univ-Cyclops 2g	1	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
		V—W					
⅝	⅛	Vadsco Sales	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
15	8½	Van Norm(1.30g)	2	10	9⅞	9¾	— ⅛
28	20¾	Van Raalte (3g)	3	24	24	24	
34⅛	15½	Vanadium (1½g)	19	17⅞	17	17⅞	+ ⅜
45	39½	Vick Chem (2a)	1	40½	40½	40½	Dec26
27¼	20	Vic Ch Wks 1.40g	2	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅜
2½	¾	Va-Caro Chem	19	¾	¾	¾	
28⅛	18⅞	Va-C Ch 6pf(1k)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¾
42	30	Virginia Ry (2½)	2	30¾	30¾	31	Dec
33½	29	Vir Ry pf (1½)	2	29	29	29	Dec26
9⅞	6¼	Waldorf Sys (1)	15	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
22¼	15⅛	Walgreen (1.60)	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
105⅛	97	Walg'n p ww 4½	2	105	105	105	Dec22
38	25½	Walker (H) (h4)	12	32½	32¼	32½	Dec26
15¼	12¾	Walker pf (h1)	1	13½	13½	13½	Dec26
6⅛	3	Walworth Co ¼g	24	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
6⅞	2½	Ward Baking A	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
1⅛	⅜	Ward Baking B	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
26¼	13⅛	Ward Baking pf	4	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ A
6⅛	2⅝	Warner Bros Pic	84	5⅛	5	5	
1⅛	⅜	Warren Bros	9	⅜	⅜	⅜	
38	25	Warren Fdy (2a)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Dec24
24	14	Wash G Lt (1½)	7	14⅜	14⅜	14½	+ ¼
16½	11½	Waukesha M(1a)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
20¼	10½	Wayne Pump 2g	14	10½	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Webster Eisen	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Dec24
25½	16¾	Wess O&S(2¼g)	12	18½	18½	18½	— ½
74½	65⅛	Wess O&S pf (4)	1	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	— ½
20⅞	13	W,Va P&P 1.80g	3	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
107	104½	W Va P&P pf(6)	2	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	Dec 9
29⅛	16⅜	West Auto (2)	9	17⅞	17½	17½	— ½
4⅝	1⅛	West Maryland	5	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ½
9	5	West Mary 2 pf	2	5	5	5	Dec26
1⅛	¼	West Pacific pf	9	¼	¼	¼	
31⅛	18⅞	West Union (2g)	19	23	22½	22⅞	+ ⅛
24¼	15	West A Br (1¾g)	39	16⅝	16	16⅛	
105	71	West E & M (5g)	26	76	75⅜	75⅞	+ ¼
34½	27½	Weston El I(2g)	2	29	28⅞	29	Dec26
36⅛	27¼	Westvaco (1.85g)	2	30⅝	30¼	30¼	Dec26
38⅛	28⅞	Westvac pf (1½)	2	33½	33⅛	33⅛	Dec 2
30⅜	21¼	Wheel Steel (2g)	12	25¼	24½	24⅝	— ⅜
15⅞	10¼	White D (1.10g)	1	12½	12½	12½	Dec24
17⅝	10½	White Mot (1¼g)	5	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
8¼	2⅛	White R'ck(.10g)	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	
5⅜	2⅛	White Sew Ma	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
54½	41	White Sew M pf	1	32	32	32	N'v18
26½	19⅛	White pr pf (2)	1	19	19	19	—1
2⅝	1½	Wilcox Oil					
2⅜	1⅛	Willys-Overland	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Willys-Over pf	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	Wilson & Co	4	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
17	80½	Wils'n $6 pf 10½k	9	5	5	5	
33⅛	19⅝	Woodward I (3g)	2	63¾	63⅝	63¾	+ ⅛
34½	23⅛	Woolworth (2g)	3	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅜
35⅛	16	Worth P & M	51	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
78⅝	48¼	WPM cv p pf 4½	9	17	16⅝	17	
73½	47⅜	WPM pr pf 4½	1	53½	53½	53½	Dec19
80	50½	Wrigley Jr (3a)	1	48	48	48	Dec15
			9	41½	41	41¼	+ ⅛
		Y—Z					
22½	15	Yale & T (.60a)	8	15⅞	15½	15¾	— ⅛
17¼	10¼	Yel Tr & C (1a)	17	11⅞	11½	11¾	— ⅛
12¼	5½	Young S&W (1g)	10	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
42½	29	Young S&T (3g)	34	33⅛	32¾	33⅛	+ ⅜
95	81½	Yng Sh&T pf 5½	1	81½	81½	81½	Dec 4
18⅜	9¼	Youngst S D 1⅜g	6	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
15⅞	8	Zenith Rad 1g)	8	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Zonite Prod .15g	13	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛

RIGHTS Expire

⅝	1-64	Pac T&T Dec 31	2	1-64	1-64	1-64	Dec23

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (e) cash or stock; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; §1940 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Commerce and Finance

OPA Bars New Tires to All but Seven Groups in Vital Work

Business and Industry

Babson Sees Reich Already On Defensive

By Roger Babson

WASHINGTON, D. C.—I am not an authority on the progress of World War II. Hence, I seldom refer to it in my column, as the subject is being covered so well by many experts. In view, however, of the inter-relation of the war to general business, I do, at the close of each year, review the international situation.

A year ago I was almost alone in being optimistic; 1940 had opened with Germany confronted by the great armies and navies of Europe. During the year, France collapsed, Britain nearly succumbed, while other countries wobbled. Italy joined with Germany with the firm belief that the war would be over before 1940 came to an end. To those who lacked faith that God is still ruling in His heaven, conditions looked very black a year ago.

Roosevelt's Faith Vindicated

This was especially true of those with whom I talked here in Washington last December. They fully believed that Britain would be invaded and the British Empire broken up. Only President Roosevelt and a few intimates were optimistic as to the outcome. Whatever else we may criticize President Roosevelt for, he certainly has had faith in Great Britain from the very first, even when almost everyone else was against him.

Certainly, the progress of Germany has been tremendously checked during 1941. She has apparently given up the idea of invading England; Italy has become a liability rather than an asset; while the Axis group no longer controls the air or the seas. Germany's one victory has been in barbarously slaughtering her Balkan neighbors and overrunning Greece. "What about Russia?" you ask. My guess is that Germany would like very much to have the Russian situation put back to where it was a year ago. What Germany has secured in the Ukraine does not begin to offset her awakening the Russian Bear to its full fury. Germany will regret entering Russia the same as Japan regrets entering China.

What Hitler Is Thinking

Hitler and his group must be sad today when they look back upon the meager results of this second year of the conflict. Their conquests have been so slowed up they must feel in their hearts that they cannot win. Doubtless Germany will take over Turkey-in-Europe and may temporarily extend her control over all the European Continent, but this would be in name alone.

When one remembers that only a year ago the columnists were forecasting the downfall of Suez and Gibraltar "within a few months," we all have much to be thankful for today. The Italians have been eliminated from Ethiopia and, before long, both they and the Germans and the renegade Vichy French Army will be cleaned out of Africa. The duration of the war, I will discuss in my Forecast for 1942, which will appear in this paper next week. My purpose now is to emphasize that the danger peak has been passed and that Germany will soon be on the defensive, provided Russia holds out, which I believe she will.

Two years ago now I was just returning from Japan. It was very evident at that time that Germany was using every effort to force the Japanese Government into war against the United States. The Japanese people are a peace-loving, industrious group and want only to be let alone. This also applies to most of the industrial leaders of Japan. Both the masses and these leaders of finance, industry, and commerce are absolutely helpless. Germany controls Japan almost as much as she controls big France and little Finland. Hitler sent his ablest diplomats to Tokyo. They have forced Japan into war.

Sees Germany Desperate

Now that Japan has taken the final plunge, it looks as if Germany is getting desperate. It certainly should tend to shorten World War II. Japan—however victorious she may be at first—cannot hold out indefinitely against the United States, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, China, and Russia. Her resources will not permit it.

We may be headed for a long stalemate with Germany in control of Europe but with Great Britain and her Allies in control of the seas and the rest of the world. On the other hand, I have been in Germany many times and know the German psychology. Germans are fearless when sitting in the driver's seat, but are poor losers. When the German leaders finally see that they cannot win, they will try very hard to bring about a peace in the hope of saving them a portion of their ill-gotten gains. If such overtures are turned down, the leaders will flee by plane to South America, leaving the German people to clean up the mess.

Do not worry about our need of landing a great army in Europe. We may send troops to West African ports, the Azores, Cape Verde Islands, Madeira, and the Canaries; but no further. Hitler can be conquered by driving him from the seas, smashing him from the air, and refusing to consider any peace proposal until he finally cracks.

Trustee Under Indenture

Old Colony Trust Company has been appointed trustee under indenture dated as of Dec. 15, 1941, securing an issue of $13,000,000 principal amount Loew's, Inc., 3 per cent sinking fund debentures due Dec. 15, 1956.

Comptroller

Kaufmann & Fabry Co.

Stuart M. Campbell

Elected Comptroller of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. succeeding M. C. Spahr who is retiring. Mr. Campbell formerly was a member of the firm of Arthur Andersen & Co., accountants and auditors.

Commodity Prices Continue Uptrend; Highest Since 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Further sharp advances in wholesale market prices of farm products and processed foods boosted the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of nearly 900 prices series another 1 per cent during the week ended Dec. 20, according to the United States Department of Labor. At 94.0 per cent of the 1926 average, the index is now at the highest level since the latter part of 1929. It is 2 per cent above the corresponding week of last month and nearly 18 per cent higher than last year at this time.

The largest advance during the week was 3.4 per cent for farm products followed by 1.3 per cent for foods and smaller rises for hides and leather products, textile products, and chemicals and allied products. Average prices for building materials declined 0.3 per cent and fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, housefurnishings goods, and miscellaneous commodities remained unchanged at levels of the preceding week.

Primarily responsible for the continued rise in farm product prices was an 8.4 per cent increase in quotations for livestock and poultry. In addition, grains advanced 2.5 per cent and other farm products, including cotton, fruits, flaxseed, potatoes and wool, rose 0.7 per cent.

	(1926=100)		P. C. Changes to Dec. 20 '41 from	
Commodity grps	Dec. 20 1941	Dec. 13 1941	Dec. 13 1941	Dec. 21 1940
All commod'ies	94 0	93.1	+ 1.0	+17.9
Farm products	96.0	92.8	+ 3.4	+38.9
Foods	91.6	90.4	+ 1.3	+24.8
Hides & leather	115.5	115.4	+ 0.1	+12.5
Textile products	91.4	91.0	+ 0.4	+23.2
Fuel & light mtls	79.0	79.0		+ 8.8
Metal & products	103.4	103.4		+ 5.9
Bldg materials	107.5	107.8	− 0.3	+ 8.4
Chem & allied	91.7	91.5	+ 0.2	+18.0
Housefurnish'gs	102.3	102.3		+13.4
Misc commod	87.5	87.5		+13.5
Raw materials	93.3	91.4	+ 2.1	+28.0
Semimnfd atcls	90.0	90.1	− 0.1	+11.5
Manufact prods	95.1	94.6	+ 0.5	+14.4
Com other than farm products	93.5	93.2	+ 0.3	+14.0
Com other than farm and foods	93 9	93.8	+ 0.1	+11.3

Defense Bond Sales Set Record in N. Y.

NEW YORK (AP)—The enthusiasm of Americans to buy defense bonds since the United States went to war was reflected in an announcement by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York which said:

The bonds sold Monday in the Second Federal Reserve District reached a record high of $5,300,000, exclusive of bonds sold at Post Offices, and represented 51,000 bonds, as compared with the daily average of 6,000 sold before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

The Second District comprises all New York State, Fairfield County, Conn., and upper New Jersey.

War Risk Rates Set For Inland Waterways

NEW YORK (AP)—The possibility that inland waterways of the United States might be bombed or otherwise subjected to enemy action was recognized Thursday by marine underwriters with the establishment of war risk insurance rates for such areas.

For rivers and other inland water paths west of the Rocky Mountains a rate of 15 cents per $100 was established. The rate east of the Rockies was set at 10 cents.

Insurance dealers said the quotations were offered as a precautionary measure and refused to guess at the probable volume of business.

Oil Decision Reversed

NEW YORK (AP)—The Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court reversed a lower court decision awarding $200,000,000 to plaintiffs in an accounting suit brought by minority stockholders of Pan American Petroleum & Transport Co. against Standard Oil Co. of Indiana and six directors of Pan American. The court also ordered the complaint dismissed.

U. S. Cracks Down on New Tire Sales

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—The nation's 32,000,000-odd motor car owners today faced an almost complete tire famine.

The Office of Price Administration cracked down all the way in a new rationing program, denying the vitally needed rubber not only to the Sunday pleasure driver, but to taxicabs, traveling salesmen and many commercial truckers.

The cut-off of crude rubber from the Far Eastern plantations may easily take millions of automobiles—with worn tires—from city street and rural highway.

Price Administrator Leon Henderson—cognizant of the needs of the armed forces for a war of nobody knows how long a duration—has issued regulations for local tire rationing boards which start operation Jan. 5. These regulations ban the issuance of purchasing certificates for new tires or tubes except to those coming within seven distinct classifications.

And the motorist who is now riding on fabric can't speed to his nearest dealer to stock up, for all supplies of new shoes and inner tubes are frozen until the rationing date.

Essential Services Listed

The car owners who can get new tires are those whose vehicles are essential to services for health, safety and industrial and commercial operations of a limited nature.

These are:

1. Physicians, surgeons, visiting nurses, veterinarians.
2. Ambulances.
3. Fire-fighting equipment, police vehicles, garbage removal trucks and mail delivery cars.
4. Public service vehicles with a capacity of 10 or more passengers on regular transportation routes, school busses or cars to carry workers to and from industrial plants.
5. Trucks for ice and fuel delivery, road maintenance, public utility facilities, essential repair services, waste and scrap dealers, common carriers and transportation for raw materials, semi-finished or finished goods which are not moving directly to the household for ultimate consumers' use.
6. Farm tractors or other implements, except trucks or pleasure cars.
7. *Industrial, mining and construction equipment, except trucks or other automobiles.

As to the prohibition against sale for use on cars delivering to consumers, it was explained that there were factors to relieve any situation involving delivery of milk, bakery products and department store goods.

May Pool Facilities

The pooling of delivery facilities was one suggested solution, especially where there is duplication of routes such as in milk and laundry services. Some of the bigger firms were said to have large stocks of tires on hand to carry them along for some time.

Only retreaded, recapped or other used tires are excepted from the regulations at present.

Along with the drastic restrictions there came immediate unofficial speculation on the possible long-range effect upon industries akin to travel. The almost numberless roadside stands of varying degrees of luxury appeared certain to feel the pinch before the war's end, along with garages and gas stations.

The prohibition against new tires for vehicles used to transport commodities direct to consumers was interpreted here as affecting such services as delivery of newspapers by automobile to suburban and rural subscribers—although newspaper delivery trucks within a city would not be involved, since they carry a "finished product" to a dealer or distributor.

No exemptions other than those specified in the seven classifications of eligibles are provided for persons who use their automobiles in the daily conduct of their business.

Tires to Be Inspected

Motorists and truck owners on the eligible list who seek new tires must fill out application forms. These forms then must be taken to an "inspector"—dealers or garage men appointed by the local rationing boards—who must inspect and report on the condition of the applicant's tires. If the inspector finds the tire or tires are unsafe and cannot be repaired, reconditioned or retreaded, he will certify the need for a new tire to the local board. The board must then review and take final action on the application.

The Office of Price Administration will establish six quotas on the number of tires which may be sold within a state or county.

"Few tires will be manufactured for civilian use until the rubber supply situation is cleared up," it added.

At Boston, the Office for Emergency Management announced the following men had been named to head tire rationing in their respective states:

Maine: Capt. Wilbur H. Towle, U. S. A. reserves, Augusta, former chief of Maine state police.

New Hampshire: Charles H. Barnard, Concord, former speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives and vice-chairman of the State Council of Defense.

Vermont: Fred S. Brynn, Montpelier, Supervisor of Agencies, National Life Insurance Company.

Connecticut: Chester Bowles, Essex, retired advertising executive.

The regional OEM added that Governors Saltonstall of Massachusetts and McGrath of Rhode Island were expected to announce their appointments shortly.

Rails Do Valiant Job Facing Stiffest Kind of Competition

By G. R. Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The outlook for American railroads is a matter of increasing concern not only to hundreds of thousands of security holders but to the great traveling public as well. The low level of rail securities, the many roads in bankruptcy or going through reorganizations, the steady decrease in traffic in the last two decades when contrasted with rising industrial output and mounting taxes, all combine to paint a somewhat dubious picture of the future of rail transportation.

However the prospects in the years to come do not lack some comforting factors. Legislation may be said to be much more understanding of the railroads' plight; efficiency is yearly on the increase and finally, the roads are the indispensable carriers of the heavy goods of the nation, and now transporting some 65 per cent of total inland traffic.

Record Traffic Carried

Today the roads are handling the greatest volume of traffic in the last decade due to the war and are expected to show operating revenues about 20 per cent larger than last year. This rise will not be translated into net revenues, however, due to higher taxes and costs of operation of which the pay rise, for which the roads began to prepare in October, was the chief factor. The increase in wages granted the rail brotherhoods will amount to approximately $312,000,000 according to rail officials who state that some $20,000,000 more will be required for adjustments in the wages of other employees.

Such an increase in railroad operating costs will play havoc with net income unless the roads get permission from the ICC to raise their rates. Class I roads have applied for rate advances to recoup the added expense. Blanket increases of 10 per cent are asked on all passenger fares, excepting army and navy furlough travel, on all freight rates except coal, coke and iron ore, on various accessorial charges. Flat raises of 3 to 10 cents a ton are sought on coal, coke and iron. Such increases are estimated to bring additional revenue of about $357,000,000 enough to take care of the wage adjustment and certain other increased expenses caused by America's entry into the war, such as protecting bridges and other vital points.

Rise in Rates Needed

A rise in rates to help keep the railroads in their present high state of efficiency and in justice to security holders appears based on logic and equity. Last year the net income of the Class I carriers was $191,000,000, which represented a return of but 2.6 per cent on invested capital. The best previous rate of return was in 1930 when 3.3 per cent was earned, while 4.8 pre cent was shown in the boom 1929 year.

In the first 10 months of this year net income of Class I roads aggregated $408,600,000 and the rate of return on investment rose to 3.79 per cent. The big rise in traffic and income this year was insufficient to keep many roads out of the red, 26 of them failing to earn interest charges and rentals. In 1940, 16 companies showed a net operating deficit, while 46 failed to earn their fixed charges.

It is possible the predictions of dire results to the carriers if they get an inadequate rate rise or none at all are exaggerated. They may get such an increase in traffic from the armament program that income in 1942 could still be well above results in 1939 or in 1936 when speculative rail securities were selling far above where they are now.

An increase of say only 5 per cent in traffic could put Class I roads in a position to absorb the wage increase and still leave net income better than in any year of the last decade except 1940. Contributing to this desirable result is a steadily increasing efficiency pictured in the higher speed of freight trains and the gain in ton miles per loaded-car mile.

The average speed of freight trains has risen from 11.1 miles per hour in 1922 to 16.7 miles per hour in 1940. For the eighth consecutive year gross ton miles per freight-train hour exceeded the previous records, rising to 33,808 in 1940 against 25,837 in 1930. Fuel economy also broke all records at 112 pounds of freight locomotive fuel per 1,000 gross-ton miles.

High State of Efficiency

The roads are maintaining their equipment in a high state of efficiency and repair. For 20 years they have been working on a program of overhauling their properties and more particularly since the second World War started. In the first 11 months of 1941 they have put 72,440 new freight cars in service against 59,473 in the like period of 1940, while new locomotives put into service totalled 557 against 367 in the similar period last year. On order December 1 were 76,942 new freight cars against 30,684 on December 1 last year, and 572 new locomotives compared with 182 on order a year ago.

Other evidences of improved operating efficiency can be enumerated, such as the 50 per cent rise during the last two decades in the distance travelled by each serviceable freight car, from 25.8 miles per day in 1921 to 38.7 miles per day in 1940; the increase in the amount of freight carried by the average freight train from 651 tons in 1921 to 849 tons in 1940; and the jump in the length of the average freight train from 37.4 cars to 49.7 cars.

In addition to the savings from better freight service and from the greater efficiency in the use of fuel, the railroads have relied more on the use of power tools, on track-testing cars, and have curtailed spending on branch lines, all adding up to considerable saving on maintenance. One avenue of saving at present not open sufficiently to the roads is that of refinancing at lower interest levels. Investors do not have the confidence that the currently improved level of earnings can be maintained beyond the emergency period.

The Favorable Factors

Despite the present high traffic, the outlook for a heavy flow of goods while the war lasts, the improved physical condition of the roads, the more aggressive management, the recent reorganizations which bid fair to give many roads a new lease of life, and the fact that they are favorably situated with respect to excess profits taxes, investment interests continue unenthusiastic. For the long term they see the roads losing traffic to other forms of transportation, such as trucks, ships, aircraft, pipelines; they see higher tax rates and inflexible rate schedules; some even see public ownership.

Nevertheless the railroads are entering on a better era, if only temporarily. They have been put on an equal basis with their chief competitors, truck and water transport. They are being permitted to drop unprofitable lines. They are allowed to proceed with consolidation plans. Their increasing use of high-speed, streamlined, air-conditioned trains is bringing back some lost passenger traffic. They also get considerable benefit from 1940 legislation which permits them to charge the government commercial rates for transportation of Federal employees, a not inconsiderable item.

The present wave of rail bankruptcies and reorganizations is the fifth since the Civil War. Up to quite recently, one-third of total millage in the United States was in receivership. Under the guiding hand of the Interstate Commerce Commission, this situation is gradually being remedied. Excessive competition is no longer being fostered or condoned. Weaker roads are allowed to be absorbed by stronger ones. Various railroads are today more satisfactorily capitalized than ever before. The wage question is probably settled for the duration of the war. All hands have now joined to keep the rail concerns solvent. It is about time that invested capital get a better participation, so far as legislation can secure it, in the earnings of the industry. If investment cannot receive it during the war-stimulated years, the outlook in a more keenly competitive, post-war period is hardly conducive to optimism.

Buick to Double Plane Engine Output

FLINT, Mich. (AP)—Harlow H. Curtice, President of Buick Division of General Motors Corporation, said today that, under a War Department authorization, the firm would move immediately to double its airplane engine output.

Tooling for this and other defense projects, he said, already is under way, and additional contracts are being negotiated.

Mr. Curtice disclosed that, within eight months from the time ground was broken, Buick has begun mass production of Pratt and Whitney 1,200-horsepower aviation engines as part of the nation's huge bomber program.

He said that the division's plant at Melrose Park, near Chicago, for final assembly and testing of the engines had been completed ahead of schedule and that manufacturing operations have been under way for several weeks.

Conversion of two of the Division's big automotive factories here also has been completed, Mr. Curtice added, and the plants now are producing major parts and subassemblies for the aviation engines.

Plant operations have been placed on a 24-hour basis, Mr. Curtice said.

Court Rules Certificates For Unused Stock Taxable

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Third U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that unissued stock for which trust certificates are outstanding must be considered as part of the capital of a corporation for tax purposes.

The ruling sustained the Federal Government's imposition of $103,085.23 in taxes against the Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway Company on its income for the years 1933-34-35.

England Helps Egypt Dispose Of Cotton Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt — Cotton is the crop on which Egypt depends mainly for its economic stability. The disposal of that crop is, therefore, of paramount importance to the country. Recognizing this, the British Government engaged itself to buy, if necessary, the whole of the 1940 crop, as a result of which practically all that crop was disposed of, although a considerable amount of the British Government's purchases, especially of the shorter staples, remains to be exported.

As a consequence, it offered to buy only half the present crop (1941), but it is assisting financially the Egyptian Governmen to buy the other half until a national loan estimated to amount to £17,500,000 has been floated here.

Price Fixed

In view of stocks on hand and other considerations Great Britain has so far refused to pay more than the prices fixed for 1940, namely, $14.25 per Cantar (100 lbs.) for standard upper Egypt (Ashmouni) and $2 more for standard Giza (Giza 7). Violent opposition in the Egyptian Parliament induced the Government to grant a subsidy of $2 per Cantar, the cost of which would be covered by increased taxation.

In view of the comparative small proportion of ownership of land by true Fellaheen in Egypt and the prevailing custom of paying rent in cotton this increase at the cost of the general public will benefit mainly the large landowners.

The facts that these interests are preponderantly represented in Parliament and that the debates showed unwarranted criticism of British motives did not give the public a good impression.

Cotton Commission

The Anglo-Egyptian Cotton Commission for 1941 is composed of five British and four Egyptian members under the presidency of Hafez Afifi Pasha, former Egyptian Ambassador in London and now managing-director of the most important Egyptian financial and commercial undertakings. It acts on behalf of the British and Egyptian Governments as purchasing and disposing agency of the whole crop if necessary. For this reason it is preparing some 60 storage yards over the country, each about 10 acres in area, to receive if necessary both cotton and seed. Naturally, the extent to which these yards will be used will depend on the volume of produce exported.

As Suez is a big receiving port for war material, and as the demand abroad, for long-stapled cotton especially, is good, the prospects of heavy exports are very fair. The total cotton crop last year amounted to about 1,160,000 bales of 850 lbs., whereas this year a total of about 1,000,000 bales is anticipated. Comparing its lot with other countries in the war zone Egypt may consider itself extremely fortunate.

Cont'l Oil Calls 10-Year Debentures

NEW YORK (AP)—Continental Oil Co. has called for redemption on Feb. 4, 1942, its entire issue of $21,071,600 of 10-year 2¾ per cent convertible debentures, due Dec. 15, 1948, at 102, plus accrued interest. Funds for the redemption will be obtained from $10,000,000 of five-year serial bank loans and the balance from Treasury cash.

Following a meeting of directors in November, it was decided to call at least $11,000,000 of the debentures.

Lumber Output Declines

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended Dec. 13 stood at 120 per cent of the average of the corresponding week 1935-39, and shipments 117 per cent. Production totaled 215,436,000 feet, which was 8 per cent less than the previous week, and 3 per cent less than the corresponding week a year ago.

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Takes High Post

Judson F. Stone

Elected chairman of the board of International Harvester Co., succeeding the late Harold F. McCormick. Mr. Stone has been a director of the company for many years.

Plan to Comb U. S. For Every Available Bit of Scrap Iron

NEW YORK (AP)—The Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel disclosed plans to comb the Nation for supplies of scrap necessary for anticipated record steel output in 1942.

"Our membership will work 24 hours a day, seven days a week, if necessary, to get scrap to the mills and foundries to help win the war," E. C. Barringer, the Institute's secretary, said.

"In co-operation with the Office of Production Management," Mr. Barringer added, "we expect to collect more than 1,500,000 tons (of scrap) from the farms of the Nation. We mean to get 4,000,000 tons from the auto graveyards, an increase of at least 1,500,000 tons.

"We should get another 1,000,000 tons from obsolete machinery, parts, pulleys, shafting now on premises of factories that do not fabricate steel, all of which, added to other sources, should make total collections for 1942 come close to 28,000,000 tons.

"It is our hope and purpose to provide the necessary scrap to help the mills produce 90,000,000 tons of ingots in 1942, which will be an all-time record and more than will be produced in the rest of the world combined."

Small Business Unit To Aid Small Firms Announced by Jones

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Jesse Jones announced that a Small Business Unit had been set up in the Department of Commerce to cope with problems facing small concerns in wartime.

It will be headed by William Sheperdson, of New York, former management consultant for manufacturers and distributors.

The announcement said:

"Up to the present the most pressing problems of the small manufacturers have derived from their ability to get defense contracts or to convert to defense production. Under the war economy it is expected that there will be increasing problems in the distributive trades due to shortages of goods to sell, and later, problems of labor shortages in all classes. It is to cope with these future developments that the Small Business Unit was created."

Fewer Loan Groups But Units Larger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Savings and loan associations, specialists in financing the small homes of the country, are developing into fewer and larger units, "more capable than ever of adjustment to the needs of the future," Fred W. Catlett, member of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, said.

While the number of member savings and loan institutions of the Federal Home Loan Bank System has moved downward from 3,914 to 3,787 in the past three years, their assets have increased by nearly 26 per cent and their average size by 30 per cent, Mr. Catlett pointed out.

Assets of savings and loan associations of the Bank System on October 31, 1938, amounted to $3,753,000,000. Three years later the total had grown to $4,726,000,000, not including $646,000,000 represented by the resources of member insurance companies and savings banks.

"The decline in the number of member savings and loan institutions is largely due to a continuing process of consolidation, resulting in the gradual elimination of inactive institutions and the emergence of larger, stronger associations better able to serve the nation's home seekers and small investors," said Mr. Catlett.

"Their goal has been the development of sounder institutions with greater resources for efficient and economical home financing. In the case of smaller units, in circumstances indicating little possibility for growth, merger, or the sale of assets to other member institutions has been encouraged. Where membership has been terminated through merger, the resulting institution, with its added strength, usually within a short time brings a substantial addition to the resources of the Sytem. Some inactive associations have withdrawn for purposes of formal liquidation.

"Savings and loan association members of the Bank System are increasing their proportion of the total resources of the savings and loan industry. Their assets are equal to 87 per cent of the assets of all associations eligible for membership; the ratio of membership in terms of number is 74.5 per cent. The development of larger units within the System is illustrated by the fact that at the end of 1940 there were 1,105 members with assets of $1,000,000 and upwards; three years before, the number was only 837."

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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20

NOTICE TO PARENTS
Many Schools Will Enroll New Students for the Winter Term
If your children have missed the fall term at school you will find it possible now to enroll them for the winter term which begins around the first of February. For information about such opportunities, consult the school advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor, published Tuesdays and Saturdays on the Education Page. Or write to the School Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Massachusetts.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations •

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

• Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Potato Output In 1941 Below Yield for 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Production of potatoes in the United States during 1941 is estimated by the Department of Agriculture to total 357,783,000 bushels, and compares unfavorably with the 278,103,000 bushels produced in 1940. Production in 1939 was 341,484,000 bushels.

The estimates for these three years have been revised to a level based on the 1940 Federal Census and other available checks on potato production. Most of the revision was in the 30 late potato states where the census revealed a further sharp decrease in the number of farms growing potatoes which was not sufficiently reflected in the unrevised estimates.

The estimates for the years between 1934 and 1939 have not been revised but will be on a moderately lower level when completed than those previously published for this period.

The revised estimate of 1939 potato production is 6 per cent below the estimate previously published. When the 10-year (1930-1939) average production, now estimated at 370,045,000 bushels, is revised to a level comparable with the revised estimates for 1939 and years following, it will probably be about 2 per cent lower. Estimates subsequently given in this report for states and groups of states have also been revised as described above for both acreage and production.

1941 Harvest

On the revised basis, the acreage of potatoes harvested in the United States in 1941 is estimated at 2,733,400 acres compared with 2,865,400 acres in 1940 and 2,818,900 acres in 1939. The 1941 yield per acre of 130.9 bushels closely approaches the record 1940 yield of 132 bushels per acre and compares favorably with the 1939 yield of 121.1 bushels and the 10-year average of 112.6 bushels per acre.

Yield per acre of potatoes in the United States has shown an upward trend in recent years as a result of the increased proportion of commercial plantings, the development of new high-yielding varieties, the increased use of certified seed, and better growing practices.

The eastern and central surplus states (Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota) are marketing a crop which totals 160 million bushels, 6 million bushels less than the crop a year ago in these states. In the ten western surplus states the crop totals 82 million bushels compared with the 1940 production of 92 million bushels. In the 12 other late states, most of which are located close to important centers of consumption, the crop is estimated at 38 million bushels, about 4 per cent more than the crop harvested last season.

New England Output

Potato production in New England states this season, on the revised basis, at 53,782,000 bushels compared with 51,618,000 bushels harvested in 1940 and 53,253,000 bushels the unrevised 10-year average production, 1930-1939.

In 1941 plantings of potatoes in each New England state were reduced or remained unchanged compared with 1940 acreage totals.

Increased production in Maine and Rhode Island was partially offset by smaller crops harvested in the other New England states. In Maine the 1941 potato crop totals 44,745,000 bushels, about 7 per cent above the production of 41,762,000 bushels in 1940. Moderately good yields were secured in most of the New England states this season.

For New England as a whole the yield per acre of potatoes was 251.4 bushels per acre compared with 1940 average of 238.5 bushels per acre and 231.5 bushels per acre the unrevised 10-year average yield. In New England the tubers show good quality and size quite generally.

Price Ceilings Put On Leather Goods

WASHINGTON (AP)—Acting to forestall increases in the price of shoes and other leather products, the Office of Price Administration has established emergency ceilings on prices of all types, grades and qualities of leather at levels prevailing between Nov. 6 and Dec. 6.

The schedule takes effect December 29.

Demand for leather is increasing rapidly, Price Administrator Leon Henderson said in an accompanying statement, and pressure for higher prices has resulted since many foreign sources of hides and skins will be cut off by the war. The emergency ceiling, soon to be replaced by a permanent price schedule, would prevent such advances, Mr. Henderson said.

Dividend Meetings

A list of the companies scheduled to hold dividend meetings next week, according to Fitch Investors Service, is as follows:

Monday, December 29

Union Oil Co. of Calif. (Com.) (11 a. m.).

Tuesday, December 30

Hecker Products Corp. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.).

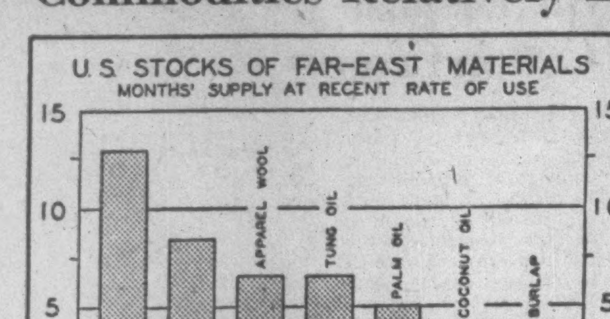
Wednesday, December 31

Hercules Powder Co (6% Pfd.) (10 a. m.). Parke, Davis & Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.). Royal Typewriter Co., Inc. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (3 p. m.). Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp. ($4.50 Pfd. & Com). (3:30 p. m.).

Friday, January 2

Sharp & Dohme, Inc. ($3.50 Pref. "A") (3:15 p. m.).

Visible Supplies of Far East Commodities Relatively Low



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Visible supplies of Far Eastern commodities are generally low in terms of current consumption, but invisible supplies (those in the hands of manufacturers) are in many cases adequate for a year or more, Standard & Poor's Corporation reports.

Surplus Marketing Purchases Total Over $73,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Surplus Marketing Administration reported its November purchases of agricultural commodities for lend-lease and other purposes amounted to more than $73,000,000.

This brought the total for the period March 15 to November 30 to over $500,000,000, not including handling and transportation costs.

Of this, more than $148,000,000 was for meat products and lard, over $81,000,000 for dairy products, and nearly $68,000,000 for dried, frozen or shell eggs. Other principal items included fruits, vegetables and cereals.

Another important purchase group was concentrates of various kinds, including citrus juices. In some instances they were condensed to a tenth of the original volume, the SMA said.

While most of the purchases were for transfer to other countries under lend-lease provisions, they also included supplies for school lunches and other domestic relief programs, for Red Cross needs, or for reserve stockpiles.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Grief Bros. Cooperage Co cum "A"	$2.80	..	Dec. 29	Dec. 23
Extra				
Build Prod Ltd	10c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Carter (J. W.) Co	20c	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 23
Electrographic Corp	50c	..	Dec. 29	Dec. 24
Stein (A.) Co	25c	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 19
Wheel&LErie Ry	$1.50	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 26
Irregular				
Putnam (George) Fund of Boston	25c	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 16
Republic Investors Fd Inc	8c	..	Jan. 31	Jan. 1
Resumed				
Sherwin-Wms Co of Canada, Ltd	15c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Initial				
Celanse Corp Am 5 pf (new)	$1.25	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 26
Gair (Robert) Co	25c	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 26
Year End				
Lamson Corp (Del)	20c	..	Dec. 29	Dec. 24
Callite Tung Corp	15c	..	June 26	Dec. 30
Fuller Mfg Co (Kalamazoo, Mich)	15c	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 23
Delaware Fd, Inc	5c	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 17
Gen Fireproofing	65c	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 19
Marshall Field	60c	..	Dec. 29	Dec. 19
New Process Co	$2	..	Dec. 29	Dec. 19
Providence Gas Co.	25c	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 15
Rubenstein (H)	25c	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 19
Tob & Allied Stks	$1.85	..	Dec. 29	Dec. 23
Regular				
Boston Herald-Traveler Corp	40c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
British Columbia Tel Co 6 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 17
Do 6 2d pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Build Prod Ltd	17½c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Carter (J. W.) Co	15c	Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 23
Firemans Fd Ins	$1	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
Gair (Robert) Co Inc 6 pf	30c	Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 26
Gen Fireproof pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Hilton-Davis Chem Co $1.50 pf	37½c	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Horn & Hardart Bak Co (N. J.)	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 18
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co	15c	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 18
La Salle Exten Univer 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Lamson Corp pf	$1.50	S	Dec. 29	Dec. 24
Marshall Field	20c	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 15
Mutual Inv Fund Inc	20c	..	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Nation-Wide Secur Co (Md)	2c	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 15
Quebec Pow Co	25c	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Reliable Strs	12½c	Q	Dec. 29	Dec. 23
Do pf	37½c	Q	Dec. 29	Dec. 23
Rubinstein (Helena), Inc. Class A	25c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
South'n Nat Gas	25c	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 26
Un Specialties Co	15c	Q	Feb. 26	Feb. 11
U S Plywood	30c	Q	Jan. 20	Jan. 10
Western Grocer Co (Iowa) 7 pf	$3.50	S	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Wheeling and L Erie Ry	$1	Q	Dec. 27	Dec. 26
Accumulated				
Kinney (GR) pf	$1.19	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 23
Amoskeag Co	$1.50	..	Jan. 6	Dec. 20
Chain Store Invest Tr (Boston)	5c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 17
Prentice Hall	25c	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 17
Do pt pf	25c	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 17
Resumed				
Pacific Mills	50c	..	Dec. 29	Dec. 24
Seiberling Rubber	25c	..	Jan. 15	Dec. 27
Reduced				
N. Y. Trust Co	87½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Year End				
Coca Colo Bottling of N. Y.	$2	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 18
Florence Stove	$1.50	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 22
Island Ck. Coal	$1	..	Dec. 29	Dec. 19
Mission Oil Co.	$1.05	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
North & J Mfg. Co	$1	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 18
Pond Ck. Poca	62½c	..	Dec. 29	Dec. 19
Stecher-Traung Lithograph Corp.	80c	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Valley Mould & Iron Corp.	$4	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 19
Regular				
Am. Stove Co.	25c	..	Dec. 29	Dec. 19
Amoskeag Co.	75c	S	Jan. 6	Dec. 20
Amoskeag Co.	75c	J	July 6	June 20
Amoskeag Co.		..	Jan. 6	Dec. 20
Amoskeag Co.	$2.25	S	July 6	June 20
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Ry. Co	$1.25	Q	Jan. 20	Jan. 10
Chain Store Investors Trust (Boston)	20c	..	Jan. 15	Dec. 17
Detroit Edison	35c	..	Jan. 15	Dec. 26
Detroit Riv Tunnel	$4	S	Jan. 15	Jan. 7
Empire Trust (NY)	75c	Q	Jan. 5	Dec. 26
Endicott-Johnson	75c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 26
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 26
Gen Shoe pf	20c	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Horn & Hard Bak (Pa)	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 18
International C&C Co, Ltd	1½c	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 20
Morris (Ph) & Co	75c	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 29
Do 4¼ pf	$1.06¼	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Pub S Cp of NJ 6pf	$0.50	M	Feb. 13	Jan. 15
State Street Trust Co (Boston)	$2	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 23
Technicolor, Inc	25c	..	Dec. 29	Dec. 22
Travelers Insurance Co (Hartford)	$4	Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Twin State Gas & Elec Co 7 pr lien pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
U S Trust Co of Newark (NJ)	$0.25	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20

Illinois Central Net Lower

CHICAGO (AP)—The Illinois Central system reported net income for November of $559,840, compared with $788,578 for the corresponding month a year ago. For the 11 months of the year, ended Nov. 30, net income was $8,366,281 after providing for Federal income taxes and for increased wages retroactive to Sept. 1. For the corresponding period a year ago the system had a net deficit of $97,244.

Oil Industry Seen Ready To Fill War Needs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With domestic production at an all-time high, the petroleum industry today stands ready to meet all the demands that may be placed upon it by America's effort to combat Axis powers in every quarter of the earth, according to an article in The Lamp, publication of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

The article, entitled "Oil Goes to War," declares that the industry has adequate stocks, vast oil reserves in the ground and sufficient facilities for manufacturing gasoline, lubricants and fuel oils for any conceivable eventuality. In October, production exceeded 4,000,000 barrels a day, it reports.

Reserves Increased

"The ground reserves in both domestic and foreign areas have been increased substantially over a decade ago," the article asserts. "So far as can be anticipated today the domestic fields and those operated by United States nationals in the Caribbean area will be able to supply the democracies with their combined war needs and civilian requirements.

"The industry will meet its war responsibilities under its established policies and practices. By careful operation it can do this without wasting a barrel of oil above the ground. By careful practices and avoidance of war hysteria it will avoid underground waste that might otherwise wreck the Nation's conservative policy. Given full government co-operation in making available necessary production supplies and manufacturing equipment, the industry will discharge fully the responsibility it faces."

A major problem faced by the industry is that of adequate transportation to carry the oil to forces opposing totalitarianism in all quarters of the globe, the article says, adding that 188 high-speed tankers are now under construction and will be completed in 1942 and 1943. Converted into average sized vessels typical of the present oil carrying fleet, the new construction program would be equivalent to 80 per cent of the current United States flag tanker tonnage, it estimates.

By the end of 1942, tanker tonnage in all allied countries is expected to reach the equivalent of 2,700,000 deadweight tons annually, or well in excess of any losses which the Axis has been able to inflict so far, the publication reports.

The article also revealed that the petroleum industry with the co-operation of the Government is intensifying the production of 100 octane gasoline for airplanes, government estimates for such fuel being placed at 150,000 barrels daily.

At the same time the industry is "enormously increasing" efforts to produce supplies of toluene, used in the manufacture of T. N. T. explosive and materials needed in the production of synthetic rubber.

Industry Ready

"The oil industry, operating under the system of private ownership, is equipped with reserves, producing facilities, stocks and manufacturing equipment to meet in an orderly way and with scrupulous regard for the conservation policy of the Nation the enormously increased demands placed upon it by the war," the article declares.

"With Government co-operation, the necessary adjustments in the way of plant expansion, financing, distribution, transportation facilities, etc., can be met. The fortunate location of the Nation's producing areas in California and the Gulf Coast, in mid-continent states and in the Caribbean, makes possible the uninterrupted flow of petroleum products wherever needed—whether in the Pacific or on the West Coast, in the Middle West or Southwest, on the Atlantic Seaboard or ocean, to our Allies in Europe or to the friendly nations to the South."

War Makes Four Major Problems For Oil Industry

NEW YORK (AP)—War has created four major problems for the oil industry—production of aviation gasoline, toluene for T.N.T., synthetic rubber and transportation—the Lamp, Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) publication, said.

(1) The industry must treble facilities for making 100 octane gasoline for airplanes, the Lamp said. The Government anticipates a need for 150,000 barrels daily of this type of fuel. The industry could meet this extraordanary demand only by the construction of new facilities.

(2) Demand for supplies of toluene, used in the manufacture of T.N.T., has increased enormously. The petroleum industry has placed the requisite raw materials and its technical staff at the disposal of the Government, which is financing needed expansion.

(3) Synthetic rubber is a petroleum industry responsibility, The Lamp said, because the raw materials are found in large part in natural gases and refinery gases produced along with petroleum and its products. To offset the possible loss of raw rubber supplies from the Netherlands East Indies the Government has projected the financing of synthetic rubber plants capable of an initial production of some 40,000 tons per year.

(4) Adequate transportation must be supplied to carry oil across the seas to our ships, airplanes and submarines wherever they are stationed, as well as to our Allies, The Lamp added. By the fourth quarter of 1942 tanker tonnage in the Allied countries is expected to reach the equivalent of 2,700,000 dead weight tons annually, which would be well in excess of any tanker losses which Axis aircraft and submarines have been able to inflict so far.

The Lamp also disclosed a new policy affecting oil company employees who enter the armed services. The company will make a lump sum payment of two months' wages to such employees, and pay dependents the difference between the employee's salary and service pay, provided this payment by the company does not exceed 50 per cent of the employee's normal company pay.

New Tax Blows May Be Put on Incomes

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two of the men who will help write the next big tax bill said that the new blows might fall heaviest on corporation and individual incomes, rather than on the hundreds of articles subject to excise levies.

Representatives Richard Duncan (D) Missouri said "we already apparently have come pretty close to invoking the law of diminishing returns, and on many of the commodities now subject to the excise tax, we can't afford to add still further burdens."

Representative Daniel Reed (R) of New York agreed and added that diversion of many basic materials to the defense program would remove, at the source, the primary materials for many articles now subject to excises.

These two members of the House Ways and Means Committee emphasized, however, that the committee would not meet until after the first of the year to consider even tentative programs. Jan. 15 appeared a likely date for the start of hearings on whatever specific suggestions treasury and congressional tax experts may evolve. Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau recently asked the committee to prepare a bill for new billions of dollars.

Banker Pictures Mexico Ideal for Foreign Capital

NEW YORK (AP)—The President of the Mexico City Bank of Commerce has pictured his country as a "brilliant" place for the investment of foreign capital, explaining strikes were decreasing there and industrial activity increasing.

The bank official, Salvador Ugarte, here on a financial mission said in an address to the Cloud Club of the Chrysler Building that the administration of Mexico's President Avila Camacho had been marked by "common sense."

Iron foundries in Mexico, D. F., and Monterrey, he said, have recently "doubled their output" and new factories are being built in various sections of the country.

Vick Chemical Co. Buys Baker Stock

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J. (AP)—Herbert H. Garis, President of the J. T. Baker Chemical Company, announced sale of the controlling shares of common stock of the company to the Vick Chemical Comany.

Mr. Garis said the stockholders received $22.50 a share, as compared to an over-the-counter price of $16 a share of Sept. 25 and a book value of $12 on Oct. 31.

There were approximately 100,000 shares of common stock outstanding. Vick's would continue to purchase the stock Mr. Garis said, providing it had received 75 per cent by Dec. 29.

The identity and policies of the J. T. Baker Company would remain the same.

Owens-Illinois Sets Up Worker Retirement Fund

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—The Owens-Illinois Glass Co. announced it had set aside $1,300,000 from 1941 earnings for a fund to provide an income for employees who qualify for retirement.

The announcement was made in a Christmas greeting delivered to the employees over the signature of J. Preston Levis, President.

Details of the retirement program are now being worked out. Mr. Levis said the company plans to supplement the retirement income which employees will receive under the governmental social security laws.

Bank Vice-President

Wilber Ward

Elected a vice-president of the National City Bank of New York City. Mr. Ward, who has been an assistant vice-president, joined the bank in 1917, as head of the export commercial department. He is chairman of the Bankers Foreign Exchange subcommittee.

Retail Sales 16 to 25 P. C. Over '40 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Christmas trade ended with a rush which was sufficient to cancel the lag of two weeks ago in many stores, Dun & Bradstreet said in the weekly review of business.

"Peak store traffic on Monday indicated that even in Coast cities shoppers had thrown off the restraints of the first week of the war," the agency said. "Initial reports showed sales for the full holiday period surpassing last year's in dollar volume, although generally no better than even with it on a unit basis.

"In the face of record sales for the final pre-Christmas week retailers held in abeyance any change in spring buying plans. Holiday quiet prevailed in wholesale markets. Industry maintained full working schedules to an unusual degree, but curtailment in consumers' lines reduced the production total."

The review estimated retail sales for the country as a whole, aided by an extra shopping day this year, were from 16 to 25 per cent above the like period last year on a dollar volume basis. This year-to-year gain was more than double the showing of the two preceding weeks—the first after the outbreak of war. The gains in the various regions were:

New England, 14 to 22 per cent; Pacific Coast, 12 to 19; East, 10 to 16; Middle West, 17 to 23; South, 21 to 26; Southwest, 25 to 32, and Northwest, 15 to 20.

Freight Carloadings Off 1.1 P. C. in Week; 14.5 P. C. Above '40

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Associatio of American Railroads reported that 798,697 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Dec. 20.

This was a decrease of 8,528 cars, or 1.1 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 100,942 cars, or 14.5 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 147,305 cars, or 22.6 per cent, compared with 1939.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago as follows:

	This Week	—Inc. over— Last Week	Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	365,675	†5,946	67,604
Less-than-carlot mdse	150,038	†2,703	1,085
Coal	156,264	†1,354	7,684
Grain & grain prods	41,423	†110	13,490
Livestock	14,528	687	2,496
Forest products	43,135	758	5,681
Ore	13,638	†2,535	592
Coke	13,996	†33	1,310

NEW YORK (AP)—Revenue freight cars handled by railroads reporting for the week ended Dec. 20 included:

	Dec. 20	Previous Week	Year Ago
Ches & Ohio	35,705	35,944	30,082
Nickel Plate	21,151	20,391	17,040
Pere Marq	12,414	12,539	12,234
Erie	30,094	29,493	27,520
Great Northern	17,137	16,554	12,830
Northern Pacific	16,049	16,157	13,340
N. Y. Central	96,937	94,894	86,721
Southern Railway	46,718	45,398	39,296
North Western	31,601	30,419	26,528
Seaboard Air Line	18,110	17,986	16,814
Frisco	18,094	16,969	13,654
Missouri Pacific	30,897	29,807	23,768
New Haven	28,327	28,915	24,578
Santa Fe	32,021	32,034	24,157
Southern Pacific	47,032	48,999	36,874
Lackawanna	18,381	17,866	16,979
St. Paul	32,085	31,934	28,276
Rock Island	28,923	28,277	23,535
Reading	41,468	39,746	35,946
Jersey Central	24,119	23,285	20,946
Lehigh Valley	19,285	18,641	17,251

City of Boston Notes Are Awarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—A banking group composed of the Chase National Bank, Saloan Brothers & Hutzler and R. W. Pressprich & Co., received yesterday the award of an issue of $4,000,000 city of Boston tax-anticipation notes at an interest rate of 0.92 per cent, plus a premium of $32.

The obligations, dated Dec. 30, 1941, will become payable Oct. 15. They were reoffered to the public at 0.70 per cent and were reported as virtually all sold at the close of business yesterday.

B. F. Goodrich Sells Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—The B. F. Goodrich Co. has sold privately to an insurance company $5,000,000 of 3 per cent first mortgage bonds due in 1956 at an undisclosed price, it was announced.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
2 2¾s 47-45	105.30	105.30	105.30
1 2¾s 51-48	107.11	107.11	107.11
10 2½s 53-49	105.20	105.20	105.20
127 2½s 72-67	100	100	100
New York City Bonds			
18 3s 80	103⅛	102¾	102¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
4 Abitibi P&P 5s53st	51⅛	50½	50½
10 Aleghany 5s 49 Mod	70	70	70
4 Am&For P5s2030	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
1 AMIGChem 5½s 49	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Am Int 5½s 49	98	97½	98
3 Am T&T 3¼s 66	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Am T&T 3¼s 61	106¾	106¾	106¾
50 Am T & T 3s 56	107½	107⅜	107½
1 Ang C Nitra deb 67	38¼	38¼	38¼
1 Arm Del 4s 57	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 AT&SF T Sh L 4s 58	112	112	112
11 A C Line 1st 4s 52	78⅛	78⅛	78¼
16 A C Line 4½s 64	60½	60½	60½
4 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	30½	30⅜	30⅜
3 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	57¾	57¾	57¾
31 B&O 95 st A	29	28⅞	29
23 B&O 95 st C	33	32½	32½
3 B&O 2000 st D	28¾	28⅛	28¾
5 B&O 96 st F	28¾	28½	28¾
65 B&O cv 60 st	31	30¾	31
7 B&O 4s 48	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
12 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	44¼	44¼	44¼
5 B&O S W 50 st	38¾	38¾	38¾
2 B&O T C 4s 59	44½	44½	44½
1 Beth Stl 3s '60	100¾	100¾	100¾
16 Boston&Me 4½s '70	33¾	33½	33½
12 Bos&NY AirL 4s '55	10¾	10¾	10¾
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	105	104¾	104¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
2 Buf R&P '57 st	34	34	34
2 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	68½	68½	68½
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	105	105	105
5 Can Sou 5s '62	79⅝	79½	79½
1 Cn Pac 5s '54	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
4 Can Pac 4s perp	62	62	62
2 Caro C&O 4s '65	106½	106½	106½
1 Carriers&Gen 5s '50	96½	96½	96½
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	92½	92½	92½
2 Cen of Go 5½s '59	2½	2½	2½
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
28 Cen Pac 5s 60	46¾	46½	46¾
15 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	12¾	12¾	12¾
2 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	11½	11½	11½
10 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	11⅞	11½	11⅞
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
26 Chi & Alton 3s 49	14⅛	13¾	14⅛
9 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	70	70	70
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	64	64	64
2 CB&Qgen 4s 58	72	72	72
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	83¾	83⅝	83⅝
5 Chi ¾ E Ill inc 97	22¼	22¼	22¼
27 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	8½	8⅜	8½
70 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1⅝	1½	1⅝
18 CM&SP 4½s 89C	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝
3 CM&SP gen 4s 89	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
1 Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
1 Chi & NW gm 5s 87	20½	20½	20½
93 Chi&NWcv4¾s49	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
2 Chi&NW4½s2037C	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
30 Chi & NW 3½s 87	18	17⅞	18
11 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7 CRI&P 4s 88	16¾	16¾	16¾
26 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	8¾	8⅝	8¾
1 CT Hte&SE rfg 5s60	61	61	61
2 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	47	47	47
1 CH&W Ind 4½s 62	95½	95½	95½
1 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	93	93	93
19 CCC&StL 4½s 77	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝
2 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	73½	73½	73½
12 Clev Un Term 4½s '77 C	55½	55⅛	55½
20 Col & So 4½s '80	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞
9 Columbia G 5s '52 May	97	96¾	97
5 Coml Mack inc '69 ww	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
7 Con Edis 3½s '58	107⅛	107	107
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3 Cuba RR 5s 52	29	29	29
4 Curtis Pub 3s 55	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
15 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	49⅝	49½	49½
10 D & R G 4½s 36	9½	9½	9½
127 D & R G 4s 36	9½	9⅛	9⅛
5 D & R G West 5s 55	1¼	1¼	1¼
18 D & R G W 5s 55 asd	1	1	1
23 D & R G West 5s 78	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
1 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	13½	13½	13½
10 Erie rfg 5s 67	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝
26 Erie rfg 5s 75	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝
53 Erie 4½s 201 wi	50¾	50¾	50¾
1 Erie 4s 95 wi	86	86	86
15 Erie gen lien 4s 96	59⅝	59½	59½
5 Erie cv 4s 53 B	55¾	55⅜	55¾
1 Erie Gene 6s 57	121	121	121
4 Fla E Cst 5s 74	8¼	8¼	8¼
5 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	7½	7½	7½
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	96½	96	96½
5 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	12	12	12
12 Goodrich 4¼s 56	98	98	98
4 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
12 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	95½	95	95
11 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	93⅝	93½	93½
6 Gt Nor 3⅜s 67	74	74	74
5 Gulf M&N 5s 50	81½	81½	81½
1 Gulf M&N 5½s 50	91	91	91
4 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	64½	64½	64½
2 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
30 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	33⅝	33¼	33⅝
24 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	7¾	7⅛	7⅛
1 Ill Bel Tel 2¾s 81	100¾	100¾	100¾
9 Ill Cen 4s 53	34⅞	34Q	34⅞
10 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	36½	36	36½
24 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	34½	34	34
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	43	43	43
20 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	37	36½	36⅞
14 Inland Stl 3s 61	104¾	104¼	104¼
6 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	100	99¾	99¾
7 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1	⅞	1
4 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	10½	10½	10½
13 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	20½	20!	20½
1 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	90½	90½	90½
9 Int T&T 4½s 52	32¼	32	32
5 Int T&T 5s 55	35½	35½	35½
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '59	½	½	½
2 KCPtS&Mem 4s '36	36	36	36
3 KCPtS&M 4s '36 ct	36	36	36
1 K C South 5s '50	64	64	64
1 Koppers Co 3½s '61	104½	104½	104½
3 Kresge Found 3s '50	100½	100½	100½
13 Yac Gas 5½s '60 D	77	76¾	76¾
6 Lautaro Nit inc 75	36	36	36
1 Leh & NY 4s 45	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
5 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	67	67	67
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	57	57	57
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
5 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	46	45¾	45¾
8 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	24⅜	24⅛	24¼
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	92	92	92
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	78	78	78
5 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	88½	88½	88½
4 Lou Gas & El 3½s 66	108	108	108
11 Maine Cen 4½s 60	45¼	45¼	45¼
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	43	43	43
4 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
8 M & St L 4s 49	1⅜	1¼	1¼
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	½	½	½
6 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	9	9	9
4 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	9	9	9
10 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝
6 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
39 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	27½	27	27¼
2 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	17¾	17¾	17¾
7 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	⅝	⅝	⅝
33 Mo Pac 5s 65A	20¼	20	20¼
120 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	20	19⅞	20
11 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	20½	20¼	20½
14 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	20⅛	20	20
34 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1 Mor & Essex 5s 55	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
4 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	29⅛	29	29
10 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	33½	33¼	33½
2 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	103¼	103¼	103¼
29 Natl Steel 3s 65	103¼	103	103
26 N Orl Term 4s 53	65	65	65
5 NO Tex&M 5½s 54 ct	34	34	34
10 NO Tex&M 5s 54 B	37¼	37¼	37¼
8 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56 C	37½	37½	37½
12 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	36⅝	36¼	36⅝
1 NY & Putnam 4s 3	38½	38½	38½
51 NYC rfg 5s 2013	46½	46⅛	46½
82 NYC 4½s 2013 A	41½	41	41¼
10 NYC cn 4s 98	47⅜	47	47⅜
49 NYC cv 3¼s 52	46¼	46	46¼
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	48	48	48
5 NYChi&StL 5½s '74 A	71	70½	70½
31 NYChi&StL 4½s '78	60	59½	59½
92 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	29¼	29	29
3 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	48½	48½	48½
8 NYNH&H 4½s '67	25⅝	25¼	25¼
8 NYNH&H 4s '56	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
6 NYNH&H 3½s '54	27⅞	21⅞	21⅞
2 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	21½	21½	21½
6 NY O&W rfg 4s '92	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
11 NY O&W gen 4s '55	1¼	1	1¼
12 NY W&Bos 4½s '46	3	3	3
10 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	21	20⅝	21
37 Nor Pac 6s 2047	56	55¼	55½
10 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
7 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
10 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	44½	44	44
9 Nor Pac 4s 97	69⅞	69⅝	69⅞
11 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41⅛	41	41⅛
5 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	107¾	107½	107½
3 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	108	108	108
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
6 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Pac Gas&El 3½s	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	57½	57½	57½
1 Pen Co 4s 63	101	101	101
5 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	105	105	105
10 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	86½	86½	86½
5 Pen RR 4s 48	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
2 Pen RR 3¾s 70	89	89	89
11 Pen RR 3¼s 52	80⅛	80	80
17 Pere Marq 5s 56	64⅝	64⅛	64⅛
4 Pere Marq 4½s 80	56	56	56
11 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
7 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	22	21⅝	21¾
6 Philippine Ry 4s '37	1¾	1¾	1¾
10 Phillips Pet 1¾s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
21 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	79½	79¼	79½
4 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s '68	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Purity Bak 5s '48	104	104	104
24 Readg 4½s '97 A	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
7 Readg 4½s '97 B	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
5 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	65	65	65
2 Republic Steel 4½s '61	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Republic Steel 4½s '56	104	104	104
1 Richfield Oil 4s '52	104	104	104
7 Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	36¼	36⅛	36⅛
6 Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	11	10½	10½
8 R I Ark&La 4½s '34	9	8½	8½
12 Rutland 1st 4½s '41	4⅜	4¼	4¼
7 St LIM & S 4s R&G '33	69	68	68
2 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	10	10	10
27 St LSF 4½s 78	10¾	10⅝	10¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
20 St LSF 4½s 78ct st	10¼	10¼	10¼
51 St LSF 4s 50 A	9¾	9½	9½
12 St LSF 4s 50A ct	9⅝	9½	9½
18 St LSW rfg 5s 90	14	13¾	13¾
8 SA&A Pass 4s 43	99¼	99¼	99¼
20 Seab AL cn 6s 45	5⅜	5¼	5¼
10 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
10 Sea AL 4s 50 st	9	8¾	8¾
5 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
8 Sea-AllFla6s'35A ct	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
11 Simmons cv 4s '52	101⅞	101½	101⅞
8 Sou Pac 4½s '68	45¼	44⅞	44⅞
15 Sou Pac 4½s '81	45	44⅝	44⅝
22 So Pac 4½s '69	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞
14 So Pac rfg 4s '55	60	59½	59½
9 So Pac clt 4s '49	47¾	47¾	47¾
12 So Pac 3¾s '46	78½	78½	78⅛
5 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	47	47	47
1 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	83	83	83
5 South Ry 6½s '56	79⅛	79	79
3 South Ry gen 6s '56	74¾	74½	74¾
6 South Ry vn 5s '84	86¾	86½	86½
38 South Ry gen 4s 56	58¼	58	58
2 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	109½	109½	109½
3 Spok Int 4½s 2013 A	30	30	30
1 Stand Oil Calif 2¾s 66	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5 Swift & Co 2¾s 61	103	103	103
2 T RR A St L 4s 53	108½	108½	108½
2 T RR A St L 4s 53	108½	108½	108½
2 Tex Corp 3s 59	104½	104½	104½
2 Tex & Pac 5s 77 B	57¾	57¾	57¾
2 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	57½	57½	57½
14 Third Ave aj 5s 60	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Unit Drug 5s 53	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 U S Steel 1.85s 47	100	100	100
1 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	98	98	98
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
7 Utah P&L 5s 44	101⅛	100	101⅛
4 Va Ir C & C 5s 49	65	65	65
2 Va & SW cn 5s 58	67	67	67
1 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	23¼	23¼	23¼
11 Wabash 1st 5s 39	77¾	77⅜	77½
2 Wabash 2d 5s 39	32½	32½	32½
1 Wabash 4½s 78	21¾	21¾	21¾
2 Wabash 4½s 78 asd	21½	21½	21½
5 Walwrtn 6s 55	100	100	100
6 West Shore 4s 2361	41	41	41
4 Westn Md 4s 52	88¼	88¼	88¼
1 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	104¼	104¼	104¼
21 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	19⅜	18½	18½
3 Western Union 5s 51	83	83	83
1 Western Un 5s 60	79¼	79¼	79¼
2 West Union 4½s 50	81	81	81
14 Wis Cen 4s 49	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
2 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	7¼	7¼	7¼

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
5 Antioquia 7s 45 C	9¾	9¾	9¾
5 Antioquia 2d 7s 57	9¼	9¼	9¼
7 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	66	66	66
2 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	66½	66½	66½
1 Australia 5s 55	54	54	54
2 Australia 5s 57	54¾	54¾	54¾
11 Australia 4½s 56	45½	45¼	45½
5 Brazil 8s 41	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
10 Brazil 6½s 26-57	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
47 Brazil 6½s 27-57	18⅛	18⅛	1-8⅛
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
30 BuenA 4..s 77	57¼	56½	57¼
1 Canada 4s 60	105	105	105
1 Chile MtBk6¾s61asd	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s 57	13	13	13
1 Chile MtBk6½s 57asd	11¾	11¾	11¾
12 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 61	13	13	13
4 Chile Mtg 6s61asd	11¾	11¾	11¾
4 Chile 7s 42 asd	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
5 Chile 6s 60	14	14	14
4 Chile 6s 60 asd	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
4 Chile 6s 61 Jau asd	12¾	12½	12½
5 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1 Chilean Mun 7s 60	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	37½	37½	37½
6 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	37¼	36½	36½
24 Colomb 3s 70	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞
3 Copenhag 4½s 53	17	17	17
2 Cordoba Pv 7s 42	97	97	97
8 Costa Rica 7s '51	12⅛	12	12
3 Cuba 4½s '77	74	74	74
16 Denmark 6s '42	40	39	39
1 Estonia Rep 7s '67	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 Jugoslav Bk 7s '57	[illegible]	3⅝	3⅝
5 Met Water 5½s '50	60	60	60
10 Mex 4s '04 asd '54	5	5	5
18 Mex 10 4s asd 45	5⅛	5	5⅛
15 Norway 4¼s '65	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
6 Panama 3¼s 94 A st	58¼	58¼	58¼
1 Pernambuco 7s 47	8	8	8
5 Peru 7s 59	7⅛	7	7⅛
1 Peru 1st 6s 60	7	7	7
4 Peru 2d 6s 1961	7	7	7
10 Poland 7s 47	11	11	11
2 Porto Aleg 8s 61	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
2 Rio de Jan 8s '46	9	9	9
19 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
6 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46	10	10	10
3 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	8⅝	8½	8½
12 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
1 Sao Paul Cty 8s '52	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
8 Sao Paul Cty 6½s '57	10½	10⅛	10⅛
2 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	25¼	25¼	25¼
6 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	53	53	53
7 Urug aj 3¾s4s4½s79	52	51¾	52
3 Urug 4⅛s 78	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜

Total today (in dollars) 3,004,000. Previous day 8,382,300. Week ago 3,766,600. Year ago 6,960,600. Two years ago 4,669,500. Jan. 1 to date 2,074,159,650. Year ago 1,653,048,625. Two years ago 2,048,237,875.

New York Curb

Prices to 11:50

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	11:50
250	Alum Co Am (6g)	97	96	97
50	Alum Ind (.60)	4½	4½	4½
50	Alum Ltd (h8a)	68½	68½	68½
50	Alum Ltd pf (6)	89	89	89
50	AmCP&YAnew(2¾g)	10	10	10
50	Am Cit P&L5s	5-32	5-32	5-32
1000	Am Cyan B (.60a)	39⅝	39⅛	39½
100	Am & Fgn P war	1-64	1-64	1-64
100	Am Forg&Hoe (1.40g)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1200	Am Gas & El (1.60)a	20⅛	20⅛	20½
200	Am Gen (.15g)	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
50	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	26½	26½	26½
300	Am Light & T (1.20)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
300	Am Mfg (3g)	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1200	Am Maracaibo	5-32	5-32	5-32
100	Am Meter (3.45g)	22¼	22¼	22¼
800	Am Republics (.35g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
13000	Am Superpow	1-64	1-64	1-64
400	Am Superpow pf	2	2	2
400	Am Thread pf (¼g)	2½	2½	2½
400	Am Writ Pap	2½	2½	2½
300	Ang-Wupp (.10g)	¼	¼	¼
300	Apex Elec Mfg (1)	8	8	8
200	Ahk Nat Gas	⅜	⅜	⅜
3600	Ark Nat Gas 9	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Art Met Wks (.60a)	5	5	5
300	Asso G & El A	1-128	1-128	1-128
500	Asso G & El pf	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	Atl Cst L Co (2½g)	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
1200	Atlas Corp war	¼	¼	¼
100	Auburn Cen Mfg	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Auto V Mach (½g)	2½	2½	2½
25	Avery&S pfww(½)	11½	11½	11½
300	Baldwin Loco war	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	Barium Sta Stl	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Basic Reract (.80)	7	7	7
400	Beech Airc	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200	Bell Airc (2g)	14	14	14
400	Bellanca Airc	2	2	2
200	Bliss (E W) (1g)	14½	14½	14½
100	Blue Ridge	⅛	⅛	⅛
150	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	30	29¼	29¼
300	Blumenthal (S)	4¼	4¼	4¼
600	Bohack (HC)	1⅛	1	1
400	Brewst Aero (.30g)	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝
100	Bridgpt Mach	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Brown F&W	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Brown Rubber	¼	¼	¼
1100	Bunk Hill & S (1)	9¼	9	9
800	Calamba Sug (1.60)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
3100	Can Marconi (h.04g)	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	CapCityProd (.80g)	8	8	8
10	Caro P&L $6 pf (6)	100	100	100
500	Carrier Corp	5	4⅞	4⅞
100	Cen Hud G&E (.7¼g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
30	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	75	75	75
1000	Cen St El	1-256	1-256	1-256
100	Cen St E cv pf n	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Cessna Airc (1.95g)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
25	Chi Riv & Mch (¼g)	4½	4½	4½
75	Childs pf	8	7½	8
2000	Cities Service	2⅝	2½	2½
100	Cit Svc pf (3k)	54½	54	54
1100	Claude Neon Lts	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Cleve Tract	4½	4½	4½
300	Colon Develop	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Colo Fuel & I war	1¼	1¼	1¼
110	Colum G & E pf (5)	25½	24¾	24¾
300	Colum O & G	1	1	1
50	Comm P Svc (2)	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
300	Comm Wat Svc	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Conn Tel & El	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Cons Biscuit (.10g)	1⅛	1	1⅛
400	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	41¼	40¾	40¾
100	Cons Gas Ut	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Cons Ret Strs (.35g)	2¾	2½	2½
100	Cons Stl Corp	4¾	4¾	4¾
250	Copper Range (½g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
1000	Cornuc G Min	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	CCosden Petro	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Creole Pet (½a)	14½	14¼	14¼
400	Croft Brewing	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Crown C Pet (.20g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Crown CIntA(.40k)	4½	4½	4½
100	Crown Drug (.10g)	⅜	⅜	⅜
800	CubanAtlSug(1½g)	13¼	13	13¼
200	Dayton Rub (1a)	6	6	6
100	Det Stl Prod (2g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Domin Stl & Coal	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
50	Driver-Har (2.40)	21¼	21¼	21¼
100	Duro-Test	⅜	⅜	⅜
700	Eagle Pich Ld (.60g)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
200	East Gas & F	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	East G&F 6pf (3k)	25	24	25
75	East G&F pr pf (4½)	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
5900	East Sta Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Easy Wash MB (⅜g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
12100	El Bond & Sh	⅞	⅞	⅞
1000	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	54⅞	54½	54½
700	El P&L war	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Emsco D&Eq (¼g)	4⅛	4	4
1300	Equity Corp	5-32	5-32	5-32
200	EquityCorp$3pf(1½k)	14⅛	14	14
700	Fairchild En & Air	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Fedders Mfg (.80g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
700	Ford Mot Ltd (.11g)	1⅛	1	1
100	Gellman Mfg (.05g)	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Gen Alloys	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Gen Firepfg (2g)	13	13	13
280	Gen Pub S pf	20	19	19
30	Gen Share pf (6d)	50	48½	48½
100	Glen Ald Coal (1.70g)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
300	Gorh Mfg (4½g)	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
300	Gray Mfg	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
25	Gt Atl & P nv (7g)	75½	75½	75½
50	Gt Nor Pap (3a)	32¾	32¾	32¾
800	Gt NY Brew	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Greenf T & D	7	7	7
400	Gulf Oil (1a)	34	33¾	33¾
200	Hartford Ray vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Hat Cor Am B(½g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
600	Hecla Min (1.20g)	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
25	Heyden Chem (3a)	86	86	86
100	Holl C Gold (h.65a)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Humble Oil (2g)	56¾	56¾	56¾
100	Hum-Ross F (.60a)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Hlygrade Fd	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Hygrad Slyv (1¼g)	14	14	14
100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	IllowaPw pf(2¼k)	22¼	22	22
1100	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	5½	5½	5½
100	Int Cig Mch (2.14g)	11	11	11
1100	Int Illyd-El pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	In. Indust(.10g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Int Pap war	⅛	⅛	⅛
2100	Int Petrol (h1)	8⅝	8½	8½
300	Invest Roy (.04g)	3	3	3
300	Iron Firem vtc(1.20)	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Irving Air Ch 1a)			
300	Ital Superpow A	3-64	3-64	3-64
400	Jacobs (F L)	1⅝	1½	1½
10	Jer CP&L 7 pf(7)	86	86	86
400	Ken-RadT&LA(⅜g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
700	Kingston Prod (.30g)	1	1	1
100	Klein (DE) (1)	11	11	11
1400	Lake Shore M(h1.55g)	7	6⅞	6⅞
200	Lamson Corp (.20g)	1½	1½	1½
100	Lane-Wells (1a)	7	7	7
200	Lang Unit Bak .60g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1000	Lehigh C&N (.65g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
300	Leonard Oil Dev	⅛	1-32	1-32
200	Line Material (½g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
500	Lone Star Gas(.70g)	6⅝	6½	6⅝
1900	Long Is Ltg	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Long Is L pf	17	17	17
325	Long Is L pf B	15½	14¾	15
1000	Louis L&E (.40)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	Lynch Corp (2)	16	16	16
100	Marion St Sho	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Mass Util Asso	5-32	5-32	5-32
200	McCord Rad B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	McWill Dredg(½g)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
100	Mesabi Iron	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Mich Bumper	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Mich Sug pf(.60k)	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Mid St P Bvtc(.05g)	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	MidWestCorp(.40g)	3½	3½	3½
100	Midvale (3.83g)	37	37	37
300	Molybdenum (½)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
200	Monogram Pict	½	½	½
300	Moore (T) Dis st	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	Mt City Cop (¼g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Mount Prod (.60)	4½	4½	4½
1200	Nat Bellas Hess	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Nat Fuel G (1)	9	9⅛	9⅛
50	Nat P&L pf (6)	93¼	93¼	93¼
100	Nat Sug Ref	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
100	Nat Un Rad	⅜	⅜	⅜
50	NEPA6%pf(4½k)	22	22	22
150	NE T&T (7)	100¼	100	100¼
2300	NE T&T rt	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	N J Zinc (4g)	62	62	62
900	NY&HonRos(2⅜g)	14⅛	14	14
10	NYSta&EGpf(5.10)	101	101	101
7300	Niag Hud Pow	1⅛	1	1
200	Niag Sh Md B (.20g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
500	Niles-Bem-P (1½g)	12¼	12	12
400	Nip'singMns (h.15g)	⅜	⅜	⅜
3700	Nor Am Lt&Pow	⅛	⅛	⅛
75	Nor Am L&P2pf	79½	79¼	79½
100	Nor Am Ut Sec	1-32	1-32	1-32
500	Nor Sta Pw A	2⅛	2¼	2¼
100	Novadel-Ag (2)	14	14	14
175	Ohio Brass B (2)	12	12	12
50	Ohio Ed pf (6)	97	97	97
100	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
400	Pantepec Oil Ven	4	4	4
100	PrkrsbrgR&R (½g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1600	Pennroad (¼g)	2½	2⅜	2½
1100	Pa-Cent Airl	6⅜	6	6
25	Pepperell (7g)	84	84	84
400	Pharis T & R (.15g)	1⅝	1½	1½
200	Phila Co (.45g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Phoenix Sec	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1100	Pioneer Gold (h.40)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Pitts Pl Gl (5g)	57½	57	57½
100	Plough Inc (.60)	6½	6½	6½
100	Pratt & Lam (3g)	16¾	16¾	16¾
300	Pressed Met (⅜g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Prod Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	PugSdP&L$5pf(5k)	92	92	92
200	Pyrene (.90g)	7½	7½	7½
300	RKO opt war	⅛	⅛	⅛
325	Rwy & Lgt Sec (½g)	5	5	5
200	Red Bank Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Reliance E&E (1½g)	10	10	10
900	Republic Avia	4	4	4
200	Rio Grande Val G vtc	5-32	5-32	5-32
200	Root Pet	2½	2½	2½
1300	Ryerson & Haynes	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2500	St Regis Pap	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1300	Salt Dome Oil	2½	2½	2½
300	Scovill Mfg (2)	20¾	20¾	20¾
300	Scullin Stl (.90g)	7⅜	7	7⅜
500	Scullin Stl war	3-32	⅛	3-32
500	Segal Lock & H	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Seiberling Rub (¼g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Selected Indus	3-32	⅛	⅛
300	Shat-Denn	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
250	Sher-Wms	62¾	62½	62¾
10	Sioux City G&E pf	92	92	92
70	Singer Mfg	131	128½	128½
200	Singer Ltd	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	So Penn Oil	32¼	31⅞	31⅞
100	Sou Pipe L	5½	4½	5½
100	Sou Union Gas	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	South Royal	5	5	5
1700	Spalding	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	Stand Cap & S	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	St Oil Ky	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
50	St Pow & L pf	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
200	Stand Prod	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	Starrett Corp vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Stein (A) & Co	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Sterl Brew (.17½g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Sterling Inc	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Stetson (J B)	3	2⅞	2⅞
14000	Sunray Oil (.10a)	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	Superior Oil Cal ⅛g	33½	33½	33½
600	Taggart	2	2	2
200	Tampa El (1.80g)	18½	18½	18½
600	Technicolor (1)	6½	6½	6½
100	Texon Oil & L (.35g)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Tilo Roof (.80)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
30000	Tishman Real	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Trans-Lux (.05g)	½	½	½
400	Tubize Chat	3⅝	3½	3½
150	Tubize Chat A (4g)	32	32	32
100	Udylite Corp (.40)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
84000	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	¼	¼	¼
500	Unit Corp war	1-256	1-256	1-256
90000	Unit Gas	5-16	5-16	5-16
1900	Unit Lt & Pow A	3-32	3-32	3-32
4700	Unit Lt & Pow B	⅛	3-32	3-32
500	Unit Lt & P pf	17⅝	17½	17⅝
775	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	48¼	47½	48¼
200	U S & Int Sec	1-16	1-16	1-16
100	U S Foil B	2½	2½	2½
200	U S Radiator	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	U S Rub Recl	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
900	UnitWallPap(.10g)	1-16	1-16	1-16
600	Utility Equit(36g)	5-32	⅛	⅛
175	Util Equit pr(2½k)	33	33	33
400	Valspar Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
175	Valspar pf (2k)	15	14¾	14¾
200	Wagner Bakvtc (1.30g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
500	Walker Min	¼	¼	¼
200	Wentwth Mfg(½g)	2	2	2
300	West Va C&C(.20g)	3	3	3
600	West Air Lines	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Wms Oil-O-Mat	1	1	1
500	Wolverine T (.45g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Woodley Pet (.40)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
200	Wooywth Ltd (.341g)	3½	3½	3½
1300	Wright Harg (h.40a)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
8 Ala Pow 4½s 67	101¾	101½	101¾
2 Am P&L 6s 2016	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Ark P&L 5s 56	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
11 As Elec 4½s 53	41	40	41
8 As G&E 5s 50	10¼	10¼	10¼
3 As G&E 5s 68	10⅛	10	10
1 A- G&E 4½s 48	10	10	10
1 As G&E 4½s 49	10	10	10
1 As T&T 5½s 55 A	56	56	56
13 Baldw L 6s '50	110	110	110
4 Birm El 4½s '68	102½	102½	102½
10 Can Nor P 5s '53	80	79¾	80
8 Cen St El 5½s '54	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1 Cen St El 5s '48	7½	7½	7½
15 Cen St P&L 5½s53	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Cities Ser 5s '58	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
10 Cities Ser 5s '50	85	84¾	84⅞
1 Cit S Pow 5½s '52	94	94	94
7 Cont G&E 5s 58 A	92	92	92
2 Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	100¾	100¾	100¾
7 East G&F 4s 56 A	82¼	81	82¼
2 Empire Dis E 5s 52	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
8 Fla P&L 5s 54	103⅝	103½	103⅝
2 Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	79½	79½	79½
1 Gen Pub Ut 6½s 56	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	83¾	83¾	83¾
2 Int P Sec 7s 57 E	5½	5½	5½
1 Int P Sec 7s 52 F	5½	5½	5½
1 Inters Pow 6s 52	33½	33½	33½
6 Long Isl Lt 6s 45	102	102	102
1 McCord R 6s 48 st	80	80	80
2 Metro Ed 4s 65 G	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 Milw G Lt 4½s 67	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Minn P&L 4½s 78	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Mo Pub Svc 5s 60	100	99¾	100
7 Nevada Cal E 5s 56	90	90	90
8 N Eng G&E 5s 50	58¼	57⅜	57⅜
4 N Eng G&E 5s 48	58¼	58¼	58¼
1 N Eng G&E 5s 47	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
10 N Eng Pow 5s 48	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
1 Nor Con Ut5½s48A	54	54	54
5 Ohio Pow 3¼s 68	108	108	108
10 Ohio Pow 3s 71	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
8 Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	109	109	109
5 Pac L&P 5s 42	101	101	101
3 Pac P&L 5s 55	98½	98½	98½
5 Pen El 5s 63 H	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Phila El P 5½s 72	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
2 Pub Sv Ind 4s 69 A	106	106	106
5 Pug Sd P&L 5½s 49	98⅛	98	98⅛
5 Safe Har W 4½s 79	109	109	109
5 Stand G&E 6s 48 st	73½	73¼	73¼
1 Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	73½	73¼	73¼
4 Stand G&E 6s 57	73¼	73¼	73¼
2 Stand G&E 6s 66	72¾	72¾	72¾
4 Stand P&L 6s 57	73¾	73¾	73¾
2 Ulen&Co 6s 50 4th st	9	9	9
3 Utah P&L 4½s 44	99	99	99
4 Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	2	2	2
2 Wash Wat P 3½s 64	106	106	106

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
2 Cauca Val 7s 48	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2 Lima Peru 6½s	6½	6½	6½
6 Medellin Col 7s 51	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
11 Rio de Jan 6½s 59	9½	9½	9½
5 Russian 6½s 1919	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

Materials for Homes Started

WASHINGTON (AP)—The OPM has issued a special defense preference rating enabling builders to obtain materials necessary to complete privately financed homes for which foundations were in place last Oct. 9.

Britain Reports New Shift In Command in Far East

Continued from Page 1

Britons have been warned that even further reverses are likely.

The British press has been highly critical of military operations in Malaya, particularly the lack of strong garrisons at advanced air fields such as Kota Bharu, which fell in the first invasion rush.

The latest Japanese advance in Malaya was disclosed in an announcement from British headquarters which said that Japanese patrols were active north of Kenaman, on the east coast 175 miles above Singapore, as well as along the Sugei River in the Central area of the state of Perak, where main defense lines have held for several days.

Before this the British had announced they were holding the Japanese on a line roughly about 375 miles north of Singapore.

Patrols Active

British observers expressed belief the patrols were units which the Japanese landed at Kuantan, 35 miles farther south, on Dec. 12 and concerning which nothing has since been heard.

Dutch bombers were credited today with another direct hit in the Indies' one-a-day toll of Japanese ships, this time on the largest vessel in an enemy concentration off Kuching, the capital of Sarawak on the island of Borneo.

General Pownall, one of Britain's youngest generals, was Director of Military Operations and Intelligence at the War Office from 1938 to 1940 and became Chief of the General Staff of the British Expeditionary Force in 1940.

Subsequently, as Inspector General of the Home Guard, he had a big role in the swift reorganization and arming of the British to meet the German invasion threat after Dunkirk.

Afterward he commanded British troops in Northern Ireland, then was appointed Vice-Chief of the General Staff in May, 1941.

Close U. S. Ties

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Dec. 27 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin, in an article written for the Melbourne Herald, declared today that despite Australia's links with Britain its closest partner in war in the Pacific is the United States.

"The Government," he said in the article, "regards the Pacific struggle as primarily one in which the United States and Australia should have the fullest say in the direction of the fighting plan."

He said his Government's policy "is shaped toward obtaining Russian aid and working out with the United States a plan of Pacific strategy along with British, Chinese, and Dutch forces.

"We refuse to accept the dictum that the Pacific struggle is a subordinate segment of the general conflict," Mr. Curtin said.

"The Government regards the Pacific struggle as primarily one in which the United States and Australia should have the fullest say in the direction of the fighting plan.

"We know Britain's problems. We know her constant threat is invasion. We know the dangers of dispersing strength—but we know that Australia can go and Britain still will hold on.

"We are determined that Australia shall not go. We shall exert our energy toward shaping a plan with the United States as its keystone, giving our country confidence and ability to hold out until the tide of battle swings against the enemy."

Mr. Curtin disclosed that before the war Australia had attempted to get an agreement with Russia for defense against Japanese attack, but said the effort then was "wrongly regarded as premature."

Japan Rapidly Losing Ships

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Japan is losing troop and supply ships at the rate of more than one a day, fast enough to reduce her great merchant marine to insignificance in two years if losses go unchecked in a Pacific naval war of attrition.

United States and Dutch Army, Navy and air reports for the first three weeks of the war list 26 Japanese merchant vessels as sunk or seriously damaged by submarines or air attacks in Philippine, Borneo and Malayan waters despite heavy naval and air escort.

Although Japan has 23 shipyards with 69 berths for construction of large craft, her steel resources are limited and building facilities are believed to be far below what would be necessary to make up for even half of such a rate of loss.

At the start of the war Japan's merchant fleet was third largest in the world, trailing those of Britain and the United States. In seagoing vessels of 2,000 tons or more it consisted of 898 ships of 4,754,699 gross tons. Of these, 717 were freighters, 132 were combination passenger-cargo ships, 49 were tankers and two were primarily refrigerated cargo vessels.

Britain had 2,644 ships of 16,806,379 tons and the United States had 1,150 ships of 7,078,909 tons.

More important than the actual tonnage figures, however, was the American and British shipbuilding capacity. During the World War American yards reached a rate of construction equivalent to 6,000,000 tons a year and the British building came to about half that rate. Present programs call for a similar effort, with completion in America of 1,200 new ships of about 13,200,000 gross tons by 1943.

Japan's biggest year in merchant ship building since the World War was 1937, when she turned out 180 vessels of 100 tons or more, a total gross tonnage of 451,121.

The Japanese appear at first glance to have taken great risks and thus to have subjected themselves to heavier than usual losses in the initial days of the Malayan and Philippine expeditions, but growing allied air and naval power is expected to make the long Japanese maritime communication lines even more hazardous in months to come.

Invaders Lightly Equipped

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Japanese invading troops were pictured today in military advices from the Philippines as being especially equipped with light weapons and emergency rations to fight for days without support from their supply ships.

The invaders pouring ashore in the Lingayen Gulf area north of Manila and at other points on the key island of Luzon are armed with .25 calibre rifles and machine guns as standard equipment, official reports said.

These are considerably lighter than the harder-hitting weapons of the American-Filipino defenders and dispatches have said they often inflict only slight wounds, but the lighter weight gives the compensating advantage of mobility. The weapons are credited with ample accuracy up to 1,000 yards.

The Japanese trooper is able to carry upwards of 400 rounds of ammunition, possibly twice the burden of .30 caliber bullets the individual American or Filipino soldier can lug in cartridge belts, even though the enemy on the average is smaller in stature than an American.

The invaders were said also to be equipped with rations sufficient for five days, consisting of rice and concentrated meat. The Standard American army ration for use when field kitchens cannot be brought within reach of the firing line suffices for only one day.

Although reports from the islands said some of the Japanese were ill-trained, poorly-armed youths, officials here said they had military despatches stating that the bulk of the invading army was composed of veteran shock troops with a background of fighting experience in China.

General MacArthur, fighting against odds, has to rely himself heavily on incompletely trained Filipino troops, who nevertheless have been commended repeatedly for behaving well under fire.

Recently mobilized troops of the Philippine Commonwealth make up the bulk of the defense forces, although General MacArthur has a substantial stiffening of American units and such native professional soldiers as the Philippine Scouts, who are an integral part of the United States Army.

Assistant Directors Of Censorship Named

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Byron Price, Director of Censorship, announced today the appointment of John H. Sorrells of New York, and John H. Ryan, of Toledo, Ohio, as Assistant Directors of Censorship.

Mr. Sorrells is Executive Editor of the Scripps-Howard newspapers and Mr. Ryan is Vice-President and General Manager of the Fort Industry Company of Toledo, which owns and operates radio stations at Toledo, Wheeling, and Fairmont, W. Va., Atlanta, Ga., and Lima and Zanesville, Ohio.

U. S.-Britain Extends Talks On Strategy

Continued from Page 1

Minister of Canada, was immediately brought up to date when he arrived at the White House yesterday afternoon. Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff was called in. Today the President is scheduled to confer with representatives of the Chinese, Dutch, Australian, and New Zealand Governments, and also plans to receive Ambassadors and Ministers of some 20 Latin-American republics. All are to be given a resume of the British and American conversations thus far.

Conferences on Strategy

Separate conferences of the supply and military groups were held late yesterday. The President and Prime Minister Churchill sat with both.

The so-called British-American War Council, canvassing military needs on a world front, includes: Mr. Stimson, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy; Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff; Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Deputy Chief of Staff for Air; Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations; Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet; Harry Hopkins, Lend Lease administrator; Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Supply; Gen. Sir John Dill, outgoing Chief of the Imperial General Staff; Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, First Sea Lord, and Air Marshal Sir Charles Portal.

The supply group that met with Lord Beaverbrook included Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, head of the Board of Economic Warfare; chiefs of the Office of Production Management and Undersecretaries of War and Navy.

If he had time to pick up the papers, the British Prime Minister would have found that he made a "great hit" with Americans yesterday when he visited Congress. The highest officials of both political parties and the crowds which stood on the curb to see his car go by, were both deeply touched by his resolute determination and self-effacement.

He gave the "V" signal in the Senate Chamber, as a postscript or encore to his eloquent address. Two hours later, after lunch with Committees of Congress, he came out of the Capitol and seeing the crowds held back at a distance, advanced a few paces toward them, and waved his derby with a few jerky motions. The crowd loved it. Then he stepped into a car and was whisked back to the White House, where military strategists waited.

The Prime Minister is preparing to end his stay in the United States for a two-day visit to Canada.

Canadian Prime Minister King disclosed that the British Prime Minister would address a joint session of the Canadian Parliament Tuesday and attend a meeting of Canada's War Cabinet.

Exact time of the departure of Britain's wartime leader for Ottawa was not disclosed.

Far East Council

CHUNGKING, China, Dec. 27 (AP)—United States, British and Chinese Army leaders have reached "complete harmony of views" and formed a military council for prosecution of the war against Japan here this week, officials announced.

Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, commander-in-chief of British forces in India; Maj. Gen. George H. Brett, chief of the United States Army Air Corps; and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek took part with other officers in discussions of "every aspect of the campaign in the Far East," a British Embassy communiqué said.

"A military council was created in Chungking, Dec. 23," the statement said.

Both General Wavell and General Brett subsequently left Chungking together for Rangoon, Burma.

Prices and Your Purse

Continued from Page 1

coast are agreeing to serve on their local rationing board without pay, OPA said.

'Junk's' Domain

"Junk" has been cashiered out of the American vocabulary. "A pile of so-called junk, when rehabilitated, becomes tanks, bombers and bullets. A pile of old newspapers is a potential cardboard carton to carry weapons and ammunitions to their destination. See that your dealer, and not your furnace, gets all your waste paper," Mr. Henderson urged.

Blackout Business

Advertisements for the sale of blackout cloth are severely frowned upon by the textiles branch of OPM, which through R. R. Guthrie, its chief, repeated: "All of the yardage of our looms will be needed for our war program. No new materials should be bought for blackout purposes."

Masks Unmasked

Would-be self-defenders have also been warned against purchasing gas masks left over from the First World War.

Gas masks of this type are now "worthless," said the Office of Civilian Defense, "due to the deterioration of the filling, stiffness and age of the face piece and other components. Carefully examine any protective material or devices offered for sale at this time."

Ban on Burlap

Because it comes from India, burlap went under strict rationing this week. There will be plenty for sand bags and for camouflage but none henceforth for upholstering, rugs and carpet-making, meat packing or linoleum. Cotton is plentiful as a substitute.

Transformation

First industry-wide conversion from civilian production has been accomplished in the domestic washer and ironer business, which is to make machine gun mounts.

OPM also has its eye on 14 other industry transformations including farm implement, cooking utensils, household appliances, metal furniture, refrigerator and air conditioning, bolts, sewing machines, railroad and street cars, fountain pens and pencils, office machinery, light fixtures, stoves, automobile, wiring devices and rubber tires.

Chlorine Status

Laundry bleaching is far down and public swimming pools far up on the priority ratings for chlorine allocation that goes into effect Feb. 1.

Patriotic Fish

Nature co-operated with the United States Government this year in expanding salmon supplies to meet needs of the Army, Navy, lend-lease nations and the American public. "Alaska," reported the Fish and Wildlife Service, "came through with its highest pack since 1936 and the Columbia River had its greatest fall pack in the history of its canning activities."

Japanese Bomb Manila Despite 'Open City' Status

Continued from Page 1

ing of four towns below Manila in Laguna Province. They were Santa Cruz, Calamba, and Los Banos, all on a railroad running northward to the Capital, and Calauan, just below Los Banos.

The furious air assault temporarily eclipsed the land fighting in progress north and south of the Capital.

The Japanese are pressing the American and Filipino defenders in the Lingayen and Atimonan sectors of Luzon Island without let-up, with both drives pointed at Manila.

Tokyo reports claimed Japanese forces had occupied Baguio, in northern Luzon, the summer capital.

The mass raid came the day after General MacArthur proclaimed to the world that Manila was open henceforth "without the characteristics of a military objective."

Military Stores Destroyed

Immediately upon announcement of General MacArthur's action, all military stores that could not be moved from the open City were destroyed; antiaircraft guns were dismantled and moved out of the zone; the Far Eastern Command headquarters were set up at a point outside Manila; and the Commonwealth Government headed by President Quezon left the City.

President Quezon and members of the new Philippine Congress are scheduled to be sworn in for a new term on Dec. 30. Because of war conditions, ceremonies will be brief and without pomp.

Mr. Quezon will take the oath of office at the isolated point from which he is directing the Government.

Presidential Secretary Jorgeb Vargas is functioning as the head of the Government in Manila. He is the No. 1 man of the Quezon War Cabinet.

Only 13 of the 24 elected senators will be on hand for the induction. Three have received judicial appointments, two are Army officers, and the others will be unable to come from their home districts due to lack of transportation.

Japanese Press On

Japanese soldiers converging on Manila from the north and south pressed persistently against combat-toughened American and Filipino armies defending the Capital.

[The War Department in Washington announced that military activity in the Lingayen Gulf area north of Manila was limited to heavy artillery duels, with the Americans and Filipinos defending a position along the Agno River, which at some points is about 90 miles from Manila.

It was said in Washington that this indicated an American-Filipino withdrawal of 20 miles or more from the Lingayen Coast nearest Manila.

The War Department added that enemy pressure was increasing in the Atimonan area, 75 miles southeast of Manila.]

The Japanese dropped pamphlets in Manila Friday addressed to Philippine soldiers, saying: "Dear friends: Our aim is to destroy American force. We have no quarrel with you. Are we not all of the Far East? Drop your guns, return home to your loved ones."

On at least one downtown corner, the leaflets were read derisively by Filipinos.

Attempting to insure that the Japanese will not make a rapid and profitable advance from Legaspi, 250 miles southwest of Manila, mining companies in the south of Luzon Island exploded all powder magazines and burned many food and fuel stores and decommissioned their vehicles.

[The Navy Department meanwhile announced that it had confirmed press reports of submarine successes for the United States Asiatic Fleet on Christmas Day. Sunk without question were an enemy transport and a mine sweeper; probably sunk were an additional transport and a seaplane tender.]

Cheering word came during the day that a Washington announcement that Japanese troops had landed near Nasugbu, on Southwestern Luzon at a point only 15 miles south of the entrance to Manila Bay, had proved incorrect.

An Army spokesman stated that a special patrol had checked the situation and had sighted no enemy troops.

Midway Still Holds

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Navy said its force of Marines on Midway Island still was holding out.

The Midway garrison was in communication with headquarters here Dec. 25, but the Navy would not discuss the messages nor how the Marines were faring on the mid-Pacific isle.

The Japanese had claimed Midway along with Wake Island and Guam. The Navy said Dec. 13 that Guam "probably" had been taken and the Japanese landed on Wake Dec. 23, but only after great losses. Midway is about 1,200 miles east of Wake.

Dutch Sink Ship

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, Dec. 27 (AP)—The communiqué of the Netherlands Indies fighting services said today:

As was announced in an extra news broadcast, several direct hits were obtained on the largest ship of a concentration of Japanese ships lying off Kuching, in an attack by bombers of the Netherlands East Indies military air forces. The ship exploded and a column of fire several hundred meters high showed that the Japanese ship was entirely destroyed. Furthermore, a Japanese lighter was sunk.

An airdrome on Borneo was raided by enemy bombers. One civilian was killed and six were wounded.

North Africa

Continued from Page 1

control of the Mediterranean and Africa.

Le Temps, equally impressed by the attention that is concentrated on Africa, discusses the position of Spain as worth France's closest attention.

Explaining why Spain, like France, has serious domestic reasons for keeping out of further war, it also finds its attitude affected by that of South America.

"Spain, which is always interested in all that affects the Spanish world, is particularly attentive to the evolution of South American countries. These also wish to remain outside the conflict, but with a neutral or a nonbelligerent orientation toward political and economic support of the United States in the framework of the Pan-American bloc," says this paper.

Flood Control Approved

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 26 (AP)—Construction of two flood control dams at headwaters of the Contoocook River by the Federal Government at an estimated cost of $1,500,000 has been approved by Gov. Robert O. Blood and his Council. Construction is not expected to start until after the war.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

GREENWICH, CONN.—RESTRICTED NEIGHBORHOOD; beautifully built — stone, steel beam s; 20 rooms; equipped with generous heat and water supply; now a lovely modern family home but could be used for rest home or school. Write Box S-42, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Incomes, Investment Buys and Homes
Rent or Sell
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif YO 6151

REAL ESTATE—Rentals, cattle ranches, desert acreage, farms. We invite correspondence. DRACHMAN GRANT, Realtors, 28 N Stone Ave., Tucson, Arizona.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

535 GEARY HOTEL APTS.
SAN FRANCISCO—Attractive downtown 3-room apartments. Maid service, doorman, switchboard. Daily, weekly, monthly rates.

MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS

MANUFACTURER'S agent, straight commission, seeks one more line; have 3 lines total ¼ million year; specialize jobbers, mail order, dept. stores. Box M-15, Suite 2800, 333 N. Mich., Chicago.

SALESMEN WANTED

Advertising Book Match Factory offers real opportunity handling orders from business firms. Experience unnecessary. Full, part time. New, faster selling features, low factory prices make line a leader. Liberal commissions, quick repeats, allow good earnings. Free Selling Outfit. Match Corporation of America, Dept. 1327M, 2433 West 48th Place, Chicago

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

RENTALS
SALES
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhood.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
Realtors, 272 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

REAL ESTATE
advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32-40 Fenway—Room and meals, $10 weekly and up. For appointment to see rooms phone MR. ALPHIN, Ken. 1374.

WASHINGTON, D. C.— Double room; family privileges; piano; laundry; bus at door. 5200 Conduit Road, N. W. ORdway 1488.

ROOMS TO LET

BAYSIDE, QUEENS, N. Y.—One or more rooms to rent furnished or unfurnished, in home of business man. Write 11 John Street, Room 503, N. Y. C.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway, Entrance Hemenway St. —1 or 2 persons; transients; nr. The Christian Science Mother Church. Miss Hanscom, Ken. 1436.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Avenue — Two rooms available, one front top, one third floor rear. MRS. BURDWOOD, COM. 9323.

BOSTON, 116 Beacon St.—Beautiful double room, can be used as single; river view; comfortable; 2nd floor. Telephone Ken. 2988.

MIAMI, FLA.—Lovely corner room, refined home; private adjoining bath; new Bermudian bungalow; 8 minutes to beach; double or single; meals optional. Mrs. Fowler, 455 N. E. 73 St.

MIAMI, FLA.—Light, airy, comfortable rooms; innerspring mattresses; close in. MRS. COCHRAN, 911 S. W. 1st Ave. Phone 3-6543.

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive 454 (12-A), near Columbia—Large, sunny room for business person or student; cultured surroundings. University 4-4830.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Room in private home, adjoining bath, private entrance; circulating oil heat; near car line. Mrs. Robert R. Walden, 834 Jackson St. North.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Delightful sunny rooms, finest beds, near women's club and golf course on beautiful Snell Isle. MRS. LAURA DOUGHERTY, 211 Estado Way.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1513 O Street, N. W.—Rooms with private bath; excellent meals; downtown section; available January 1st.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Warm, sunny room with board in home for rest and study; 1st floor; near Beacon St. Bee. 0728.

MIAMI, FLA.—Home for rest, study, attention; meals optional. MRS. MARY G. MARTIN, 27 N. W. 24 Ave. Phone 41882.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 61 Lincoln Avenue.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917) State License 12 Mason Terrace. Long 1090

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CARLYN MANOR
Delightful, Homelike Atmosphere
Room and Board—Private Baths
Permanent or Transient Guests
Cor. Hillcrest and Magnolia Ave., Orlando, Fla.

Local Classified
(Continued)

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE B. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2460

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Chef (Protestant) for large cafeteria in southern city; no Sunday work. Box S-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

A SHIPPING CLERK—Christian Scientist. Apply Personnel Department, One, Norway St., Boston.

BUSINESS couple wants efficient houseworker, capable with child 2½ years. Write Box S-48, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COUNSELOR—Modern New England summer camp (private, boys and girls); alert camp person—former counselor or director—with some following; salary and commission. Box R-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

STENOGRAPHER
Excellent typist, capable of taking shorthand and dictaphone; young, neat appearance, intelligent and an American type; $23. 44-hour week plus Sat. morning on occasions with overtime pay. Box S-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BUSINESS WOMAN capable of taking care of office, handling correspondence, keeping books, etc., available for work anywhere. Write Box R-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPER, Christian Scientist, careful automobile driver, desires work. Write Box R-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN desires position, preferably seamstress, maid, or take care of apartment. (Catholic). Would consider Florida. Box R-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DOGS FOR SALE

COCKER SPANIEL puppies. Buff, gold, black. Mother has A. K. C. obedience degree. ROBERT BIGGS, 1113 East St., Dedham, Mass.

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FURS NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired and Remodeled
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS,
12 West Street, Boston Hen. 3071

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6600. 24 hours' service. Suburban branches.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
28 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0766

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FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-It-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop
PENCRAFT, INC. 8 Bromfield St.—LIB. 2913

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DISTINCTIVE Mail Address-Telephone. We act as your secretary; instructions carefully followed; mail, messages forwarded. $2.50 mo.
MADOR SERVICE
475 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Murray Hill 3-1093

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BOYLSTON TYPEWRITER SERVICE
Little Bldg., Boston. Hub. 3564. Repaired, rented, sold. Free deliv. service.

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CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester Mass. Col. 3206 — Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing, mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

USED CARS

1940 PACKARD 180, Club Sedan, chauffeur driven; 11,000 miles, practically new; must be sold by executor. Please call ALLAN SPACK, CAP. 7960, Boston.

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A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

Alabama

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Phone 3-5164

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A Proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
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Automatic Heat
MAC-WATES FUEL CO.
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BOB JOYCE
Pressing
Cleaning
Dyeing
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CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
CASH AND CARRY
BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
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PANDORA
Beauty Shoppe
at Five Points
FRED BLANKENSHIP, Mgr.
Phone 3-6963

ED. S. MOORE, INC.
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE — WE WILL BOND YOU
TEL. 3-6236
2028½ 1st AVE. N. • BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

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BAKERY
Finest Bread and Pastries
DELIVERY SERVICE
Plaza Stores 2226 Highland Ave.
PHONE 7-9180

MOBILE

DIXIE DAIRIES, INC.
Pasteurized "Grade A" Milk
Cottage Cheese
Chocolate Milk
Cream
Dexter 1634 Prichard, Ala.

Imperial Laundry
Certified Cold Storage
We pay postage or express one way
PHONE DEX 1985

ALABAMA

MOBILE
(Continued)

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

MONTGOMERY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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FRANK TENNILLE'S FURNITURE COMPANY

More than 61 Years at the Same Location
CAPITOL CLOTHING STORE
"On the Square"

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Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle
U. S. Tires, Interstate Oil and Grease
One-Stop Service Station
401 Montgomery St. Phone Cedar 178

ANNE'S BEAUTY SHOP
Room 200
Farm Security Building
ANNE McCARTHY, Proprietor
Phone 3-6072

SHULMAN'S
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
South's Largest Retail Bakery
902 South Court Street C-4543

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CORAL GABLES

THE STORE OF UNUSUAL GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
TALLIES, PLACE CARDS, FAVORS
STATIONERY
Stone's Stationery and Gift Shop

DODGE and PLYMOUTH

Specializing in
Service
at Moderate Prices
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216 MINORCA AVENUE PHONE 4-7641

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Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro NoKoi Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave, Daytona Beach Ph. 2830

THE BOOTERY
Selby Arch Preserver and
Enna Jettick Shoes for Women
BAGS, COSTUME JEWELRY
120 So. Beach St. Phone 858

ATLANTIC LAUNDRY
Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
Telephone 155
401 Cypress St., Daytona Beach, Fla.

BIRDS EYE FROZEN FOODS
Western Meats
TONY'S QUALITY GROCERY
Corner of Loomis and South Segrave
PHONE 507 TONY WALSH, Prop.

Curtis Dry Goods Co.
Shop here for a beautiful selection of fine piece goods, table linens, bed spreads, curtains.
Barbizon Underthings
Hosiery, neckwear, linens, drapery materials.
130 SOUTH BEACH STREET

claire andrews, inc.
Sportswear
Dresses
Coats
622 Seabreeze Blvd. Phone 242

CENTRAL BEAUTY SHOP
RHODA ANN WERT, Proprietor
Formerly of Chicago and Evanston, Ill.
Specialist in
PERMANENTS
PHONE 660 106 BAY STREET

FORT LAUDERDALE

EMIL HOFFMAN
QUALITY MARKET
Choice Meats, Poultry
630 S. Andrews Ave. Phone 1350

SEMINOLE LAUNDRY, Inc.
"Ft. Lauderdale's First Laundry"
Service to fit any purse, a trial bundle appreciated.
700 N. Andrews Avenue Phone 967

FLORIDA

FORT LAUDERDALE
(Continued)

SEMINOLE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS, Inc.
A trial order of your Laundry or Dry Cleaning will be appreciated.
700 N. ANDREWS AVE. PHONE 267

Thomas & Forsyth
Men's Apparel of Distinction
208 S. ANDREWS AVENUE
Air Conditioned

STECKEL-McFARLANE, Inc.
Frigidaire—Bendix and Maytag Washers
Zenith and Emerson Radios
112 S. Andrews Ave., opp. City Hall
Phone 648

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7208

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
BY
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-2696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

HARPER METHOD
BEAUTY SALON
A Difference Appears in All Your Hair Services
130 Biscayne Blvd., Boulevard Arcade
Phone 3-0111
Free consultation for men and women

HARVEY'S RESTAURANT
720 West Flagler Street
Serving
BREAKFAST · LUNCHEON · DINNER
Friendly Atmosphere
Efficient Service
Plenty of Free Parking Space

Abstracts—Title Insurance
Escrows
DADE-COMMONWEALTH TITLE COMPANY
100 N. E. 1st Ave. Tel. 3-7641

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
PENTON'S SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

MIAMI BEACH

Pierre's
Fine
Merchant Tailor
ENGLISH DOESKIN
1140 LINCOLN ROAD TEL. 5-3812

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

CONSULT US on your next
Permanent Wave
Select your style curls or waves

Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Orlando, Fla. Phone 9207

SARASOTA

PEERLESS CLOTHES SHOP
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX SUITS
STETSON HATS, ARROW SHIRTS
338 MAIN STREET

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

SARASOTA
(Continued)

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
We sell
Domino Cane Sugar
and many other Monitor advertised products
Pineapple Ave.—Halton Bldg. Phone 2299

The Sport Shop
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"

NELLY DON DRESSES
AT FIVE POINTS

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

HARMON'S
"Clothes for Men Who Care"
WHERE QUALITY REIGNS
Main Street at Five Points

ALDRICH
Cleaners and Dyers
132 N. Pineapple Ave. Phone 7730

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 83-972 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

"For Better Dry Cleaning"
PHONE 4986
TIMMS CLEANERS
2119 CENTRAL AVE.

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Meet and Eat at
SAVE AT **Sears** in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

PAUL T. WARD, Inc.
Interior
Designers—Decorators
Studios, 305 Hyde Park Ave.
Phone H 3609

WEST PALM BEACH

BRALEY'SCORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AND OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
NORGE Oil-Burning Home Heaters
Clean, Uniform Heat at Low Cost
Tel. 5804 207 Clematis Street
West Palm Beach, Florida

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY May's
DRY CLEANING — DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA

SHOES
Dickerson's Archlock and Arch Relief
Nationally known makes for men and women
BYCK'S
216 Peachtree Street, N. W.

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
For Flowers
Phone Walnut 0908 8 Peachtree St.

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

COLUMBUS

WADE DRY CLEANING CO.
Columbus' Most Modern Cleaning Plant
1302 17th Street
PHONE 326

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FREEMAN'S BEAUTY SHOP
Macon's Most Modern
Phones 4083—4084 502 Walnut St.

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

CALL
JOHNSON'S
for Dependable
Coal and Fuel Oil
Dial 3-2187

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

PURE PEP — Tiolene
Bill Hunt's Super Service
"Pure Oil Products"
TIRES—GAS
OIL—BATTERIES
Accessories, Lubrication, Car Washing, Polishing, Road Service
S. Tryon and Morehead Streets
Tels. 9628 and 8511

Julian's
LAUNDRY AND CLEANING
Morehead at Dilworth Road
20% Discount Cash and Carry
"Individual Attention to Every Bundle"

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE
We protect your linen in every way. Quality First is our Motto.
DIAL 3-5191

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $........for........ year, or........months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME........
STREET and NUMBER........
CITY and STATE........
MC-3
Coupon

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON

CONDON'S
431 King at Warren
WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women

Europe

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 89
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg, Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

BOOKS - MAGAZINES - STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12.

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

BLUMENHAUS
For Flowers, Plants
Floral Tributes Arranged
SCHÖPFLIN
Tel. 2.83.99 Streitgasse 3

Droguerie-Friederich
Allschwilerstrasse 26
Tel. 2.43.26
(GROCERIES)

Frieda Schneider
Droguerie zum Sternenberg
Greifengasse 8, Tel. 2.69.81
(DRUG STORE)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mollenhof
Aktiengesellschaft
Marktgasse 50 BERN
UNTERWASCHE — STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN — STRUMPFE
KINDERSACHEN — WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Dachdecker und Maurergeschäft
(Expert Roofing and Masonry)
Kropf
Flurstrasse 38 Tel. 35.632

BIEL

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES—BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12.30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T.S.F. Disques
Brückner-Guignard
RU DU RHONE 98

INTERLAKEN

RAEUBER & Co.'s
Provision Stores
Groceries, Preserves, Chocolates
Interlaken, and branches throughout Bernese Oberland

LAUSANNE

BISCUITS — CHOCOLATS
EPICERIE des PAMIERS
SPECIALITES CONSERVES
Novidea: Van Gulen....32 Petit Chêne

ZURICH

Albrecht Schlapfer
Lintheschcrplatz 10 b. Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen, Bed-linen, Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

MURDOCK'S
Reliable
Jewellers - Diamond Merchants
Watchmakers
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
100 ADDERLEY STREET
P. O. Box 901 Telephone 2-6481

ANDRE MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

A Budget of Bargains
Our winter stocks are now scheduled for clearance; that means that dependable merchandise is on sale at lower prices than you would have thought possible a month or two ago—Every department has interesting values to offer, every class of necessary merchandise is embraced in the daily sales that will make it well worth while to visit our store daily, it will mean
Economy From Your Point—
A Good Business Clearance From Ours
All Our Stores Are Participating

Cleghorns
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth
Cleghorn & Harris Ltd.

Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 9 Draklow St. Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Madame Grace
American
Corset Specialities
Room 4, 122 Adderley St., Cape Town

CLAREMONT

E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone 7-2692

DURBAN

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179/181 West St. through to 164 Smith St.
Phone 23785
Also Hooper Car Parking and Service
36 Aliwal St. All Night Service Phone 22153
P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station
Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At Your Service, Cheerily, Always
Durban & District Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom—Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.
235, Pine Street Phone 20521

West St. Durban Phone 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service

WAKELING BROS. & CLARKE LTD.
FAMILY GROCERS
Durban's Lowest Prices
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
Phone 26321 472, West St.

For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations, etc. See
KILBURN & WHITE
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
857 West Street Phone 20136
REPAIRS A SPECIALTY

ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
Stationers and Booksellers
For Stationery — Fountain Pens
Standard Literature — Latest Fiction
Juvenile and School Books
341, West Street Telephone 21981

For All Printing—Remember
Phone 21465
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

HARRY FRANCE
Specialises in:—
Fish, Poultry, Game
Butter, Eggs, Bacon
Stalls 9 and 10 City Market
Warwick Avenue Phone 25528

SHORT & McDONALD
Building Contractors
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
ESTIMATES WILLINGLY GIVEN
Phone 30882 927 Umgeni Road

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES

Buy WHEATALIN (Whole Meal) Bread
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21381

GERMISTON

LADIES' DRAPERY SPECIALIST
HOSE · GLOVES · WOOL
FABRICS · UNDERWEAR
QUALITY SERVICE · VALUE
NAPIERS GERMISTON

Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52 President Street
Phone 51-2223 GERMISTON
For Quality and Service See Us First
Deliveries Daily

JOHANNESBURG

OUR POLICY in 6 WORDS
· DEPENDABLE GOODS
· UTMOST VALUES
· FRIENDLY SERVICE
VISIT OUR TEA ROOM 3RD FLOOR
ALL FOOD SERVED IS
GRADE "A".....THE BEST
JOHN ORR & CO. JOHANNESBURG

Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers and Stationers
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
97, COMMISSIONER STREET
Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

ADIE & CO.
Distinctive Good Clothes
BEACH ATTIRE AND SPORTS FROCKS
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Sts.

LANGTON GALLERIES
Constantly on exhibition, paintings, etchings, sculpture, by leading Continental and South African Artists
Take lift Third Floor
325-6-7, Grand National Buildings
c/o Pritchard and Rissik Streets
JOHANNESBURG

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7, 7/- to £10, 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

PHONE 34-2042
Campbell's Garages (Pty.) Limited
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs and
School of Motor Driving
Cor. Rissik and De Villiers Streets
Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg

PHILLIPS BROS.
Jewellers
56, Rissik Street, Cor. Kerk Street
JOHANNESBURG
GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
STOCKIST OF
LOTUS, CLARKS, and all well-known makes of Footwear

THRESHER'S
73, ELOFF STREET JOHANNESBURG

GAYNORS
"The Electricians" FOR SERVICE
DAY SERVICE — NIGHT SERVICE

PHONE 22-3952
HOLLANDER'S
High Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers
(PROP. L. HOLLANDER)
122a, Eloff St., Next Door to S. A. P. Club
Johannesburg

PIETERMARITZBURG

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ltd.
138 Church St. Maritzburg
Branches at
Estcourt, Greytown and Mayor's Walk
SHOP at the CO-OP
For Highest Quality Goods
At the Keenest Prices
Phone 2235 3 lines

Crossword Quiz Answers

D	I	R	K		B		S	C	O	T
A	S	E	▨	R	E	D	▨	O	W	E
S	T	A	R	▨	A	▨	M	A	L	L
H	▨	D	E	T	R	O	I	T	▨	L
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W	E	A	R		Y		V	E	N	T

89V

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued)

D. TROMP
Plumber, Sanitary Engineer, Drainage Contractor and Hot Water Fitter
Estimates Free
203a, Pietermaritz Street Phone 4809

DAVID DAVIES & CO.
"The Quality Hardware Store"
234, CHURCH ST. PHONES 3022 and 2166
PIETERMARITZBURG, NATAL
For the Best Gardening Tools, etc.

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
Motor Accessories
Petrol, Oils, Tyres
121, Commercial Road Phone 2660

Geo. Carter & Co.
Florists, Nurserymen and Seedsmen
224, Church St.
Phone 2261 and 2262
After Hours
2262 and 2697

F. W. LAWRANCE
Builder and Contractor
"No Job is Too Small nor Too Large"
200, PIETERMARITZ ST. PHONE 5093

PORT ELIZABETH

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED
Eastern Province
16 Main St., PORT ELIZABETH
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at
Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298, Church St. Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort
Where quality goods cost less

Eves
Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St. Central
Phone 2395

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

San Quentin Helps

(San Francisco Chronicle)

San Quentin's prisoners are working for national defense.

Recently, over the prison broadcasting system, Warden Clinton Duffy asked for 80 volunteers to return to the prison's jute mill.

Instead of 80 he received more than 300 applications. Every one came from a man who had served his time in the prison's "hell-hole," but who was willing to go back.

Furthermore, the men asked permission to start work at 7 a. m. instead of 8 o'clock and to work all day Saturdays and Sundays.

In the jute mill, the entrance department for all convicts, men make gunny sacks and burlap for sand bags, camouflage and grain sacks. Defense authorities claim a desperate shortage of these materials.

San Quentin's top production has been 20,000 bags and 7½ tons of burlap a day. The jute supplies, brought from India, are estimated to be enough for another seven months.

Since the war started, Duffy declared, he has been besieged by inmates wanting defense work to do. Many men wanted to learn knitting. Hundreds of prisoners have contributed to the Red Cross, many giving every cent standing to their credit in the warden's office.

Beeline Trucks

Even the bees are taking to the road—in trucks stacked with hives. While northern bees are preparing to hibernate, now that the clover season is over, traveling bees, chauffeured by migratory beekeepers, will trek through the south and southwest to catch the honey harvest in the orange groves, then on to clover, alfalfa and sage. They'll return, when the clover comes back in the north.—A. P. I. Bulletin.

"Sitting Bull is my name, but let's not be formal—just call me 'Sitting'!"

Daily Quotation

IT IS noble to seek truth, and it is beautiful to find it. It is the ancient feeling of the human heart—that knowledge is better than riches; and it is deeply and sacredly true!—SIDNEY SMITH.

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. What important and dramatic news story broke in Washington last Monday night?

2. What has the United States Navy done about the enemy submarine menace on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, according to Secretary of the Navy Knox?

3. Steps are being taken to increase the strength of the United States Navy to (500,000— 1,000,000—750,000) men. Which figure is correct?

4. How has the Government removed the possibility of soaring sugar prices?

5. How did Sidney Hillman, OPM official, term the strike of independent welders in West Coast shipyards?

6. What per cent of the world's supply of rubber and tin will be in Japan's hands if she is successful in taking the Philippines and Singapore?

7. How has Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, British Commander-in-Chief of the Far East, explained British withdrawals in Northern Malaya?

8. What is the latest "war of nerves" being conducted by Hitler?

9. What is the first and immediate objective of the American and British strategy conferences held in Washington this week?

10. Seven leading British and American news agency editors have unanimously selected the three biggest news stories of 1941. What were they?

(Answers to these questions appear elsewhere on this page.)

Current Events Test

Answers

1. The news of Prime Minister Churchill's dramatic arrival in Washington.

2. Secretary of the Navy Knox declared that the Navy has probably sunk or damaged 14 U-boats in the Atlantic and has "effectively dealt with several Japanese submarines" in the Pacific.

3. An enlisted strength of 500,000 men is sought. The Senate has already passed the measure.

4. Sugar prices were "frozen" at current levels by the Government on Dec. 20.

5. Mr. Hillman stated the strike was a "shocking act of disloyalty to the nation." He further stated, "Any welder who lays down his tools at this time betrays his country, his fellow-workmen, and our soldiers and sailors."

6. If Japan succeeds in taking the Philippines and Singapore, she will have practically an open road to 94 per cent of the world's rubber and 75 per cent of the world's tin.

7. The British commander declared that British withdrawals "might never have become necessary had we larger forces out here—and especially more equipment."

8. High British sources state that Hitler has been instigating a new "war of nerves" by floating rumors of an imminent German invasion of Spain or Turkey.

9. Complete unity of Allied action in the Pacific area of war is the first aim of the Anglo-American War Council.

10. Japan's war on the United States, sinking of the German battleship Bismarck, and Germany's invasion of Russia.

Powerful Gulf Stream

To illustrate volume and power of the Gulf Stream, one natural scientist says that nearly 500 Mississippi rivers flowing at once at flood-stage force would be required to match it.

Brevities

Punch ©: As a result of the reported speed-up in Fascist naval construction, it is expected that newer and better Italian warships will shortly be rushed out of action.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: It now appears that Hitler's poor reputation for veracity has done him considerable harm. When he told the Russians that they were utterly annihilated, they didn't believe a word he said.

For Warmth

A part-wool blanket should contain at least 25 per cent wool to be noticeably warmer than an all-cotton blanket, says a home economist.

U. S. Camera, 1942

Summit of Mt. Hood . . . . . **By Irving B. Lincoln**

This scene of Mt. Hood was taken from the ledge of the Steel Cliffs, which Mr. Lincoln reached by climbing up the sides of the famous White River Glacier. The photographer, a Portland, Oregon, real estate broker, is one of America's best-known mountain climbers. The picture was made with a 9x12 cm. Ica Ideal B with Zeiss lens. Exposure was made on Super Pienachrome film, using a red filter. An ice axe served as a tripod.

Bicycle Sales Increase

The Department of Commerce reports that current sales of bicycles are believed to be in excess of those of the "Gay Nineties."

Moth-proofing Wool

Chemical treatment of wool to resist attack by moths is being studied at the National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce.

The Amusing Things We Say

Tell It to the Marines

This expression dates back to the days when every warship carried marines for land fighting, while the sailors were strictly sea fighters. Because time hung heavy on their hands while on the ships, the marines were always ready to listen to any kind of a yarn. For this reason whenever a busy or disinterested sailor was annoyed by a talkative person he would send him away to "tell it to the marines."

Hobby Nobbing

By Irving Bacchus

"Hobbies for defense?"

Uncle Sam is the interrogator today, and he's discovering millions of alert American hobbyists prepared with a reservoir of skill that will be of tremendous aid in the strengthening of defense bulwarks.

Already thousands of citizens have enlisted their specialized avocations, and battalions of others will be placed where best advantage can be gained. Unusual hobbies of yesterday are assuming new significance today. Mrs. Haig Vartanian of Philadelphia, for a decade, has raised and studied silk worms as a hobby. With a new silk source now necessary the government has taken special interest in this extraordinary activity.

Radio Hams

Lines of communications are all-important and include hundreds of radio "hams"—amateurs who have enjoyed many carefree hours "calling CQ." These same heroic hobbyists who sprang into action with emergency communications during disastrous fires, earthquakes, floods, will become the "ears" of the growing army and navy. More than 55,000 hobbyists have pursued amateur radio.

The "eyes" of the service will feature recruits from America's most popular hobby ranks — the photographers. More than 20,000,000 camera fans in America have been spending approximately $100,000,000 annually making pictures; and the service can command many experts capable of quickly turning their hobby into a vital defense cog.

Remember Cher Ami? This courageous little homing pigeon completed a flight from Major Whittlesey's Lost Battalion during the first World War and brought rescue to the beleagured outfit. More than 12,000 pigeon hobbyists are available to Uncle Sam in the present crisis. The paramount importance of this communication method has been recognized by military authorities for three-quarters of a century.

Word Unravelers

With America's entry into the conflict the art of secret writing and code deciphering assumes new significance. The American Cryptogram Association, a microscopic knot of enthusiastic hobbyists, includes many persons who have trained themselves to unravel word mysteries.

Model builders, glider enthusiasts, and hobbyists with a knack for the mechanical are all making special contributions to national defense. Persons whose diversions constitute entertainment are invaluable in bolstering morale.

Every hobbyist can serve in some manner. A few minutes spent daily in hobby enjoyment will aid every American in tackling his defense work with renewed vigor and an alert mind.

A Verse for Today . . .

Yea, the Almighty shall be thy defence, and thou shalt have plenty of silver. For then shalt thou have thy delight in the Almighty, and shalt lift up thy face unto God.—Job 22:25, 26.

In Lighter Vein

Willing

Wife: "Guess what I've cooked for dinner."

Husband: "I'll try. Let me have it."—Atlanta Two-Bells.

Non-Stop

A Negro called upon an old friend, who greeted him from his rocking-chair. The visitor noticed not only that his host did not rise, but that he continued to rock himself to and fro in a curious way.

"Yo ain't ill, is yo', Harrison?" he asked, anxiously.

"No, I ain't ill, Mose."

There was a moment's silence during which the caller gazed wide-eyed at the rocking figure.

"Den," continued Mose, "why does yo' rock yo'self dat way all de time?"

"Well," explained Harrison, "yo' know Bill Blott? He sold me a silver watch cheap, an' if I stop moving like dis, dat watch won't go!"—Montreal Star.

Our War Effort

In your hour of trial the Soviet people are with you as you are with our people. Our common effort will be crowned with victory.

Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Ambassador to the United States.

We must make sure that Germany realizes it is defeated.

Dr. James K. Pollock, University of Michigan.

Ours must be the determination of conquerors who use their advantage not to seize booty nor make vassals, but to . . . organize a world wherein the rights of every man be recognized, and the good of all the world is divided among those who merit it.

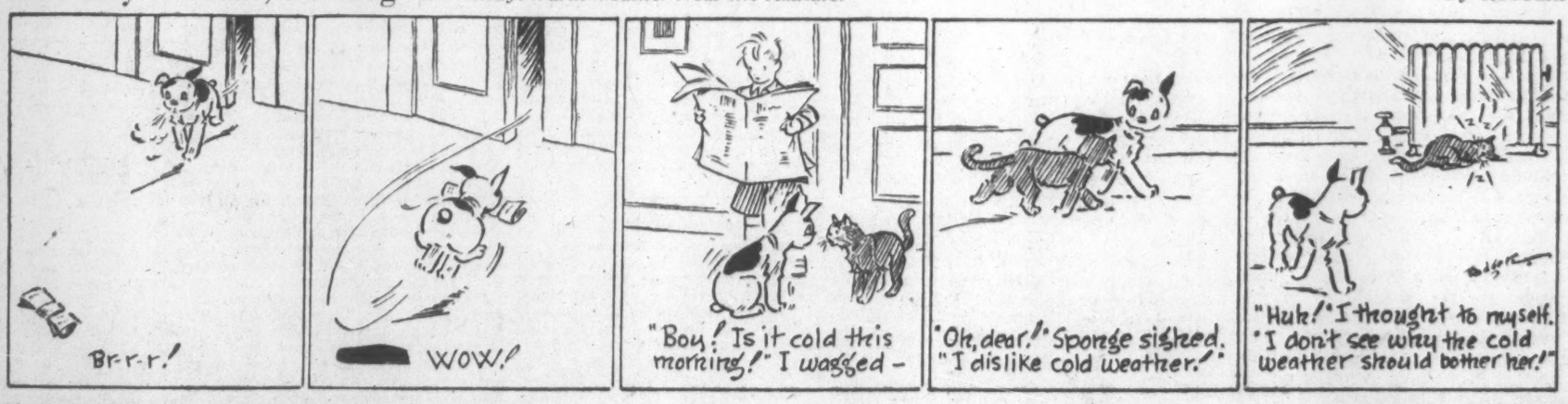
Rufus V. von Kleinsmid, President of the University of Southern California.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*One Can't Always Bank on a Snowbank*

By Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It's Always Warm Weather Near the Radiator*

By Rodgers

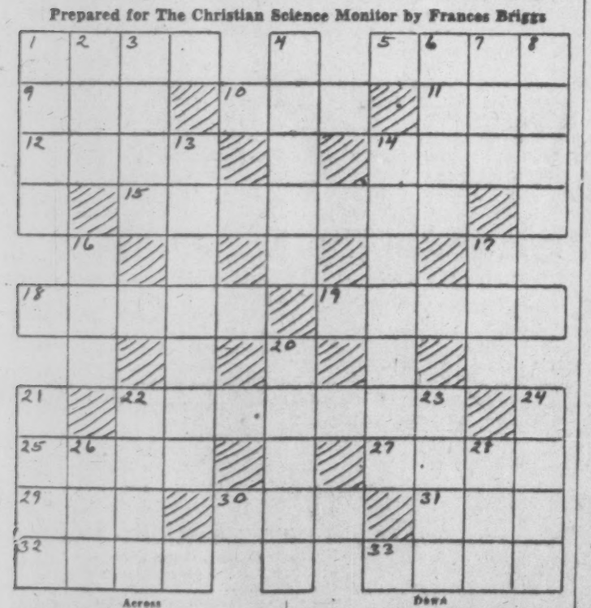


The Adventures of Waddles—*Good "Caws"*

By The Hagers

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is nicknamed "So Big" in Edna Ferber's novel?
8—What person would do a Highland fling?
9—Who was mother of Peer Gynt?
10—Peru's flag has two stripes of what color?
11—To be indebted to.
12—Asterisk is what?
14—What is a shaded walk?
15—What city is known as "the automobile capital of the world"?
18—Arboreal animals dwell in what?
19—What Massenet opera is based on novel by Anatole France?
22—What is the month mentioned in Poe's "Ulalume"?
25—Who is the innkeeper in opera "La Sonnambula"?
27—What is a projection or division of a somewhat rounded form?
29—Advertisements (colloq.).
30—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
31—What is first name of Reinhardt, theater director?
32—Would you wear, sail, or ride a pinafore?
33—What is an opening for escape of air?

Down

1—What is a short swift race or trial of speed?
2—Who is one who professes some ism?
3—One of so-called three R's teaches one to do what?
4—Varieties of this animal are found in the hottest and coldest parts of world.
5—What article of apparel is named for Prince Albert?
7—What bird has been termed the "feathered cat"?
8—What legendary Swiss patriot freed his country from Austrian oppression?
13—Who is the girl of Sunnybrook Farm in well-known children's novel?
14—"Lo ——" is the name of a novel.
16—Attempt.
17—How many days in the hexameron?
20—In lawn tennis, third point scored by a side is what?
21—Talon.
22—What was one of mountains used by Alcadae in attack on Olympians?
23—What city contains Arch of Titus?
24—What is anything chosen as subject of a literary composition?
26—What is a fresh-water food fish of Europe?
28—To forbid authoritatively.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Here We Are Together"

When Japan's militarists bombed Pearl Harbor, they achieved far more than they intended. They shattered isolationism. They completed the pattern of world war—and world peace. They released the mighty forces of British-American co-operation. They sent Winston Churchill to America and turned loose his dynamic eloquence in the United States Senate.

This historic speech was only a symbol of British-American solidarity forged by the "prodigious hammer strokes" of Axis attack. But it is probably the most dramatic sign the two peoples have yet had of the "righteous comradeship" which lies ahead. Imagine what Senator Borah would have said to anyone who pictured a British Prime Minister speaking in that "debaters' club," that "home of filibuster"! Imagine what many Americans would have said before Pearl Harbor!

Yet that one rash act has disclosed how slight are the barriers between Britain and America on things that really matter. As Mr. Churchill so neatly pointed out, had his father instead of his mother been American, he might have been in the Senate "on his own." Surely he knew how to speak to Americans. He gave them what he would have given his own people—should we say his father's people?—and evoked an enthusiastic response both in and out of Congress, again illustrating the essential likenesses of the two peoples.

Thus Mr. Churchill naturally lumped Britons and Americans in his most provocative and successful remark, "What kind of a people do they think we are?" He could say with assurance that "we" are the kind who "will never cease to persevere against them." He knew that in American as in British hearers the notion that the Axis leaders might have expected fright or submission when they attacked would quicken the determination to "show them" that they have "embarked on a very considerable undertaking."

So considerable is it, Britain's war leader pointed out, that for Japan the venture is difficult to reconcile "with prudence or even sanity." Surveying the blunders of the Axis and the remarkable sequence of events which have united free peoples, one does not wonder at one of Mr. Churchill's concluding sentences:

> He must have a blind soul who cannot see that some great purpose and design is being worked out here below, for which we have the honor to be the faithful servants.

Naturally devout people will see more than circumstance in the events which have brought the two greatest Christian nations together before either could be destroyed by the great pagan forces marshaled today against them. Many will be grateful that this new brotherhood is not a selfish, exclusive one of race or language, but brings in as war comrades all who stand against Axis aggression and as peace partners all who will uphold fundamental freedoms.

All who heard Mr. Churchill must have been impressed by the Congressional applause when he called attention to the service of China and Russia in resisting Hitlerism. This is encouraging evidence that Americans recognize that this matter of aid is a two-way affair in which they are receivers as well as senders. It should facilitate the necessary measures for a united strategy and allocation of war supplies. It should enhance hopes for a two-way attitude toward the freer trade so essential if the peace is to have economic soundness.

Beyond any political planning are the steps of British-American co-operation already taken. Beyond any human hoping are the possibilities in Mr. Churchill's prophecy that the "British and American peoples will, for their own safety and for the good of all, walk together in majesty, in justice and in peace." May they never again forget that their own safety is so closely related to the good of all!

Day Unto Day

Morning. Out by the feeding tray on the snowy window sill, a saucy sparrow at breakfast. Soon slumber is dispersed by the chirping sound. Suddenly, a few bars of pale sunlight glint across the wall. Now it is day.

Noon stands upright where the warmth has cleared the sundial. Snow-bowed fir trees feel a shadow where no shadow shows. It is the wind, walking across undulating snow fields—walking toward the dusk.

In the starry dark, an owl speaks, hours before moonrise. The light in one window starts a chorus of lights in windows all through the valley.

Day and night, the ever new order, old as order itself, changeless beyond memory, peaceful beyond human will.

"American Made"

The Libyan campaign is still too young for Britain or America to chalk up a triumph. Memory of what happened last year on the very same terrain and the possibility that Hitler will launch the full force of his war machine on North Africa via Spain should prevent any complacency.

Yet there is one bit of news from the Libyan front which holds for the Axis two hints of the handwriting on the wall. Quentin Reynolds, reporting for Collier's, declares the German prisoners were scared and bewildered, and explains:

> Their officers had misled them. They had been taught to believe that their tanks were invincible, and yet they had seen the lighter, American-made tanks put their massive dreadnaughts out of action.
>
> They had been told that they had air superiority and then they had seen swarms of Tomahawks and Bostons and Marylands clear the sky of their own Me 109F's and their Heinkels. They had been told that the British soldiers would run. Instead they had found a force which had been given and had carried out just one order: "Attack and pursue." Even Britain doesn't know its desert army yet. It is the ruthless, Spartan-like, tough army the Empire has been waiting for.

This eyewitness evidence is supported by other reports, such as M. H. Halton's in the Toronto Star, that in Libya the Allies have proved that they now have machines to outmatch the Nazis' in land-air operations and hardened fighters to drive them. Yet the emphasis should be not on this superiority but on the few places where it exists. For America and Britain this evidence underscores the importance of speeding production.

Americans can feel a proper pride in the performance of "American-made" tanks and planes; they can only feel deep regret that they have not provided more for the waiting hands—of desperate defenders in the Philippines and Malaya—of successful but struggling attackers in Libya. Action can relieve regret—and prevent it.

40-Plus and the War

Soon all men in the United States from 18 through 64 must register for national service. This registration should give the Government a basis for fully mobilizing the best effort of every individual regardless of age, all wealth, and productive equipment—all the great resources of the Nation.

Despite Secretary Stimson's statement that "it is a young man's war," it is now in fact everybody's war. Modern mechanized warfare demands full and complete mobilization of all manpower. The new draft law calling up for active service men up to 44 recognizes that modern war reverses a very old belief: No longer is youth the prime requisite for war. For example, a highly skilled motor mechanic is of far greater importance in new mechanized warfare than any number of untrained youths. Yet, the old but soon to be outmoded tradition has been that, if this very able mechanic were past 30, he was "too old" for active service.

The new armies being trained and planned for the all-out total war against Hitlerism must be armies of specialists, of men highly trained in handling elaborate machinery under the worst possible conditions. Yes, and highly trained men behind the trained men. In all branches and for all purposes, from the men handling tanks to clerical work. And this doesn't mean for men only. Britain has proved that often women are more efficient and capable in some branches of the armed services than men.

There is no limit to the need for experience and training and judgment. Those come usually with years of testing and trying. Not all can be learned in the laboratory or from books or in maneuvers. All these qualities should be brought into full play in the new American plans for all-out total war. This cannot be made a matter of years alone. Everyone has work, and hard work, to do to win this war. Everyone who has any abilities or experience that the Nation can use should be called upon to give what he has to give, to be used where they will best serve the war effort.

According to a bulletin from the Russian front, retreating Germans are said to be taking a number of Russians with them. Maybe it just looks that way with the Russians so close behind them.

Japan's Naval Squeeze

Japan's attack on the United States and Great Britain was not the result of a sudden access of despair or of a momentary impulse. It was the realization of a scheme of which Japan's naval extremists had dreamed for years, for the execution of which they had drafted the most detailed plans.

One of Japan's foremost writers on naval affairs is Admiral Gumpei Sekine, of the Navy General Staff. Early this year he published in the Japanese magazine Totai Riku an exposition of Japanese naval strategy which should have attracted more attention in the United States. What Admiral Sekine outlined, with the hard-clipped logic that is typical of the Japanese, as of the Prussian military mind, was the project for a two-ocean squeeze play against the Anglo-Saxon Powers.

The Japanese naval spokesman starts out with the assumption that America's present strength is not sufficient for a two-ocean war. Should America concentrate on the Atlantic struggle, it could not oppose a Japanese southward drive in the Pacific. Should it concentrate all its naval forces in the Pacific, the position of Britain would be imperiled and the European Axis Powers would be able to launch raids against the Americas.

The key to the Pacific situation, according to Admiral Sekine, is Singapore; and Japan must aim its main blow against this British stronghold. The Philippines he believed of minor importance; and that Cavite could not handle ten-thousand-ton cruisers, to say nothing of larger capital ships. Facilities for oil storage there, he held, are inadequate. He summed up his appeal for aggressive action in the following terms:

> We should not look furtively to the right or to the left, but go south without hesitation. To go south is the solution of all our problems,—in respect to the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Europe and the domestic situation; we can kill five birds with one stone.

As far back as 1936 Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, Commander of the Japanese Combined Fleet, was openly demanding that "the cruising radius of the Japanese Navy be expanded as far as New Guinea, Borneo and Celebes," while a retired Naval officer, Tota Ishimaru, published a book with the suggestive title, "Japan Must Fight Britain," where he outlined in detail plans for attacking Singapore and Hong Kong and for annexing Australia and New Zealand. It is clear now that America should have paid more, not less, attention to the plans of Japan's navalists.

Our Readers Say—

More on Shintoism

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A letter on the editorial page recently contains some false statements in regard to Shinto, the national religion of Japan. It does not teach imperialism. It is a primitive animistic religion, like the religion of primitive, savage people all over the world. The center of it is the worship of the sun, certain childish legends about the sun and the earth, and some simple, gentle, ethical ideas and moral precepts.

One thing that is hard for a Christian to understand is that this religion is so very simple and incomplete that most educated Japanese and many uneducated ones are followers of both Shinto and some other religion, usually Buddhism, or Confucianism. We find Shinto childish, even silly, but it is not vicious, and is not responsible for Japan's present policy.

I write this in the interest of truth and because I think we will do ourselves deep harm if, because we have to go to war with Japan, we also cultivate in our hearts feelings of hatred, intolerance and pride. Even when at war, let us cherish truth, humility and love. ANNA MARY WOODHEAD

Titusville, Fla.

Peaceful Siren

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Probably the greatest achievement in air raid sirens was the one tested in New York on a recent day. There was no frightening wail to scare the timid salesgirls; no harsh disturbance to that busy shopper; guaranteed not to wake the lightest sleeper. What a relief to anyone living on the river who expected it to be at least as loud as the ferryboat whistles; a welcome surprise to those dwelling on lower Manhattan where the vendors rock the neighborhood with the gargantuan blast of the peanut whistle. In short, an air-raid siren that disturbs no one.

Of course there is that possibility of an air raid—but then someone in the crowd is sure to shout, "Here it comes!" NEW YORKER

New York

"Liquor Sabotages Defense"

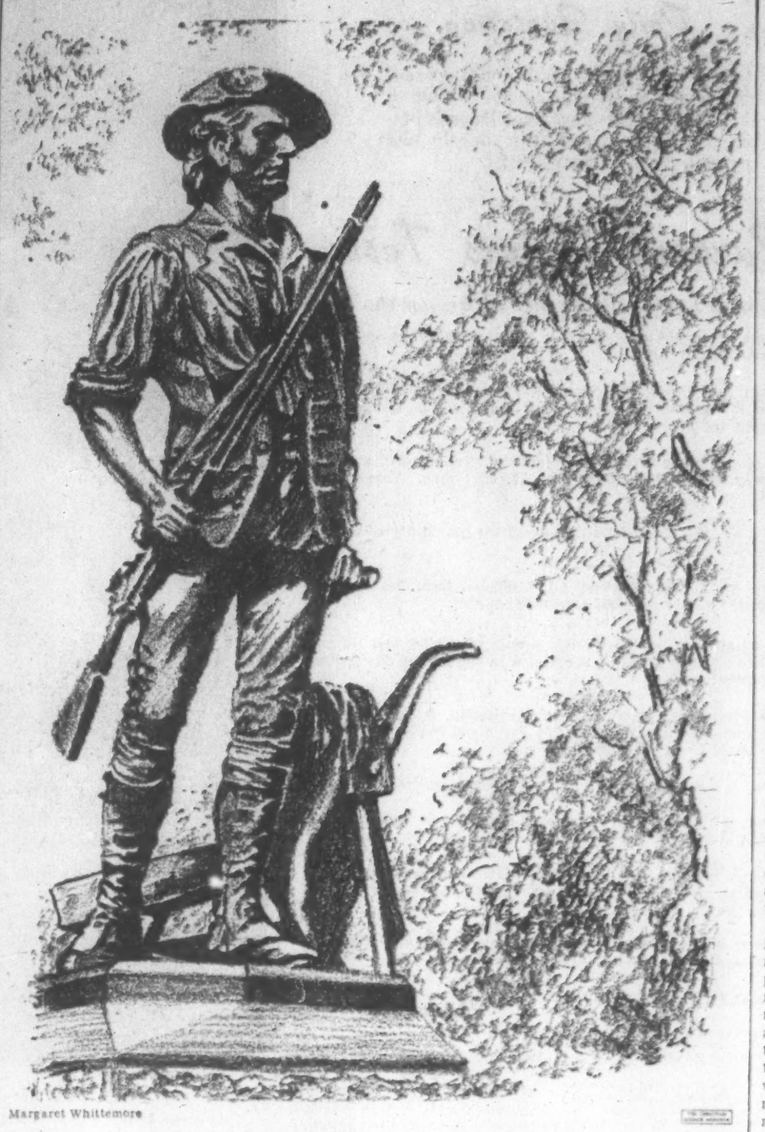
To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Winning this war is going to be sober business. National prohibition of the sale of alcoholic beverages will be necessary if we are to put forth our mightiest effort. Liquor sabotages defense in two ways: First, it destroys the health of both the troops and civil population; second, it takes a lot of much needed labor away from defense industries to produce whisky, wine, and beer.

Miles City, Montana ANDREW NOBLE

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Into Action Again



Margaret Whittemore

Statue of the Minuteman by Daniel Chester French at Concord, Massachusetts.

Symbol of Alertness

In every bank and post office throughout the United States there stands today a minuteman, symbol of America's determination to defend her freedom. These minutemen have sprung up, as a great orator (George William Curtis) once said they would, "to save the hopes of man."

Every schoolboy knows the story of the first minutemen—how, on April 18, 1775, General Howe, in command of the British garrison at Boston, sent a force of 800 men to arrest John Hancock and Samuel Adams, leaders of the patriots at Concord, and to destroy their military stores. Warning of this movement was carried through the countryside by Paul Revere and other dauntless riders. When the redcoats appeared at Lexington the next morning, they were met by a small body of minutemen, drawn up on the village green. A few hours later, another band of patriots had gathered at the North Bridge at Concord.

As Longfellow said:

> You know the rest. In the books you have read,
> How the British Regulars fired and fled,—
> How the farmers gave them ball for ball,
> From behind each fence and farmyard wall,
> Chasing the redcoats down the lane,
> Then crossing the fields to emerge again
> Under the trees at the turn of the road,
> And only pausing to fire and load.

* * *

Nearly a century after this historic episode, steps were taken in the village of Concord to commemorate the bravery of the patriots who "fired the shot heard round the world." A former citizen of Concord had given a small sum for a monument, and a site had been acquired on the river bank where the "embattled farmers" took their stand.

Daniel Chester French, then a youth of 23, living on his father's farm near Concord, was encouraged to submit a design for the monument. He offered to make the statue in plaster in heroic size, if the authorities would appropriate $400 to defray expenses. The proposition was accepted by the selectmen, who eventually paid the young sculptor $1,000 for this, his first statue.

Fifty years later, in commenting upon the work, Mr. French confessed his surprise that it came out so well. Not until he was 19 years of age had he shown any aptitude for sculptural expression. Encouragement had come chiefly from Miss May Alcott, the Amy of "Little Women," who, while living in Concord, was teaching drawing in Boston. Upon learning from Mr. French something of his son's artistic inclinations, she offered to lend the boy some modeling tools. From that time on he applied his new-found skill to the modeling of animals, as well as to portrait busts of friends and relatives. However, before making the statue of the minuteman, he had studied but one month in the studio of John Quincy Adams Ward and attended a few lectures in artistic anatomy.

In shaping the figure of the minuteman, he had no model to guide him except a large cast of the Apollo Belvedere. Lorado Taft, in his "History of American Sculpture," wrote: "While the movement of the two figures is essentially the same, a number of changes were necessary to convert the sun-god into an 'embattled farmer' of 1775. The level left arm of the Apollo was judiciously lowered that the hand might rest upon the plough which it is about to relinquish. The expression is strong yet unexaggerated, a striking instance of moderation in a young artist. On the whole it was and is a figure to be enthusiastic about. The applause which went up on its unveiling was not the usual perfunctory hurrah. Daniel French's first statue was done with conviction and charged with emotion."

Sleeves are rolled up to the elbows, ready for action. The right hand grasps a long flintlock rifle. Enhancing the picturesque effect is the broad-brimmed hat, turned up on one side and revealing the long hair done up in a queue. High wrinkled boots are typical of the period, and the cloak thrown over the plough left in the furrow lends massiveness to the composition.

* * *

The sculptor himself was not present at the dedication on April 19, 1875, the centennial of the "Concord Fight." He had already sailed for Italy, where he was to continue his artistic studies for a brief period. A distinguished audience gathered for the unveiling. Ralph Waldo Emerson, neighbor and friend of the French family, gave a brief talk, and James Russell Lowell read a poem—his famous Ode to Freedom.

Chief orator of the day was the eminent journalist and critic, George William Curtis, who, after paying eloquent tribute to the minutemen of the Revolution, addressed the symbolic sculptured figure, reproduced on millions of posters over the United States today, saying: "But should we or our descendants, false to justice or humanity, betray in any way their cause, spring into life as a hundred years ago, take one more step, descend, and lead us as God led you in saving America, to save the hopes of man."

His words carry a solemn message to Americans now as they bend every effort toward the preservation of their dearly-won liberty. MARGARET WHITTEMORE

The Wide Horizon

Keeping Government Democratic

By Wayne Coy

Director of the Office of Emergency Management
At a student convocation at Indiana University

"The whole tide of opinion is against public administration as a career for talent. The enormous rewards which industry offers to able young lawyers, engineers, economists, serve as a powerful attraction to ambitious youth. As against that, there are some, and more than we suspect, who find real satisfaction in work whose aim is the public good. But they have to contend against the whole mental and moral climate of our times.".

Eleven years ago, when Felix Frankfurter said what I have just read you, it was the truth. Today matters are vastly different. . . . I doubt that the men of government are destined to be the ruthless Caesars of the future. That has been true in Germany and in Russia, where those who formerly ruled through wealth or inheritance have been replaced by bureaucracy. But in those countries Government officials are freed from any restraint of that criticism and opposition which we sometimes experience so keenly, and their decisions are upheld . . . by the force of ruthless arms and the inquisitorial powers of a secret police. In those countries officials are not motivated by our traditions of freedom and democracy. . . .

* * *

Public administration has the job of turning the enormous facilities of our peacetime nation overnight to the tasks of war; and then the job of somehow somersaulting this great machinery back to the channels of peace without destroying the good things which the centuries have given us. And, above all, public administrators have the duty of never forgetting that these tremendous tasks are all subordinate to the essential job of preserving the respect for the individual, the zeal of justice and freedom, and all the ultimately important qualities of the life of free men. . . .

All the special skills of the public administrator in using the machinery of government, and all the ability to foresee and solve physical problems of organization and arrangement and production and strategy, will not suffice if the United States is to endure as a nation of freedom. A friend said to me the other day, "You fellows in government tend not to represent anybody, tend to be without roots. You are organizers and manipulators and operators of a great human machine, but you are likely to get lost in the fascination of running the machine, to lose sight of why you are here."

Surely, that poses the greatest danger that faces public administration. There is no surer way of bringing on the distasteful "Managerial Revolution" of that gloomy prophet James Burnham, than for the men of government to forget that it is not just a government they are administering but a government of the people, by the people, for the people. . . .

I have already said that, in my opinion, the principles of public administration which will produce a successful defense program are for the most part merely an acceleration of those principles at the root of all good government. There is one essential truth about public administration which we have all learned as a result of centuries of governmental experience. That is that governmental efficiency and governmental justice are made more perfect only when tested in the fire of free criticism. . . .

I believe that this should be even truer in time of conflict and stress, than in a time of serenity and quiet. Much of the criticism which we shall receive in the coming months and years will seem capricious and spurious, or even subversive. Doubtless some of it will be, but whatever its motivation, none of us can afford to do without it. . . .

* * *

It is obviously true that a large centralized government *may* become a threat to the freedom we have nourished. There are terrible examples today of how the controls of government have been turned into instruments of brutal tyranny and oppression. But recognition of this possibility of danger need not carry us into the camp of those defeatists who say that because strong governments in Germany and Italy and Russia have led to tyranny, it is inevitable that the expansion of government here will also lead to tyranny. . . .

The great task of our times is to build a government strong enough to meet the complicated difficulties we face, but to build it so that we do not lose our democratic traditions. There is no ready-made solution. The job will only be done through the persistent attention, the continuous inventiveness of our citizens.

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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, DECEMBER 27, 1941*

United China Relief

"WE, THE PEOPLE" OF CHINA. *See Page 8*

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THE CAUCASUS: OBJECTIVE AND OBSTACLE . . . *By Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah* . . . *Page Three*

The Tragedy of Japan

By Erwin D. Canham

It is said *that Mr. Jun Tsuchiya, en route to assume his duties as an attaché at the Japanese Embassy in Washington, had an embarrassing experience one day in 1932 on the station platform at Albuquerque, N. M. Mr. Tsuchiya spent heated minutes trying all the Japanese dialects he owned on the uncomprehending ears of a San Ildefonso Pueblo Indian, dressed in city clothes. The diplomat thought the Indian was a Japanese; the Indian thought Mr. Tsuchiya was a Navajo.

Actually, according to prevalent ethnological theory, American Indians and Japanese come from much the same racial strains: Mongolian, Polynesian, and with the Japanese even a touch of Caucasian. The ancestors of the Japanese conquered their islands and slew or married the lighter-skinned, whiskery Caucasians upon them—the Hairy Ainus. Then, as Mr. Karig points out, the pale-faced, bearded kinsmen of the Ainus crossed the Atlantic to America and slew or married the beardless, slant-eyed descendants of the Orientals.

The racial blend of the Japanese is one of the finest that ethnology has revealed, and their climate is temperate. It is a magnificent heritage, humanly speaking, and yet it has been met through the centuries—not simply today—with frustration and tragedy. Not once, but several times, has Japan sought to emerge from its isolation and its in-breeding. On the earlier occasions, disruption and disillusionment were also Japan's portion, and led to more centuries of isolation.

But the efforts to emerge were not the significant periods of Japan's history. They do not explain Japan's tragedy. The real explanation lies in the isolation and the in-breeding of people and culture, of religion and poetry and art and all the things of the spirit. It is true that Japan's language symbols and art forms were originally borrowed—from China. But always, when the borrowing was completed, Japan shut itself up again to self-development and contemplation, and to constant reworking of the precious things it had obtained during the brief period of intercourse.

Geography is the basic explanation of Japan, for geography produced its initial isolation, and its own physical capacity to keep away invaders perpetuated the separation. Inhibition and repression are inseparable from isolation. Japan is like so much of its art: cruelly if beautifully stark, rigidly repressed, culturally separate. Much of this art is lovely, as in the microcosmic ivory, the little, growing, hundred-year-old garden you can hold on your hand, the silks and the satsumas. There is an admirable side to the fierce discipline of feudal Japan. And there is a very real source of strength and power in the merging of religion and nation—of Emperor and Deity.

* * *

Indeed, when I walked from Kyoto all too briefly under the cryptomeria trees on the sacred slopes of Mount Hiei and was passed and re-passed by hundreds of eager school children who were seeing and feeling—yes, and smelling—their religion and their history and their political education all as part of one sacred and beautiful experience, I thought that here was a devotion to a national heritage which America must needs strive hard to match.

I, for one, found much to admire and respect in Japan, and I have always hoped to return for a longer visit there. But this beautiful, narrow culture was not conceivably adequate to prepare its people for life in the western world. The hard, salutary buffetings of the centuries have conditioned westerners for cosmopolitanism. Their very ideas were worked out by conquest and re-conquest, blending and mixing, until the final product was one with the whole stream of world culture. Ideas, philosophies, instincts, traditions—these are the essential equipment by which we can operate the mechanics of western civilization. We have had to be prepared by the centuries, and it is interchange which has done most of the conditioning. Japan's ideas, philosophies, instincts and traditions are its own. These qualities are all profoundly patriotic, self-sacrificing, and fiercely devoted to a Deity-Emperor and his State. But in no respect are they adapted to operate the mechanistic western system which Japan imported after 1854.

Our first misty knowledge of the Japanese, at the dawn of the Christian era, shows people developed into clans, somewhat warlike, not exactly barbarous, yet backward and dependent for advancement upon what they could get from the Asiatic mainland. There the magnificent Han empire was in its glory, and but for the miles of intervening sea, Japan would have been conquered. The conquest might have been uncomfortable, even more so than the arrival of the Roman legions in Britain at about the same time, but Japan today might well have been the central force in an Order for East Asia or All Asia, or it might have been the dominant power in the world. Or, conceivably, it might have been a weak offshoot of weak China.

The chances are overwhelmingly against the latter outcome. Had Japan been a little closer the Asiatic mainland, had it been unable to repel invaders, its parallel to Britain would surely have operated to produce a dominant, cosmopolitan people. Particularly would this have been true—and here an immense new historical "if" enters—if the streams of Christian and Hellenistic culture and idealism which swept westward over Europe had also swept eastward through Asia.

As it was, Japan's contact with the mainland was greatly limited until about 400 A. D. Then the island state, by now centralized, sent missions of diplomats and scholars to China. The relationship was always attenuated, or—as one student has put it—like that of an earnest young man who has educated himself by correspondence, but has been deprived of the stimulus of direct association with other minds.

* * *

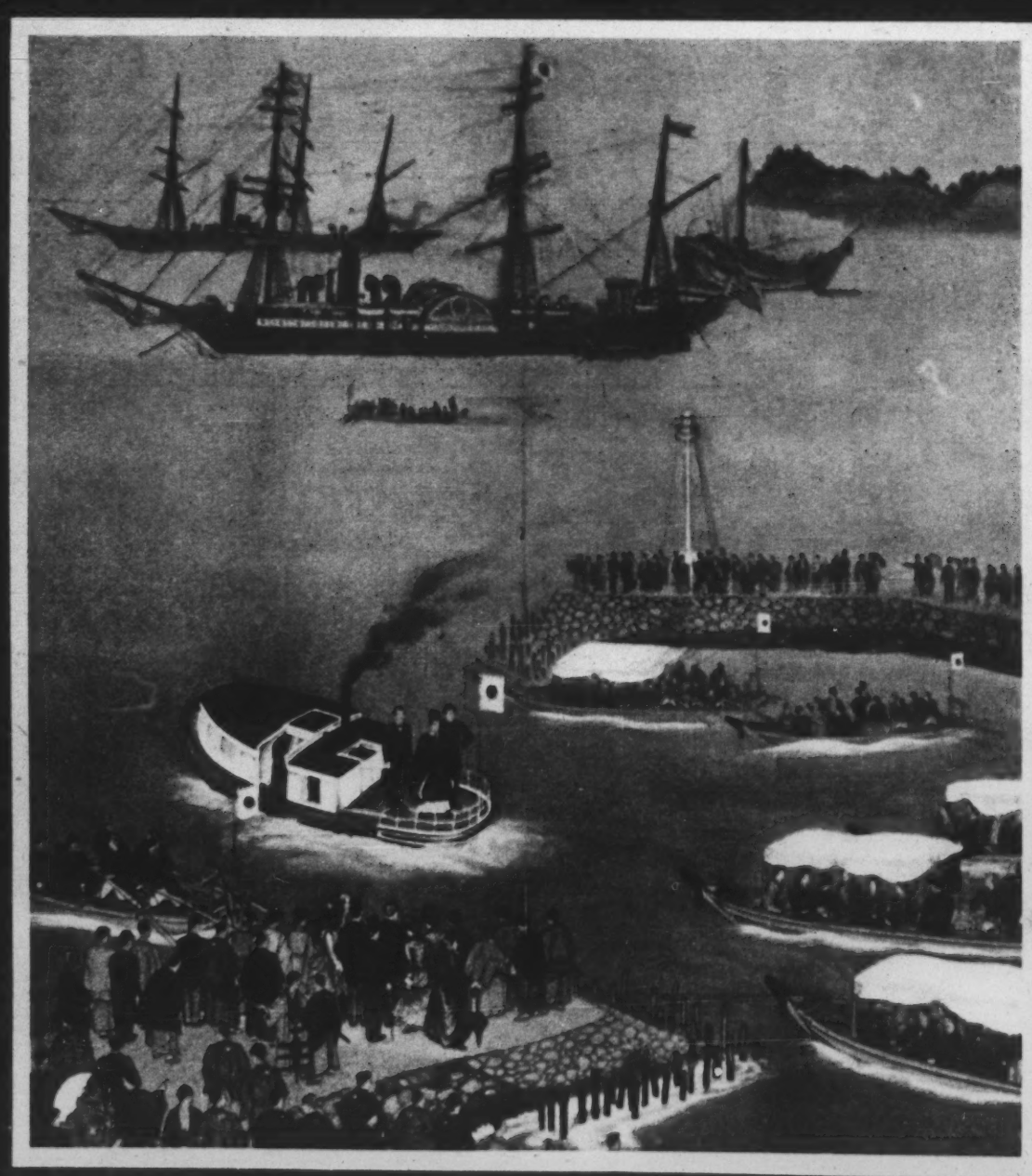
From about 500 A. D., however, Japan adopted the Buddhist religion, the administrative system of China, and the Chinese script. But again it was by correspondence school. Japan took forms, pedantry, theory which repressed rather than utilized native development, and produced strain. Perhaps uneasily realizing this, Japan shut off intercourse with China in 900 A. D. Thus the first break in Japan's isolation of which we have clear record resulted in an internal conflict that led to isolation again. The struggle between Japanese enterprise and Chinese theory brought about so much internal stress that Japan closed the door.

How different from events in Britain, or in China, during the same years—years which extended until the next opening of Japan in about 1400. Britain was constantly and repeatedly overrun during these years. Wave after wave of uncomfortable conquest made the British island culturally one with the mainland. Out of perilous intercourse came unity and strength. China, meantime, was continuously absorbing foreign elements either by conquest or being conquered. Though Chinese culture was powerfully individualist, during these centuries its vessels sailed to the Persian Gulf, Roman envoys came to Cathay, the Han Dynasty's China extended to the Caspian, Turkic sovereigns overswept the north, Arabs pressed into central Asia, the Mongol conquerors in the thirteenth century first overran then were really absorbed by China and spread its culture. There was occasional isolationism in China, but periodically the empire burst into new life. Regularly new forces were attacking, new perils were faced, while effort and strife gave vigor and diversity to civilization.

Meantime, Japan plowed the culture it had borrowed centuries before, until it reached the point of exhaustion. The race's natural vigor was spent in feudal warfare. Twice in the thirteenth century, Kublai Khan attacked Japan and was repelled—else the island kingdom might have become part of the Mongol empire, again with incalculable consequences. Then gradually, from mid-fifteenth century, the world movements which sent English and Portuguese and Spanish and Dutch sailors over the seas, seemed to have a possible counterpart in Japan.

By 1500 Japanese ships traded widely with the Asiatic mainland and cultural streams from the Ming dynasty flowed back with them. Europeans landed in Japan soon after, and the Japanese learned about Christianity and firearms. What they saw of imperialistic church and culture displeased them, and after an assimilation of Christianity and adaptation almost as astonishing as that after 1854, Japan suffered civil strife and went back to isolationism. Japan's eager willingness to absorb foreign culture was evidenced by the spread of Christianity through the Portu-

(Continued on page 15)



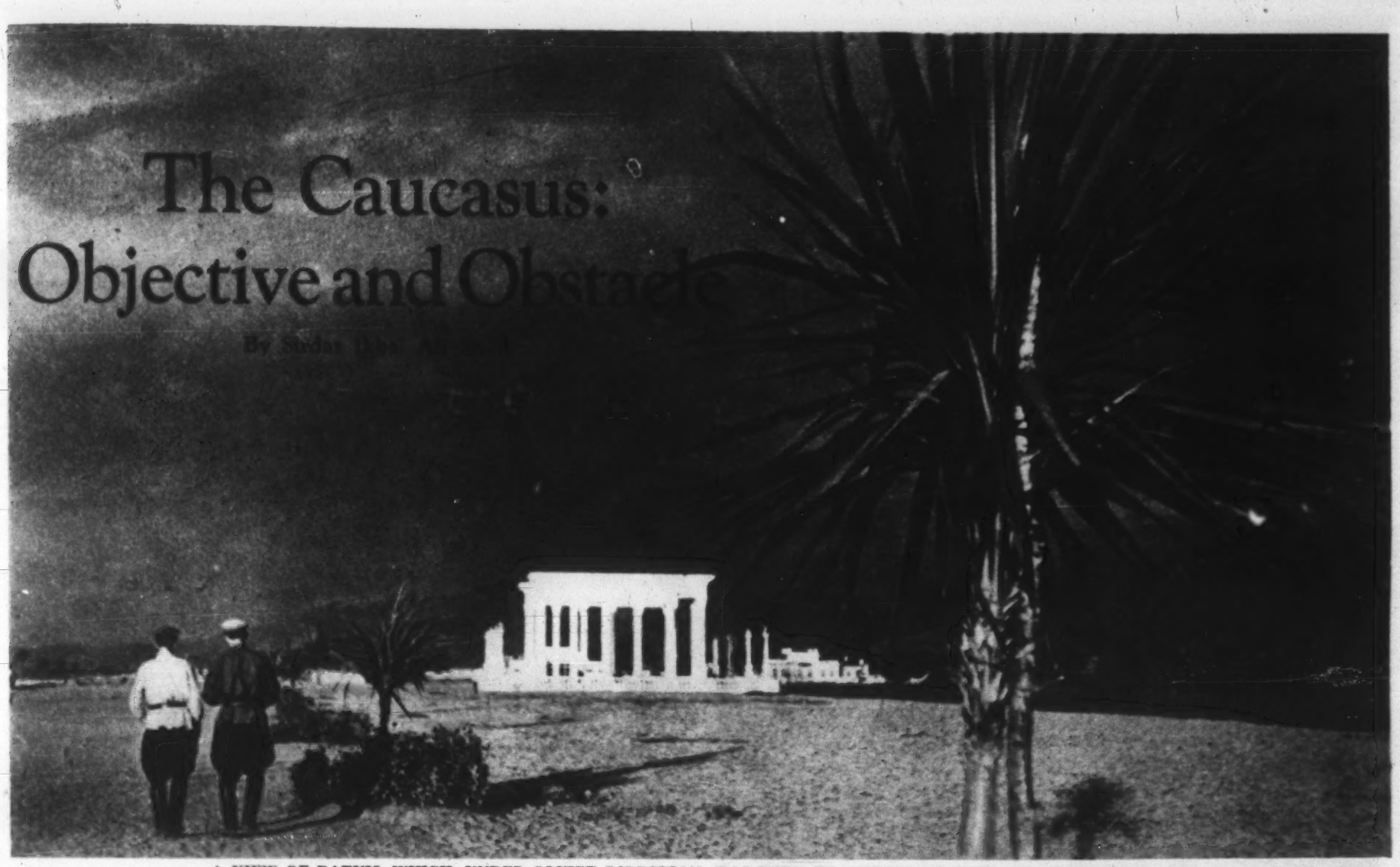
From "Commerce," Published by the Japan Foreign Trade Federation

JAPANESE MISSION EMBARKING AT YOKOHAMA FOR AMERICA AND EUROPE, 1871

*(By Walter Karig, Newark Evening News correspondent, in his all-too-little-known book, "Asia's Good Neighbor.")

The Caucasus: Objective and Obstacle

By Sudar Ibn Ali



A VIEW OF BATUM, WHICH, UNDER SOVIET DIRECTION, HAS BEEN TRANSFORMED INTO AN ATTRACTIVE CITY Oversky, Wide World

THE CAUCASUS breathes again as Russian determination has blocked the Nazi thrust eastwards. During my recent travels in this jagged mountain corridor, with an industrial and economic region about the size of Arizona, the people engaged in their daily toil as though no danger had ever been at the very gates.

From Istanbul I went to the Black Sea port of Batum—the end of the Trans-Caucasian oil pipe line from the distant Badkuba (Baku) on the Caspian shores. Although the harbor of Batum is well protected, west and southwest winds are frequent in late autumn. This perhaps the most rainy of all European towns had been drenched by a monsoonic downpour. I proceeded to Kutais, where the railway runs eastwards to Tiflis, and much beyond, to Baku.

In this mountain region live many nationalities. Chief among them are Ossentians, Kalyshinites, Aisoreans, Kurds, Persians, Cherkesses, Abkhasians, Leshghians, Tats, and Talish.

At the railway station I left civilized life for mountain travel. These mountains often have snow-covered peaks in clouds at 16,000 feet. One travels on small hill ponies, sometimes on the emerald green slopes for days together, only meeting a shepherd. Yet suddenly, negotiating a steep bend, one comes upon a village nestling among the dark foliage of a pine wood.

At first the mountain dwellers eyed me rather cautiously, but soon from the gathered crowd of mountain dwellers a tall man, the chief of the clan, detached himself. He led me to the village guest house.

His long coat, fitting closely to his tall, stately figure, falls below the knees. It is ornamented at the chest by cartridge pouches inland with silver; his tight breeches are tucked into knee-high boots.

He has a ruddy, weatherbeaten face, a short, gray beard, eyes full of sparkle, continually vigilant—a characteristic highland face! A large Papakh cap made of black lambskin gives dignity and vigor to the whole manly picture. The chief's accoutrements are many and varied—a saber, a poniard, and a pistol.

On the way to the guest house, I noticed watch towers standing out about 50 feet from the outer walls of every other flat-roofed, stone-built house. There was no overcrowding. Every house had its surrounding compound, some thatched, others with mud roofs, all built up the hillside.

We dined on boiled mutton. In the center of a circle of 40-odd field workers were set large wooden bowls of Airam or sour milk. The chief dipped a choice morsel into this and gave it to me as a special mark of friendliness.

Leaving the mountain wilds, I went by train to Azerbaijan. Its capital at Baku is the second biggest center of oil production in the world, after the United States.

I was prepared to find Baku as my uncle had found it when he had visited it a quarter of a century before—an oil-begrimed slum of Asia, with crooked, narrow lanes, squat houses, overcrowding, dust and heat, where emaciated Persian and Azerbaijanian Tartars as bailers sat in the hot sun, pulling the lever of an engine, while the drum slowly unwound its cable and the dipper descended hundreds of feet to the shining oil below.

Since 1920, however, a change has come upon old Baku. It was largely the work of Serebroviski. To him the oil workers were comrades, not serfs. With American help, in engineering and in securing modern oil machinery from the United States, the output of Baku oil rose from 9,000,000 tons in 1913 to 30,000,000 in 1939.

Although the humanitarian aspect of the new regime is probably a factor in the increase of the workers' output, I feel that this was primarily due to economic reasons obtaining in Soviet Russia. Until 1928, oil was the chief export of the Soviet Union which could produce sufficient exchange for the rapid industrialization of the country. Baku, being the producer of three quarters of the total production, naturally was the first object of interest to the Soviet Government.

The result is, of course, a great oil city, which is being run on modern lines. Only 10 minutes' walk from the center of the town brought me to the kingdom of the "black gold." There are forests of oil derricks. Millions of tons of oil is flowing through the pipes to the distant shores of the Black Sea. I noted the pleasant houses of gray and yellow stone, where the oil workers lived, surrounded by parks, and felt that the social experiment of co-operation between laborer and employer was working successfully.

The position of the women in this new prosperity is of interest. The case of one Azerbaijanian woman may be cited. She is Medina Vezirof, a graduate engineer, and is in charge of an oil field.

I was told that no less than 95,000 girls are at the moment training to take part in the oil industry. I saw many girl students in the secondary and technical schools, and even in higher research classes at Baku.

Azerbaijan is about seven times the size of the State of Massachusetts. Although its populaton is only half of that American commonwealth, much is being done to exploit its natural resources other than oil. The collective farms now embrace some 315,000 households, owning some 10,725,100 acres, including 5,604,430 acres of pasture land. These lands are being cultivated on most up-to-date lines. More than 5,000 tractors are at work there.

The most important agricultural product in Azerbaijan is cotton. A wide network of irrigation canals has converted the former barren Mugan and Mil steppes into thriving cotton fields.

Mineral industries are concentrated at Gandja, the second industrial center of Azerbaijan, for 40 kilometers west of that town are great deposits of iron ore. The reserves are 7,000,000 tons and with Caucasian coal form a good basis for a metal industry. At Zahla, 55 kilometers southeast of Gandja, are alumite deposits. At Chiradzor, 45 kilometers soudth of Gandja, are mines of pyrites of sulphur. At Chavdar, barite is found. Gold, zinc, and lead are found near Zakatal, Yevlakh, and Nakhichevan.

The prosperity of the oil wells of Baku has brought about an economic and social revolution among the people there. National politics have come forcibly into the lives of the people. Their great reformer, Hasan Bey Zandabi, who published the first Azerbaijan newspaper, advocated co-operation with the Russians. He had always had a national strain, saying that Azerbaijanian regeneration can only come through education of its people. This, however, could be acquired from the Russians, acquired as a means to an end—the complete independence of his countrymen.

Political awakening took the form, first of Pan-Islamism and later of Pan-Turanianism; so that between 1905 and 1917, three distinct schools of political thought were active: the Ittahad Party (Unity Party), the Masavat Party (the Equality Party), and a small Communist Party (the Jammat).

Only the second-named survived. It was intensely nationalist, democratic in spirit and outlook, and was composed of men of modernist tendencies with a pro-Turkish bias.

This Masavat Party is still the force in the country, although its leaders have not been in Azerbaijan for some years. They have been active chiefly in Geneva and Paris, and are now active in Berlin.

So strong has been the propagandist influence of these "exiles of Azerbaijan," who have been publishing anti-Soviet literature from Berlin, that the Soviet Government, recognizing its penetration in Azerbaijan, deputed Orzhonikidze—one of Stalin's closest friends—to reply to the Azerbaijanian indictments.

The situation is further complicated by the fact that the Republic of Dagestan, one of the German objectives, is immediately contiguous to Azerbaijan in the north. In that Republic, as in Azerbaijan, the ties of loyalty toward Moscow are not too firm. Only 13 per cent of the population there is Tatar, yet it plays such an important role that the language of that minority has been officially acknowledged as the inter-tribal language of the whole of Dagestan.

In addition, this national Masavatist movement of Azerbaijanians now operating from Berlin has recently adopted a wider field of activity by embracing the national causes of other "exiles" under the Soviets, such as the Uzbeks of Turkestan, Ukranians, the Idel-Uralians, and the Tajiks.

If the sympathizers of these nationalists in Caucasia needed any further help, there are two strong German groups—potential fifth columnists—in that country ready to hand. They are: the German colonists at Luxemburg, a village near Tiflis, with some 6,000 Germans, and at Helenendorf, only a few miles from Gandja. They are Swabians, and have always kept themselves in close touch with the fatherland.

WOMEN FLYING INSTRUCTORS IN RUSSIA

Of Admirals and Things

By Harlan Trott

THEY WERE SPEAKING of admirals. "It's curious," remarked the British paymaster with the precise Oxford accent, "but I haven't seen one since this war started. I say, has anyone?"

"Can't say that I have," replied the Executive Officer, whose bluff manner of speech was more like Trinity House than Trinity College.

It was noontime, and the din in the Brooklyn Navy Yard had dwindled away to a mere bedlam. Along what had once been the ship's promenade, men in overalls sprawled around their dinner pails. Close by the drydock a railroad crane let go its grip on a slab of armor plate with a resounding metallic roar. On deck, a workman dozed peacefully with his head propped against a dismantled 8-inch gun.

The little cluster of gold stripes on the bridge deck above was still stalking its quarry. "Speaking of admirals," the Man From the Service Club said to the paymaster, "tell them about the cheese you borrowed out of the Hood last year." The group exchanged expectant smiles.

It seems the ship had run low on cheese. A signal was made to the Hood, moored near by. "Could the flagship spare some cheese?" "Yes," came the reply; "send your boat alongside."

The fleet was about to weigh anchor, and the flagship was a beehive of business. With time running short, the port gangways were busier than Broadway at Forty-second. The paymaster surveyed the traffic anxiously. How to roll a cheese as big as the main capstan down one of those narrow gangways without blocking traffic completely.

Suddenly, a desperate idea assailed him. The Admiral's gangway!

The smiles on his listeners' faces jelled into horror.

"Quick, lads, the starboard side!"

The cheese party made a rush for the Admiral's private landing stage, all bright and immaculate with brass and sennit.

"Look lively there now; roll her down!"

The cheese bumped down the cleated incline and landed with a thump into the waiting barge.

"The Admiral," broke in his listeners; "what about the Admiral?"

The paymaster heaved a large sigh, "The Admiral was nowhere about."

Everybody had a good laugh over his reenactment of the crime. Unquestionably, it was one of the miraculous escapes of the war. There was a certain, horrible fascination about it that would not let the topic die. What if the Admiral and the cheese had met face to face?

The paymaster glanced aloft at the signal yard arm and shuddered.

"You could have explained you were new on the job, and all that sort of thing," insisted the Man From the Service Club, plainly appalled by the lack of conviction in his own words. "But no," he admitted forlornly, "it would have been futile to even try to explain. Oh, dear, really, sir, I suppose there would have been nothing but chaos ahead."

Everybody laughed again, and then the Executive Officer broke in brightly, "Come, you must meet the Old Man now."

He was tall, sparse, erect, and his deep, penetrating eyes, and the lines on his lean face were those of a man who is used to looking long and steadfastly toward dark, wind-swept horizons for distant shadows taking shape into ships that lurk in the night. There was an unobtrusive warmth about the captain's manner, a hearty handclasp, a level look, that put his guests at ease.

He said something about the clutter in the saloon that seemed to serve as both office and sitting room. A chart, New York Harbor and Approaches, lay unrolled on the desk. There were odds and ends of things, some papers and a brief case, a brass hat and great-coat strewn on the transom. On the after bulkhead a bookshelf held a Nautical Almanac; a sea novel, "The Captain From Connecticut"; an Atlantic Coast Pilot, Cape Cod to Sandy Hook; a Bible and a Tide and Current Book, 1941. A pantryman moved quietly in the background, clearing a place on the dresser for the tea tray.

Talk centered on the ship and the war. Had her appearance been altered much since the ship had forsaken her peacetime passenger-carrying role for service as an armed merchantman? Well, the Navy had had to make some changes. For one thing, the after funnel had been removed. It was only a dummy, anyway. And taking the foremast out of her had increased the lateral firing angle of the big guns. It gave the bridge a clean sweep of the horizon.

British Press Combine

That was a help on dark nights, not having those shrouds that made an illusion of another ship lurking off the bow.

Had she been much under fire? No, it was curious how she happened never to be where the shooting was going on, at the right time. Sometimes they overhauled a ship, stopped her for a look at things, then ordered her on her voyage. Next day the wireless would take in a report of her sinking by a raider. But war was like that. The Executive Officer echoed his skipper solemnly: "Fortunes of war."

The ship had been attacked once—by a dive bomber. No one seemed greatly excited though. "Jerry scattered a little fire about," the captain explained, "but our antiaircraft fire made him go away."

Later on, outside, we had a look at the gun that had driven him off. It was a medium-caliber machine gun. Somehow, knowing that it was all that had stood between the 15,000-ton ship and an air cargo of destruction made the little gun seem singularly important, like a subaltern stepping up for the V. C.

The paymaster with the precise Oxford speech showed how they worked it. "The gunner stands here strapped in like this. You see, he can lean way back and keep his aim steady when the gun is pointed at a high elevation. If the gunner can hold on until the plane comes within range, the enemy hasn't much chance. But it's not easy, you know. When Jerry comes in with his dive, he makes a perfectly frightful racket."

"Did it take long to teach a man to work the gun against dive-bomber attacks?" The paymaster was silent for a moment as though appraising the question from more than one angle. "Really, I suppose, it isn't difficult to learn. You simply aim the gun at the target and hold on until he comes within range. It's a matter of standing fast and facing the music when Jerry starts making that awful fuss. You can't teach them that. You can only tell them."

His words were swallowed up abruptly by the screech of the 1 o'clock whistle. Drills and air hammers gradually took up their dockyard cacophony.

"The war must go on," said the paymaster, leading the way down to the main deck.

"Righto," assented the officer with the husky, Thames-side accent, "but why do they have to fight this bloomin' war right over my cabin?"

Our gaze wandered out over the broad sweep of docks and cranes and fighting tops to the blue stretch of river beyond. An American flag hung limply over the fat stern of a monster battle wagon. In the next slip lay a rakish cruiser, in somber battle gray, with a White Ensign lazing in the bright sunshine at its taffrail. With headlines outside the gates still yelling about Japan's sneak punch at Pearl Harbor, there was a good omen in such sights and sounds as these. We're all-out allies now.

"It all looks pretty efficient," we remarked.

The Executive Officer's round, sober face responded cheerfully. "It's a *beautiful* yard," he said, "a *beautiful* yard."

On the boat deck above, the ship's machine gun stood with its muzzle cocked into the cold, blue sky. Compared with the array of heavy guns on the deck below it looked like a mere slingshot.

Somewhere among the ship's company was the fellow from the "lower deck" who had served that stripling of a gun. It might have been any one of those men now hard at work there.

Whoever it was, when "action stations" had sounded through the ship, he had had what it takes—whatever it is that men need that you can't teach them—when a bomber dives down the barrel with the throttle wide open. Something reassuringly British; maybe a feeling deep inside; or a voice from the bridge above, a quiet word or two, where the skipper stands and waits.

"Steady, now!"

Of the Nantucket Coffins

By Alexandra Krastin

A LITTLE BOY with a long name, Robert Peter Tristram Coffin—descendant of that first vigorous English Tristram Coffin who settled on Nantucket in the seventeenth century—was carefully writing a piano company's name over and over on a penny postcard.

"Pooh, Robert," scoffed his elders, "you haven't a chance in the world to win that contest. You're just wasting your time."

But the future lusty chronicler of the moods of nature and of human beings (and at 13 already a close observer of the owl, the bee, the mole, of daisies, sunflowers, trees, of sea and earth) hadn't inherited a square jaw from intrepid whaling ancestors for nothing. Keeping his mind on the prize—a fine piano to the person writing the company's name the most number of times on a postcard—he stayed with the job. He wrote the name 600 times—not too hard to do, since his normal handwriting was small and fine, as it is even today. When a telegram of congratulations arrived, the first he had ever received, announcing him the winner by several hundred names, family scoffing rapidly changed to astonishment and admiration.

Since then, Mr. Coffin has seen his poems in most American magazines and in seven or eight English periodicals, he received the Pulitzer poetry prize for "Strange Holiness" in 1936, he has published two books of essays, four biographies, an autobiography of his boyhood, three novels, and one historical book—yet none of these writing adventures brought him so much excitement as his first potboiler.

Unfortunately, there was a string to the prize. The piano was all his—if he would add $250 to the ornate certificate (worth $500, the gilt lettering proclaimed) that had followed hard on the heels of the messenger delivering the telegram.

* * *

"Well," said Mr. Coffin, relating the incident with a characteristic chortle at his Pennellville home in Brunswick, Maine, "I didn't have anywhere near that much money, so I gave up the idea of ever owning the piano. But one of my brothers, who likes an argument and a bargain, rounded up all the musical instruments in the house—a mandolin, a flute, a melodeon, a Stradivarius from a mail-order firm, and some others—until he had about 20 instruments piled up. These he offered in place of cash to the salesman who had tracked me down to the farm. But nothing came of the proposed deal."

Mr. Coffin, who is one of the most widely read American poets, is not at all Byronic in appearance. Above average in height, substantially built, strong of hand, he resembles the picture of his father that is reproduced in "Portrait of an American." He has the same curly hair, the slanting eyes, the extraordinary moustache. The words he uses in his books to describe his father's moustache can be applied to his own. It's certainly "robust," "sprawling," "wide and jaunty," and "a sheaf of gold."

Mr. Coffin is a true chip off the old block in other ways, too. He has his father's untutored gift for drawing and has illustrated several of his books. Like his father, he loves children; and though his brood is not so large as his father's—James Coffin used to roll in provisions by the bushel and barrel—nevertheless, he is very proud of his four children. Mary-Alice is a junior at Boston University and artistic; Margaret is a sophomore at Tufts College; Robert, Jr., at 18, is the socialite of the family; and Richard, 12, is shy and scientific.

Mr. Coffin also shares his father's passion for acquiring real estate, generally places that other people have given up. His most recent purchase, an old house built in 1740. He has also purchased the deserted little red-brick schoolhouse where he studied as a boy and is fixing it up to show what a country school used to look like.

Of the many forms of writing that Mr. Coffin has tried, he likes composing poetry most of all. For him it is a vacation from the routine bread-and-butter things of life, a doubling-back on time, a triumph over space. He believes he has enjoyed his boyhood more while writing about it than he did when he was living it.

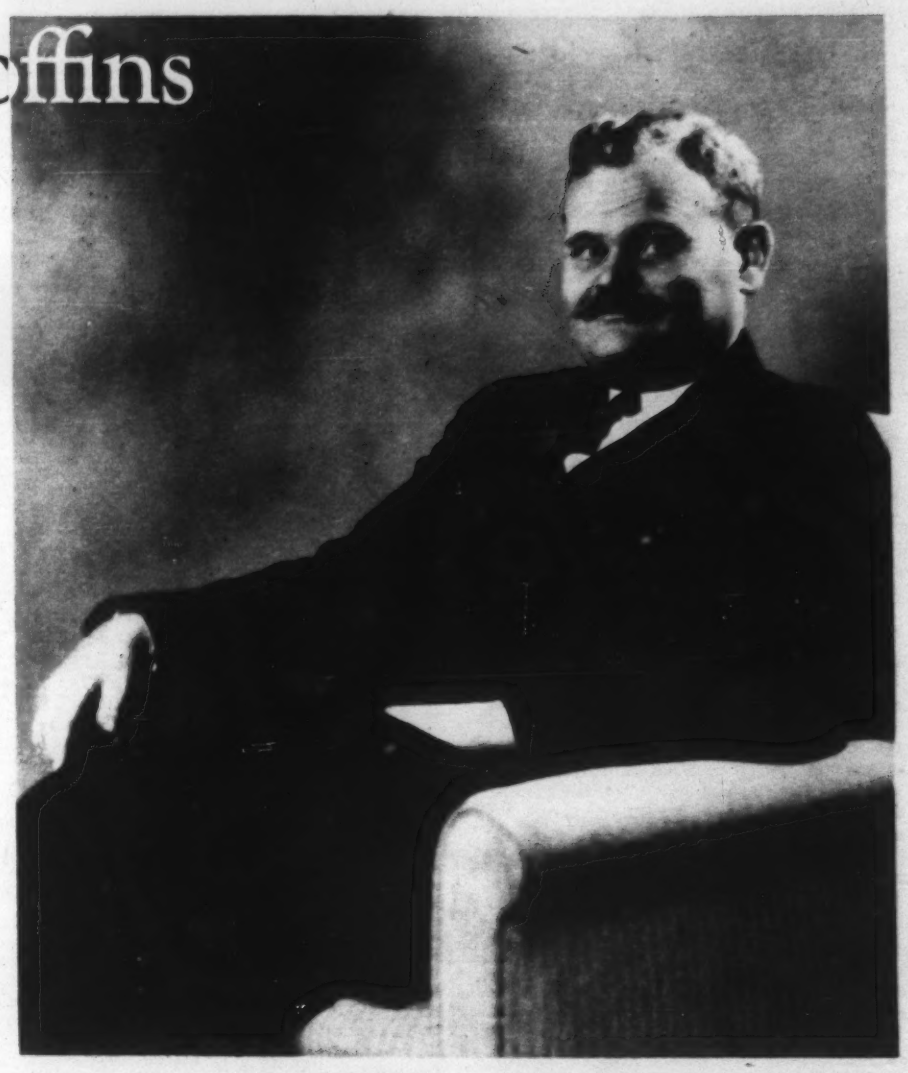
* * *

Another satisfaction he finds in writing poetry is that he can start and finish a poem at one sitting; thus the ending of a poem is much more of a surprise to him than a novel's—"in a novel you usually plan the details ahead of time." He often begins his poems at midnight, when his active household has quieted down.

Although he fought with the Seventy-second Artillery Regiment in France, none of his poems reflects his war reactions. Poetry, he feels, has nothing to do with war. Friends are often one of the major difficulties in writing poetry, he confesses. You're in the middle of a sonnet and they storm in to carry you off to a picnic. But Mr. Coffin finds a bright lining in the situation. Ten years hence, that baby seal seen cavorting on the rocks in the bay, showing off to his parents, may make a poem, and the excursion becomes worth while.

Mr. Coffin has found that reading poetry aloud to an audience, as he did in about 60 places recently, can teach a writer more about his poems than any other factor. When a poet has to make a good impression in one reading, he comes closest to approximating speech, to the normal and most effective way of expressing his thoughts. He rules out many less worthy subjects, such as dejection, despair, sophistication, cynicism. More and more he tends to include the humorous, which every listener enjoys.

How does a poet grow? When does he first discover that he has rhyme and rhythm in his mind and at his fingertips?



A POET HEWN FROM LEDGE AND PINE

Mr. Coffin began to write almost as soon as he could talk, imitating Mother Goose at first. In his early youth, as an admirer of Virgil and Milton, he produced a style full of Latin forms, long words, involved relative clauses, and periodic sentences. At 12 or 13, he wrote an epic of 3,700 lines. His father and oldest brothers encouraged him to write poetry, but the brothers nearest his own age thought he was decidedly sissy.

* * *

Mr. Coffin uses a pencil for the first draft when writing. Then he types the manuscript, revising it as he goes along. He has ample time for revision, as he uses only two fingers on the left hand and one on the right. If he had learned the touch system, he estimates, he might have saved three and a half years' time; but he thinks he probably wouldn't have been so careful in revising his work. He writes prose swiftly, never having spent more than six weeks in the actual writing of any of his prose works. "Lost Paradise," which is his favorite, required only 14 days. Last year he was working on two novels simultaneously, with ideas for three more simmering in his mind. And, in addition, he was preparing a series of lectures on poetry, which he gave at Indiana University this spring during a leave of absence from his college duties.

Since 1934, Mr. Coffin has been Pierce Professor of English at Bowdoin, his alma mater. His field is seventeenth-century English literature. He became interested in this particular period as a Rhodes scholar at Oxford, where he wrote his thesis on John Donne.

Although he likes to write better than anything else in the world, he would not surrender his profession of teaching in order to devote all his time to writing. He feels that if he had unlimited leisure, he would write far less than he does now. He is fond of having young people around—says they keep him young—and teaching is the only job that ensures a new and continuous crop of young people. He likes to watch them develop and help them make the most of their possibilities. One of his noted former pupils is Mildred Walker, author of "Dr. Norton's Wife," whom he taught while at Wells College, Aurora, N. Y. Girls are easier to teach than boys, he says. Girls of college age are more mature and alive and help a teacher to make a greater impact. Boys of the same age, alas, he finds silly and deliberately dull. After graduation, he hastens to explain, boys catch up with the girls.

HOME OF ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN AT PENNELLVILLE, MAINE

Because the Tides Touched Their Dooryard, Generations of the Poet's Family More Often Did Their Shopping in Batavia and Penang Than in Brunswick and Portland

Boom Town--1941

By Robert R. Mullen

BY SHEER ARITHMETIC, Quincy, Massachusetts, is America's chief defense Boom Town. Quincy has $600,000,000 in war orders in one plant alone, and doubtless upwards of $700,000,000 including miscellaneous sub-contracts, orders from the British, and lesser prime contracts.

You have to throw together several Michigan automobile towns to beat that; or several West Coast airplane towns. The last available list from the Office of Production Management's Bureau of Research, dealing only in direct Government orders, lists New York Ship with $500,000,000; General Motors, $490,000,000; Newport News, $390,000,000; du Pont, $318,000,000; Consolidated Aircraft, $226,000,000; Douglas, $221,000,000 — but Quincy's Fore River Shipyards of Bethlehem Steel alone has $600,000,000 allocated to it.

To Quincy that means a $750,000 shipyard pay roll every week. To that you must add the able pay roll of Boston Gear, one of the largest such works in the country, the pay roll of Pneumatic Scale, and a score of lesser concerns, and you will probably come out somewhere in the vicinity of $1,000,000 a week being injected into the economics of a town of 80,000 population by some 20,000 workers.

By all these signs, Quincy should now be one of history's maddest Boom Towns.

But it isn't.

Perhaps it is the memory of events that followed the first Armistice Day which acts as a brake on exuberant spending. More likely the late depression exerts its influence. Whatever the cause, Quincy is living denial of the adage that a Nation never learns; that history is one long repetition of booms, depressions, wars and peace. For Quincy is typical. Aside from the fact that it gave the Nation the Adamses and a great deal of inanimate granite, it is much like any other residential-industrial town near a big city. There is one big business street (Hancock), an impressive bank or two, movies, scores of stores, miles of neon, the same ganglylegged school kids wearing the same saddle oxfords.

And, judging from this number one defense town, America in 1941 is showing a great deal more sense than it did in 1917. Quincy workmen, who, by dint of an independent union, the C. I. O., and the acute need for skilled hands, receive good pay, are not wearing $12 silk shirts.

* * *

They work 40 hours a week at regular pay. Under the pressure to meet Navy demands for rush, many of the men are putting in 60 hours, for 20 of which they receive time-and-a-half. Merchants along Hancock Street will tell you they see plenty of checks coming through their wickets for cashing that run up to $60 and $70 a week. For thousands of these families it must be tantamount to suddenly striking it rich.

But when you mention the famous silk shirts to a specialty shop owner, he smiles. "We sold plenty of them 20 years ago, but today you have to advertise broadcloth at $1.29 to get them into your store. They still look for bargains." He adds, however, that his volume of sales is up 40 per cent over the depression's worst.

From walking along the street, talking with storekeepers, you gather the first purchase of a 1941 defense worker, once he gets his pay check, is a new automobile, or, more often, a good used car. The automobile has been an incalculable convenience to Quincy.

Two decades ago there were hardly more than 200,000 cars in all Massachusetts. Today there are close to 1,000,000. Twenty years ago, workers jammed into every available room within walking distance, or streetcar distance, of their jobs. That made congestion; it forced room rents up; it placed the burden, and concentrated the profits, in a limited zone.

Today, the workers commute from 30 and 40 miles. The automobile thus provides a gigantic shock absorber in distributing the economic effects of spending $600,000,000 under forced draft.

One of the chief effects of this occurs in housing. In the first war, men left their families in other parts of the country and jammed into furnished rooms. Landlords rented beds, as the men worked, in three eight-hour shifts. Today's workers bring their families. They don't want single rooms, there are plenty of those; they want single-family houses or apartments with conveniences equivalent to Government housing projects. If they can't find accommodation in Quincy they drive out a few miles.

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One housing solution that seems to appeal to all sides — town, merchants, banks, workers—is the sale of small, quickly built, but reasonably artistic single-family houses, sold on FHA terms of $400 or $500 down and monthly payments, including taxes, under $50. But these mortgages run 20 years, the down payment is beyond the savings of many, and defense jobs do not encourage the thoughtful to hasty action of that kind.

It is interesting to note, in talking with Mayor Thomas J. Burgin, that despite the unprecedented hiring, Quincy still has a relief problem. General welfare costs have dropped from $27,000 a month to around $8,000 a month. However, in certain categories, relief costs have actually advanced, and are likely to continue. That's because of the changed social consciousness the depression gave us—old-age assistance, for example, and the plan of giving cash to destitute mothers so they can keep their families together.

Even with the defense program hardly in high gear, it is possible to make a few observations. One of these concerns the young folks. During the depression and the years just before, they went to regular high schools, and if they didn't aim at continuing on to college they hoped, and studied, for white-collar jobs. Parents, for the most part, encouraged this; it was the great American goal to get out of overalls.

Today, seeing the white-collar workers earning $20 to $30 a week, while the welders knock off $60, the boys are demanding trade-school training. The town plans to spend $200,000 on a trade-school expansion. Night classes are being run, too, in steel shipbuilding techniques as shipyard workers strive for promotion through up-grading. Teachers say that workers were not so realistically ambitious 20 years ago.

* * *

Everything in Quincy, of course, seems to focus on the shipyards.

If you just stay in the traffic line you will soon enough end up on Howard Street in front of the shipyard's high wire fence. From the outside you can see the brick office buildings and warehouses and the steel framework of the vast new ways currently being added at a cost of $13,000,000. You can see in the fitting-out dock the great hull of the new battleship Massachusetts, costing $70,000,000. You will see cruisers on the ways, and destroyers and big Maritime Commission cargo ships.

Outside the Main Gate all is quiet. Three or four guards sit in their little gray shack, eye you without too much suspicion. A whistle blows, a deep-throated whistle, as if it might come from the American Export liner just beyond at the dock. A few men straggle in from the street and enter past the guards. They lift their heavily caulked shoes and trot along to be ahead of the three-o'clock time clock and the change of shift. Shipbuilding is outdoor work, which means largely daytime work, so by far the biggest shift is the day-time shift. Suddenly, from a shed near by, you hear another whistle, a thin pipe of a whistle, but it calls forth action.

From near-by warehouses come a few men, walking along briskly. From other sheds farther down the line come a few more, the trickle at the gate becomes a tide. The pounding of their shoes begins to vie with the clatter of the donkey engines, the rat-a-tat of air hammers, the screech of the railway cranes, the hiss of welding torches. You look, and as far down as your eye can see is an orderly mass, a weaving, marching throng. They don't sing, but, oddly, they seem to. A keel plate swings aloft against the sky, shipyard noises press against your ears, the unending throng of 10,000 workmen seizes your eyes, you are gripped, thrilled. It is the pulsing beat of surging democracy in action.

* * *

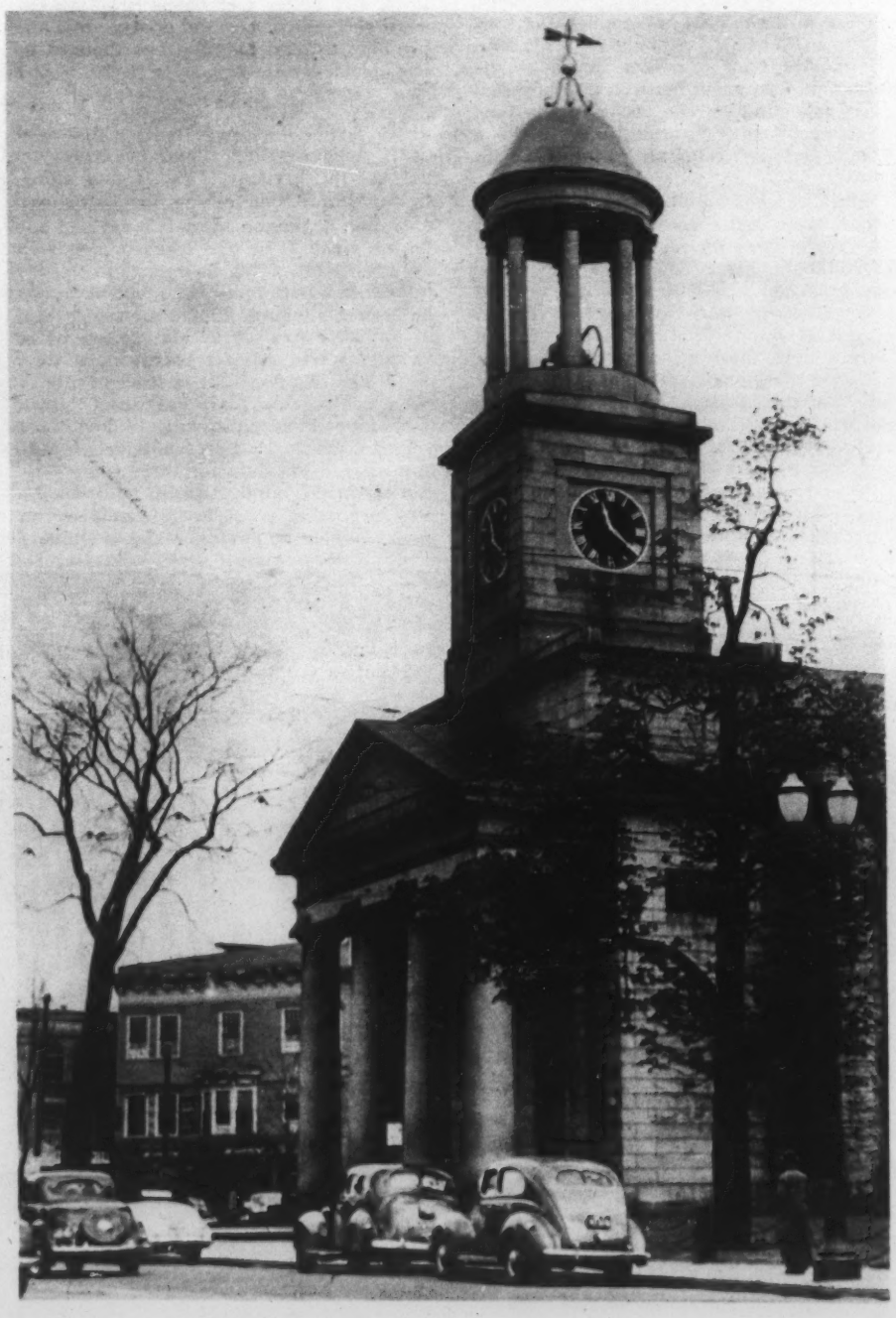
One minute, the minute they approach the gate, these men are units in the vital defense machine. The next minute, the minute they cross the street and buy a newspaper, they are—what? Why, just ordinary Americans, you, or me, or the fellow next door. One, with the thick fingers of a shipfitter, glances at the headlines of the torpedoing of an American ship, and shakes his head.

Another workmen looks over his shoulder at the paper, "Got to expect it." The first worker still shakes his head.

The sinking of a ship is not taken lightly by men who know the effort and the materials that must go into one. It is something to ponder. But even as you observe this vignette, the three o'clock whistle blows. America rushes her war production.

Your shipfitter rounds the corner where his wife patiently waits in a brand new convertible, replete with chromium and red leather. He slides under the wheel. Boy!

The line of marching men becomes a traffic snarl, then, presently, it untangles and starts toward all points of the compass at once, a vast four-armed mechanized division—New World style.



AN HISTORIC QUINCY LANDMARK — Staff

The First Parish Church, Where the Adams Family Is Said to Have Worshiped; Changing Shifts (Top) Outside Fore River Yard

The Pilgrims In Retrospect

By Albert Field Gilmore

IN TIMES of great crisis, individuals and nations alike are wont to take serious thought both as to the causes of the crucial conditions, and as to their remedy. Then is the time for serious examination of the personal past, and from the pages of history to learn of the sequence of events that has led to an unhappy situation. There has never been, at least in half a millennium, greater need for this examination and thought-taking than at present. Why is the world in such incomparable turbulence? Why have individuals such serious problems to face in the doing of their part in the great crisis? These are questions to be asked and answered by all. None who love liberty and freedom of conscience can evade them.

In scanning the pages of American history there stand out individuals and groups as having exemplified a full faith in the protection and guidance of divine Providence. This, coupled with unconquerable courage and unswerving fortitude, made possible the establishing of the early settlements of the country. None will deny that prominent among these groups were the Pilgrims, who came to the New World to escape from conditions which constricted their chosen way of worship and to establish a community wherein worship could be carried on in accordance with the dictates of conscience, without persecution and without domination.

* * *

In the experience of these hardy pioneers there inhered a fullness of faith, a spiritual quality which has too often been lost sight of in the more than three centuries which have passed since their advent upon New England's forbidding shores. It was this quality of intrepid faith in Providence to guide and protect the faithful, to shield and care for those obedient to the divine Will, which inspired the great adventure.

To gain any adequate understanding of the causes which sent the Pilgrims across the ocean, it is necessary to review the situation in England, which sent them forth upon an adventure, the like of which is without parallel in history. The Puritan movement in England gained impressive proportions during the sixteenth century. To it had been drawn personages of capability and great prominence, who were restless under the strict authority exercised by the Established Church. To these, repressive measures and strict rules as to mode and character of worship had become intolerable. Rebellion stirred against the notion that State and Church had authority to control man's right to find God and to worship Him according to the dictates of conscience.

These Puritans thus became known as nonconformists. They did not advocate separation from the Church, but hoped through processes of reason to reform it from within. Persecution, often severe, was meted out to these daring dissenters, and the turbulence for a time was great. But with the turn into the seventeenth century, the situation changed. There was less activity on the part of the Puritans, a situation which many of the extreme dissenters looked upon as a weakening of their position, a betrayal, said the extremists, of the very fundamentals upon which the Puritan movement had been founded. Under the pressure of persecution the earlier zeal had been drained off.

Thus disagreement grew among the body of dissenters. This was especially true in the church at Scrooby, a little town in the east of England. Here disagreement with the Puritans became so pronounced that a body of extremists boldly declared themselves as separatists, thus divorcing themselves entirely from the influence and control of the Established Church.

In this age of liberalism, when all are permitted to follow their own desires in matters of worship, or no worship, even to the point of sheer atheism, it is not easy to comprehend what this bold position implied. Not only did it deny the prerogatives of the church at Scrooby, thus setting itself clearly across what was regarded as law and order, but it aroused enmity among members of the little church, even more bitter than that manifested by ecclesiastical authorities themselves. It is not commonly recognized that in a major degree it was this antagonism among their own neighbors and fellow churchmen that finally determined the extremists not only to abandon the local church but to emigrate from the country, leaving behind all that makes home dear to the human heart.

To be sure, it was in defiance of the law to leave England without due permission. No more was it allowed to take money or property if one had gained permission to emigrate. The Government was bound to hold for England all that its citizens possessed. Yet in spite of the many obstructions, these stern religionists were determined to depart in search of a place where the rites of worship would be exercised without restraint. Accordingly, they set out for Holland. Arrested, and returned to England, they but awaited a more favorable opportunity to escape; finally succeeded, and established themselves in Leyden.

* * *

Their expectations, however, were not fully realized. Social conditions were so unfamiliar that in a few years restlessness developed into the determination of a part of the colony to leave Europe, even to seek asylum in the New World. Putting their determination into action, they sailed away from Delft Haven, proceeded to Plymouth, outfitted the Mayflower, a ship chartered for the great adventure, and in August, 1620, set their course westward toward a land of which they knew amazingly little, but with a willingness to face unknown hardships, to endure whatever suffering might be encountered for the one privilege, more precious even than life itself—freedom to worship their God as they saw fit.

It is not easy mentally to encompass the situation in its entirety, in all its implications. Here were 102 men, women, and children, choosing to abandon country, home, relatives, their worldly possessions, for the most part all the traditions of their native land, to cross an uncharted sea, crowded in a craft that today would scarcely be regarded as suitable for a day's trip on an inland lake, to face unknown and unforeseeable dangers and privations for this one privilege—freedom to worship God. What profound faith! What positive assurance of God's protection for the faithful was exemplified in their tremendous courage!

Something of the significance of this type of faith was brought to me on my first visit to England in the long ago. On a walking tour through the Lake country, we had stopped at the little town of Bowness on the shore of beautiful Lake Windermere. As the guidebook told of a chained Bible in the local church, we had made our way there to witness this unfamiliar condition of the Holy Book. While examining it, the vicar entered the room and, observing our interest in the Bible, came to welcome us. When, in answer to his query where we hailed from, we had told him "New England," his face assumed a look of deep gravity, and for a time he was silent.

Presently the vicar said, "Ah! New England, the Pilgrims!" Then he related that he had undertaken to write a series of sermons dealing with the Pilgrims, their character, the conditions in the Church that had led to their separation, their determination to seek a land where their worship would not be questioned, and finally, with the depths of devotion to their convictions that had sent them across the treacherous ocean into an unknown wilderness, there to establish themselves in the midst of the rigors of forbidding winter.

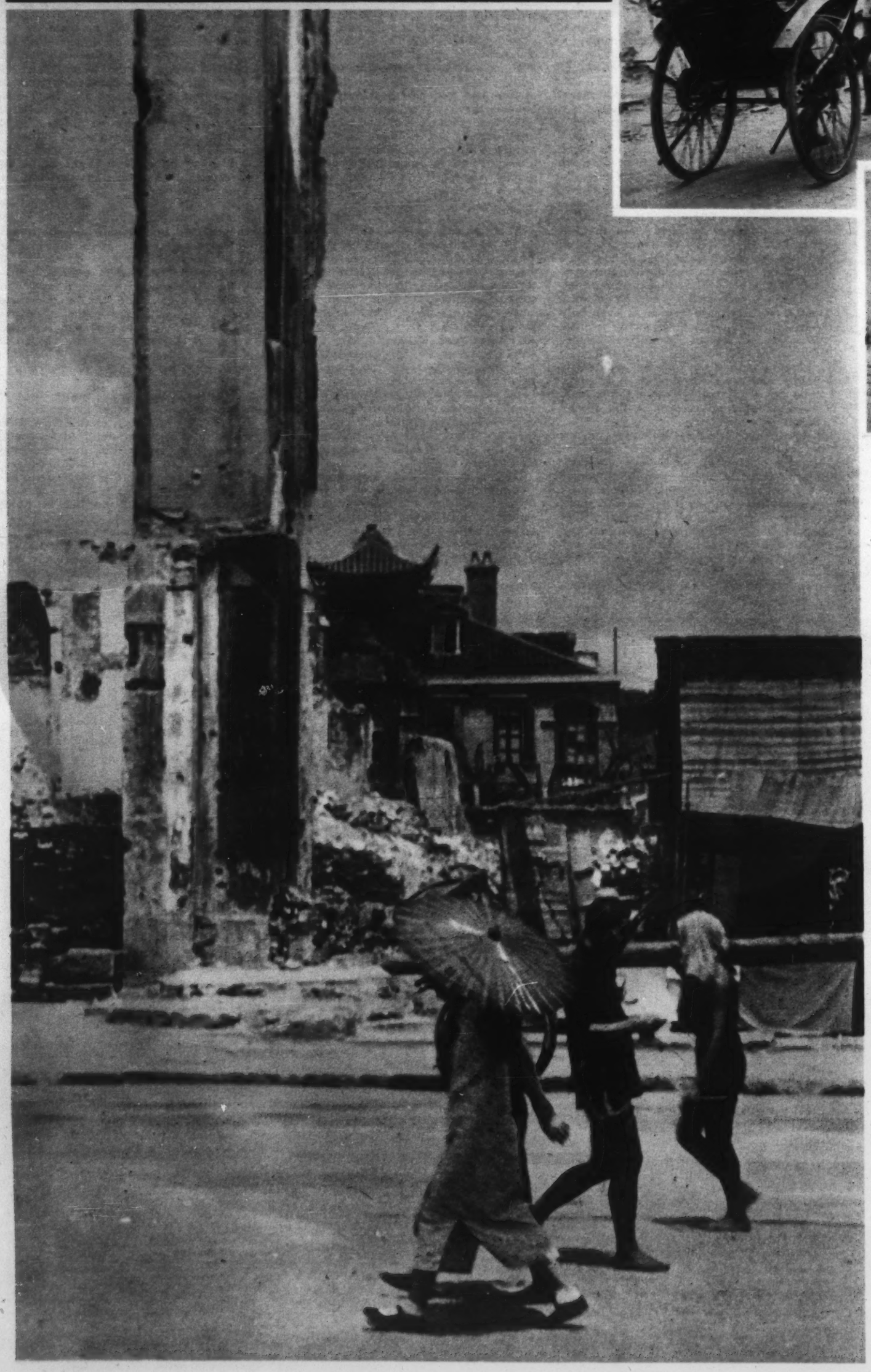
With a show of great earnestness, the vicar told us that he had abandoned his purpose. He had been unable to find language to express the depth of his feeling. And rather than do less than the enterprise deserved, he had reluctantly given it up. "For," said he, "the faith exemplified by the Pilgrims measured in terms of sacrifice is without parallel in human history."

We left the little church in deep thought, asking ourselves if we, who had sprung from those pioneers, had ever properly evaluated the example which had been so

(Continued on page 15)

On the Road to the Heart of Free China

By Walter Briggs



CHUNGKING FEELS THE CRUMP OF JAPANESE BOMBS European, Wide World

Inset: Madame H. H. Kung, Madame Sun Yat-sen, and Madame Chiang Kai-shek Inspect Air-Raid Destruction in Chungking

BOTH MEN AND GOODS filter into Free China through numerous loopholes in Japan's "blockade" of the China coast. Among the favorite points of entry are the French leased territory of Kwangchowan, Canton, Swatow, and Amoy. Five young Americans, formerly residents of Shanghai, recently entered Free China through the Kwangtung Province port city of Swatow, which was "occupied" by Japanese forces many months ago.

This group traveled for five weeks, using launch, sampan, junk, their own legs, sedan chair, truck, train and bus, to reach Chungking, the country's wartime capital. The group included a Y. M. C. A. student secretary from Indiana, a Red Cross worker from Wisconsin, a married couple from Michigan, en route to Szechwan to teach, and the writer, a newspaperman, formerly of Chicago.

We had no trouble getting through the Japanese lines. We boarded one of the numerous business launches which run up the bay to the mouth of a small river, which is held by the Chinese. The Japanese gendarmes evidently took us for missionaries, whom they rarely bother. Our only experience with them was a cursory examination of our baggage just before we headed up the bay.

Our launch docked at a point scarcely four or five miles from Swatow, which was heavily garrisoned by the Japanese. At the dock a soldier in the uniform of Free China stood guard and scores of persons and heaps of goods were making their way inland. The soldier seemed to us to be a symbol of the China which is fighting for its freedom.

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We transferred to a sampan, on which we traveled for several days, hiked for three days over a mountain pass, then took another sampan on the last lap to Meihsien, important commercial center in northeastern Kwangtung. The mountain trail took us over a former motor road which had been punctured with yawning holes every few yards as an antitank defense measure. We saw thousands of Chinese toting smuggled five-gallon cans of gasoline, kerosene, and other goods toward the interior and other gangs of carriers transporting marine mines toward the coast.

One of China's marvels is her carriers. They carry loads up to 100 pounds, balancing half on each end of a bamboo pole, which they alternate from shoulder to shoulder. They find a half-walking, half-running gait most suitable to carrying such loads, and even the best walkers find themselves pressed to maintain the carriers' pace, especially early in the day, when the carriers are fresh. Men and women alike carry such loads. Prices for the carriers were high as a result of wartime inflation, but still were cheap in terms of the United States dollar—about

$1 each for the day and a half one gang put into carrying our baggage.

Meihsien, isolated though it is, with all former motor roads to the coast now cut off, was comparatively a cosmopolitan city to us after six days in the wilderness. There we found electric lights, soda pop, soap, and books. Meihsien was the first point in the interior where we felt really in touch with the new China at war—for there were concentrations of uniformed troops, units of the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives, large motor transport facilities, and clusters of national and kuomintang flags.

At Meihsien we piled our duffel bags into a truck carrying salt and jogged for four days to Shaokwan, wartime capital of Kwangtung. We passed hundreds of trucks plying in both directions on the road, many of them using charcoal and alcohol as fuel. They carried troops, military supplies, mail, banknotes, and other commerce. There were many different makes of American chassis, most carrying standard-sized, China-made, wooden box-car-shaped frames, painted a dark gray as camouflage against Japanese bombers.

Drivers and mechanics are among China's major transportation problems. China's roads need well-stocked garages at frequent intervals, but China also needs mechanics who understand the meaning of care in their work and drivers who exercise thoughtfulness in handling their trucks.

On this stage of the trip we gained thorough familiarity with Chinese inns and Chinese food. The road we traveled was spotted with boom towns, reminiscent of America's old West, because the road has become increasingly important with the severing of the Indo-China-Yunnan Railroad and other arteries toward the interior. Each of these towns boasted a number of inns for the drivers, the aristocrats of the roads, their crews and passengers. A Chinese inn is like a huge, unpainted barn, partitioned flimsily into rooms with the area of a good-sized closet. A board bed covered with a straw mat, a mosquito net, a wash basin and stand, and a vegetable oil lamp clutter the room. To get to sleep one closes his eyes and dreams of marble palaces and mirrored walls.

The nature and cooking of Chinese food change from province to province, like the language. The regular practice is to ask the place's specialties, then order several of them. Rice—fan—and tea—ch'a—are almost taken for granted. Other dishes may consist of eggs, noodles, chicken, green vegetables, delicious soups. There is no dessert. Before eating, the patron orders a bowl of boiled water and dips every dish, cup, bowl, and his chopsticks in it. Everyone eats from the dishes of food which are placed in the middle of the table.

Both meals and inn prices seem ridiculously low when compared to United States dollar prices, but actually are many times higher than two or three years ago. Rooms came at from $2 to $5 per night—10 to 25 cents gold (gold is the prevailing term for U. S. currency), while meals averaged about the same.

The road from Meihsien to Shaokwan took us over a hilly and mountainous terrain. Industrious farmers were cultivating some of the steepest slopes. There were few animals except the water buffalo, which is used for labor, meat, and milk. There was abundant evidence of warfare in battered forts and fine stone bridges destroyed by retreating Chinese soldiers under the "scorched earth" policy. The area had been ravaged by the Communists on their long march to the northwest; by the bandits, who were said still to lurk in the hills; and by the Japanese, who had swept into the area, then had retreated.

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Shaokwan, as capital of Kwangtung, is a target of Japanese bombers, and as we approached the city, built on a river island, we saw the kind of precautions which are being taken throughout Free China against air raids. We entered the city, in fact, on the heels of an alarm. Hundreds of persons were streaming into the city from refuges in the countryside. Government buildings and many homes and businesses have been moved to spots outside the city. Hundreds of temporary frame, mud, and straw buildings dot areas which previously had been rice fields and waste lands. Shaokwan was taking the war in its stride.

Near Shaokwan we visited Sun Yat-sen National University, one of China's many educational institutions which has been buffeted about by the war. This university originally was located in Kwangtung, but, being in the line of the Japanese aggression, it had been moved to Kunming, capital of Yunnan. Recently, however, with the withdrawal of the Japanese from the Kwangtung interior, Sun Yat-sen University was moved back to Dr. Sun's native province again, but to a still different site. The story of the travels of this university—of the long treks of its students and faculty—with books and supplies—is typical of many other schools in the path of the Japanese.

Sun University, named after the founder of the Chinese Republic, is a tribute to pioneering and industry. Cultural mother of more than 3,000 students, the university has utilized native temples and buildings for classrooms and dormitories and has thrown up scores of other frame buildings under the camouflage of beautiful trees, shrubs, and floors on the slopes of the many hills in the neighborhood. Two rivers rush through the area and add to its primitive attractiveness. The school, with many different colleges, including engineering, liberal arts, laws, and medicine, is spread over a large area, and to see all of it one must walk over hill and dale for from 12 to 15 miles.

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Students are crowded by the score into small, unpainted wood-bamboo dormitories in a manner students in America would disdain, yet they take it with a smile. Double-deck bunks range side by side with insufficient desk space between so students on the top bunks study using improvised desks which overhang their pillows and sitting on tiny stools on their mattresses. Classrooms consist simply of rough boards as desks and benches, with a makeshift blackboard on the wall. There is plenty of ventilation, summer and winter, since glass for the windows is unknown. Heating in the winter also is virtually unknown, because of the high price of charcoal and other fuel.

Chinese students are not subject to military conscription, although many who left school to volunteer to or enter military academies. China has only [illegible] 000,000 students for her 400,000,000 people, and authorities feel these students will be able to render greater service in technical contribution and civil life than as soldiers. American-educated Chinese teachers bring to Chinese campuses American ideals of democracy and social service as well as the American standards of technical quality. At Sun University, we met 10 or a dozen faculty members, numbering among them Michigan, Columbia, Oberlin, Chicago, Yale, and California graduates.

From Shaokwan we traveled 24 hours on an express train to Kweilin, capital of Kwangsi. The presence of the line brings the twentieth century to this remote area. The rails formerly belonged to the Canton-Hankow line, but they were removed by coolies with the Japanese invasion and now are on a roadbed which cuts through a terrain of hills and mountains. The line's engineers told us the line will connect Kweilin with Kweiyang within one year. Kweiyang, capital of Kweichow, is on the main north and south arteries between Chungking and the Burma border.

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From Kweilin we took the railroad to its present end—west of Liuchow near Ho Ch'ih, which is rapidly becoming an important transportation center. We were marooned there for several days waiting for buses for the two-day trip to Kweiyang. On one of these days fell the Fourth of July, which we celebrated by firecrackers and singing. Chinese townspeople in turn sang for us, rendering "Chi-lai" (arise), the song of the guerillas, and "San Min Chu I," the national anthem.

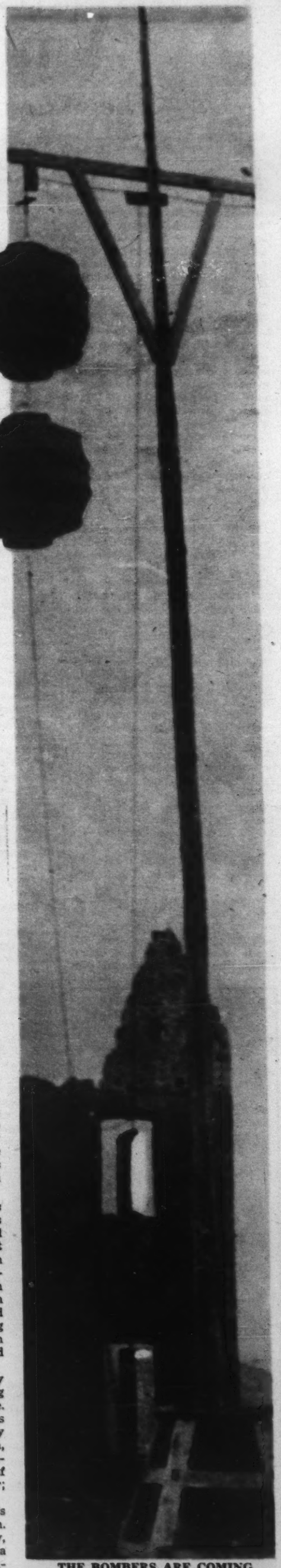
At Kweiyang we connected with the northern link of the Burma Road, which winds through and over the mountains for nearly all of its 500 kilometers to Chungking. Three days on the road by truck brought us to the shores of the mighty Yangtze River, about 1,000 miles above the point where we had last seen it: its mouth.

Chungking is a battered city, but its thumbs are up. Seventy per cent of its buildings have been scarred or destroyed by the devastating Japanese bombers, yet its people wear the smile of confidence in their own armed forces. Chungking's citizens are protected by an extensive system of dugouts built into the giant rock on which the city is built. They are warned several hours in advance of the coming of the Japanese planes by fast telegraph service from near the Japanese lines and a unique system of alarms.

Chungking has other problems, deeply felt by the man on the street. Chungking often is intensely hot and gets little breeze. Its important centers are long distances apart—paying a call often is a full-day job. Its commodity prices are sky-high, largely as a result of rice hoarding. Imported goods are prohibitive; in terms of U. S. currency, soap is 20 cents a bar; gasoline is $2 a gallon.

Yet, despite his difficulties, Chungking's man on the street takes life with a grin. His house may be blasted to bits today, but he will rebuild it tomorrow. He is a practical example of the anciently endowed Chinese characteristic of patience . . . combined with a twentieth-century attribute—determination.

A CLASS IN ARITHMETIC
These Orphans of the War Storm in China Are Being Cared For by the Chinese Government's Farm-School Project



THE BOMBERS ARE COMING
Two Red Balloons Warn Inhabitants of Impending Raids

Among the New Books

The War on a Breton Island

The Anchored Heart, by Ida Treat. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.50.

IDA TREAT, archaeologist and journalist, first saw the house of the Anchored Heart 14 years ago. She was on her way to Carnac when, for some reason that she could not make clear even to herself, she decided to make a side trip to an insignificant island off the northern coast of Brittany. That first day she saw her house and in it she lived for more than 12 years.

For a while it was an idyllic existence. The gray house growing out of gray rocks, with granite walls enclosing the garden, and great fireplace, arched beams, and built-in beds inside; the forthright Breton peasants; heather and gorse; lighthouse and sea, all became dear to the American woman reared in the Middle West. The house found her a sea captain of her own, and together they named the place Coeur à l'Ancre, The Anchored Heart.

This idyllic peace was broken, first by political confusion, then more terribly by war. "I don't see how I could ever live through another war," said neighbor Marie-Anaik, whose husband had fought in 1914. But she did, steadfastly.

For years "France was the background for warring political and social creeds. Depression and unemployment had fostered them. Over all hung the shadow of international war." Though the islanders were individualists, still they fell automatically into groups —the well-to-do, the clerical party, the summer cottagers, and on the other hand, the "people," some of these with a revolutionary cast, some without. Meanwhile, over the radio, came disturbing words about "those Checko-people," Danzig, Poland; but, said the listeners, there might never be a war if Russia joined with France and Britain.

The reservists began to be called up, one at a time. Sugar was rationed. The shadow was darker. The House of the Anchored Heart was requisitioned for horizon-blue soldiers (though, as a matter of fact, their sergeant was persuaded to use an empty house next door). News came of the Russian pact with Germany. Foreigners hurried to get out of France, but Miss Treat, after seeing her sister off at Cherbourg, came back to her house to wait there for news of her captain husband.

For nine months the French soldiers stayed on the island, without military training, almost without drill, and without proper equipment. A "drôle de guerre!" Then they were told that France had surrendered. The islanders could not believe it until the Germans came and occupied the place, the first detachment with a fair amount of consideration for the inhabitants, after these younger, Nazi-nurtured soldiers who devoured the land. The islanders crawled into their shells and refused to see the invaders.

Eventually, in a roundabout fashion, papers came permitting Miss Treat to go to America. She went, not because she wanted to escape from the island, but because only in America could she get word from her husband. The editors say that he is still fighting with the De Gaulle forces.

The book puts the case for unconquered France — the real France, like those Breton peasants and fishermen who have never surrendered within their hearts. Miss Treat writes calmly, even with a gaiety that is irresistibly affecting. Marie-Anaik, dauntless daughter and mother of sailors, typifies those who are confident that France still lives. One thing the war has done, for the islanders, at least. It has effaced party lines.

W. K. R.

Europe and Germany

Europe and the German Question, by F. W. Foerster. London: Allen & Unwin. 16s. New York: Sheed & Ward. $3.50.

FOERSTER'S BOOK is an outstanding contribution to the study of modern Germany and Europe, which is all the more important because it is only indirectly concerned with the present war. It is an analysis of German history which seeks to interpret both Germany's mission in Europe and the way in which the ideal was abandoned for more transient ends after the Napoleonic wars and Bismarck's successes.

The author accepts the viewpoint that Hitler and the German people are today indistinguishable, as far as responsibility in this war is concerned. But he does not at the same time, as do so many British writers, maintain that the German lust for power was, is, and always will be the leading characteristic of that nation. In fact, he writes that the Teutonic invaders of the Roman Empire "created the new machinery of European unity . . . the incorporation of the new racial elements into the traditional Mediterranean culture." To Charlemagne, a German, he gives the title of master builder, because he knew "how to combine with federal association a high valuation of the unique character of each nationality or tribe."

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Foerster is a very outright critic and supports his judgments with very strong evidence, drawn from incidents and speeches over a long period. Few would quarrel with his statement that "the vice of modern Germany is militarism, a deification of war and its supposed blessings, unqualified belief in force and contempt for international law." This was all too evident long before 1914—not to speak of September, 1939—and was clearly shown in Bismarck's refusal to take account of justice in all his plannings. Overnight, Germany became a Great Power, but did not, in Foerster's opinion, at the same time acquire the political civilization which "entertains wide views, reckons with the outside world, understands it and wins its confidence."

In wartime, it is easy and often misleading to take isolated quotations which serve a particular end, but it is very disturbing to read in an editorial in the Grenzboten (48), as far back as 1896: "We mantain that when the good of our country requires the annexation, subjection, suppression, or destruction of a foreign people, we must not be deterred from it by considerations of Christianity or humanity. Accordingly, we entertain no objection to the utmost use of our military power, provided it will within reasonable time achieve the end for which it is employed."

It is not necessary to go to Bernhardi, Treitschke, or even the Nazis for expressions of opinion which sound strange to civilized peoples everywhere. Even a man like Oncken, the historian, can write: "The fate Belgium has brought upon herself is hard for the individuals, but not too harsh for the Belgian state. For the historic destiny of the immortal great nations is so important that in case of necessity it must overrule the right-to-existence of states which cannot defend themselves." What Oncken wrote about 1914 could have been used as justification by Hitler last year.

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Professor Foerster rightly emphasizes that "German unity can be achieved only as part of the unity of Europe, not in opposition to it." At the same time he declares that "the German people cannot be reconciled with Europe till they have been reconciled with truth."

The author is well qualified to write such a book as this. He has been a lone fighter for the high ideal he sets before his country for half a century. As far back as 1895, he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and sacrificed an academic career in Germany because of his criticism of a speech by Wilhelm II in celebration of Sedan. He is indeed a patriot "whose patriotism, however, is given to a country still invisible."

Foerster's comments about developments in Central Europe, especially his interpretation of events in the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the relations between Teutons and Slavs also deserve careful consideration by those who will have the responsibility for the postwar shaping of the Continent.

R. P.

Duranty on the Russian Trials

The Kremlin and the People, by Walter Duranty. New York: Reynal and Hitchcock. $2.

WALTER DURANTY is a correspondent with a long record of service in Russia, and in the little book which he has now published under a rather general title he has obviously selected one of the incidents in modern Soviet history which impressed him most strongly: the long series of political trials so strangely characterized by the self-incrimination of the defendants. Some of Duranty's most vivid and most controversial reporting has been on these trials; the exiled Trotsky once thundered from Mexico, as a comment on one of Duranty's stories: "You lie about the Russian soul, you lie about the human soul in general."

It is in keeping with Walter Duranty's imperturbable sang-froid that he tells this story on himself. The interpretation of the trials in this book is without benefit of Soviet censorship and does not once employ the soothing formula, beloved of admirers and detested by critics of the Soviet régime: "You cannot make an omelette without breaking eggs."

It is the retrospective comment of a shrewd, sophisticated reporter on one of the most melodramatic episodes in Soviet history and it does not bear out the theory, to which former Ambassador Davies has rather recklessly lent his name, that all the victims of the Soviet trials were traitors and "fifth columnists" who deserved their fate. Duranty is distinctly skeptical about the tales of the unmotivated medical assassination of Gorky and of Yagoda's "flitting" his office with poison in order to dispose of his successor, Yezhov.

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He believes that there was some element of guilt in the group of generals, headed by Marshal Tukhachevsky, who were executed in 1937, and here he is perhaps too ready to assume that suicide is a proof of guilt. His summary of the formidable toll of the trials and the purges is impressive, and doubly so because nothing in Mr. Duranty's journalistic record as a correspondent in Russia would suggest anti-Soviet bias:

"Some competent observers place the killed as high as 30,000 or 40,000, and the exiled at 1,000,000. One thing is certain, that from 60 to 70 per cent of the leaders in every field of Soviet activity and endeavor were 'purged,' and of these at least one third, and perhaps one half, were shot. To give exact figures, as later published:

"Of the Council of Commissars, numbering 21 at the end of 1936, there now remain 5; one died, Orjonikidze, and the rest were shot or disappeared.

"Besides the eight Generals executed in June, 1937, there were their judges, numbering seven, with Ulrich, the eighth, as chairman. Of them Ulrich and Budenny are the only survivors, although here, too, one, Gorbachef, Commander of the Cossacks, died in his bed.

"In the Central Committee of the Communist Party, which is theoretically the highest unit organism of the U. S. S. R., there were 71 members elected at the beginning of 1934; 21 remained active, 3 died naturally, 1 (Kirof) was assassinated, 5 quietly disappeared, 1 (Gamarnik) committed suicide, and 9 were shot."

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Despite this grim record, the author is an optimist about the prospects of Soviet resistance and believes that Hitler made his first big mistake in attacking Russia. As factors in this resistance he emphasizes the loyalty of a younger generation trained in Soviet ideals, the thorough preparation (the Soviet Government enforced on its people a preference for guns over butter long before Hitler came into power), the size of the country, and the cold and mud.

Some of Mr. Duranty's generalizations about prewar Russia seem too sweeping and his story of how Lenin became a revolutionary is historically muddled, even if he cites Lenin's widow, Krupskaya, as his authority. He is at his best in conjuring up the drama and the mystery of the political trials, and there is an occasional shrewd bit of observation of Russian psychology, as when he recalls that a Russian who had been sentenced to a slow and painful form of execution by Ivan the Terrible continued to cheer for the Tsar throughout the process. Something of this psychology alone could explain the loyalty of some classes of the population of the Soviet régime.

W. H. C.

Ukrainian Patriot

Bohdan: Hetman of Ukraine, by George Vernadsky. New Haven: Yale University Press. $2.50.

BOHDAN (or Bogdan, as the name is sometimes more phonetically spelled) Khmelnitzky was one of the outstanding personalities of Eastern Europe in the seventeenth century. On a smaller stage he played a role as soldier and statesman comparable with that of Peter the Great or the adventurous warrior-king, Charles XII of Sweden. He freed his native Ukraina from the tyranny of the great Polish landlords; had he lived longer and had political and social conditions become more favorable he might have created what so many educated Ukrainians have desired: a stable, independent Ukrainian nation.

This dream was not realized; Bohdan's successors in his office as Hetman, or chief of the Ukrainians, were inferior to him in daring and flexibility and popularity; and Polish oligarchy finally gave way to Russian absolutism. But Khmelnitzky left a permanent memory among his countrymen. His deeds were sung in popular ballads and some sculptor erected a fine equestrian statue of the turbulent, hard-riding, hard-fighting chieftain which was distinctly one of the worthwhile "sights" of the picturesque old Ukrainian city of Kiev. It would be interesting to know whether this statue has survived the German occupation of Kiev last September.

The name of Khmelnitzky was made familiar to many American readers by the Polish novelist Sienkiewicz, who made the Hetman an important character in his novel, "With Fire and Sword." But this was the portrait of an enemy, for national antagonisms in Eastern Europe are very slow to abate and the Pole Sienkiewicz gave the benefit of the disputed points to his own countrymen, not to the Ukrainians.

Professor Vernadsky, as a Russian, is able to achieve impartiality in what was primarily a Polish-Ukrainian feud. He achieves an admirable combination of scholarship with popularization in the best sense of the term; his work is not so formidably buttressed with masses of detail as Professor Grushevsky's recently translated history of Ukraina and is therefore more readable and more comprehensible to the average American reader.

At the same time, the essential facts in the complex East European political picture of the time are all clearly stated, sometimes with analogies drawn from America's own history. Khmelnitzky was an Ukrainian country squire who suffered injustice at the hands of an overbearing Polish lord and sought revenge by appealing to the Cossacks, most of whom were of Ukrainian origin, who lived in a state of wild anarchical freedom, balanced to some extent by a rough-and-ready military discipline, below the rapids of the Dnieper. No landlord could enforce serfdom among these sturdy frontiersmen, who were constantly fighting Turks and Tartars.

Khmelnitzky, a man of unusual political capacity, stirred up the Cossacks and the Ukrainian peasants against the Polish rule, called in the aid of the Crimean Tartars, and, finally, after many vicissitudes and alternations of victory and defeat, won for the Ukrainian districts in the valley of the Dnieper substantial autonomy. Later this was lost under the centralized Russian despotism.

Both as a sketch of a strong and colorful personality and as a clear study of the complicated power politics of the time, when sides were often changed with bewildering rapidity, this little book is of first-rate interest and importance.

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Portrait of England Today

The English Are Like That, by Philip Carr. New York: Scribners. $2.75.
This Is England Today, by Allan Nevins. New York: Scribners. $1.25.
The Women of England, by Margaret Biddle. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $1.75.

THREE BOOKS, one by an Englishman, the others by Americans, furnish portrait and, to some extent, explanation of the England of today. Philip Carr's response to the question, "What makes the English like that?" is a very useful volume of information about all aspects of British life. The author writes in a lucid and compact style on British character, social structure, courts of justice, educational methods, sports, the press, industry, government and other factors in the national make-up.

It hardly seems necessary to point out, apropos of the week end in the country, that after the footman has brought you your day suit, "You will find that you have been supplied with soap, which you are not expected to bring with you"; or to outline in detail the procedure of afternoon tea, or to dwell on considerate treatment of servants. Such amenities of civilization are not exclusively British. On the whole, however, the book does give the non-British reader a good deal of information which enlightens him and helps him to appreciate many conditions which may hitherto have perplexed him.

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How the village cricket game will team up the parson, the squire's son, the tradesman and the farmhand, on a basis of equality, by common consent abandoned the minute the match is over, is quickly explained. "Mr. John Smith, gardener to William Robinson, Esquire," whose entry at the flower show is thus labeled, does not feel insulted as would a person "from a country whose people are more preoccupied with asserting rights of equality." To him it seems natural, for "he has an assured and important position, but he makes no claim to call himself a gentleman."

Woman's status is lightly sketched in. Mr. Carr points out that the women's clubs which have recently sprung into existence take life more seriously than do the men's clubs. They are constantly doing something to improve the mind. He is frank in his discussion of English cooking. In regard to current literature, he mentions that there are far more women than men among successful English novelists. This reviewer murmurs "Hear! Hear!" when he refers to Shakespeare and Dickens as the two men "by far the greatest" in English literature.

It is a pity that his discussion of the British Commonwealth of Nations and its self-governing members cannot be made enforced reading for those Americans and others who have swallowed Fascist and Nazi propaganda on this subject. The details concerning the press, the school and university system, the War Cabinet, and the men in command of naval, military, and air forces make exceedingly interesting reading.

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The report of Allan Nevins, who managed to combine considerable civilian defense service in England with his work of teaching American history at Oxford University, is a simple statement of fact, and important as the first picture of wartime Britain by an American historian. He is sufficiently well acquainted with England to see that conditions are far from normal, that the country looks unkempt, whereas normally it is "the trimmest, neatest, and in some respects prettiest of countries." The bombings he describes in language which leaves no doubt as to their being far more horrible than mere imagination could conceive.

What he notices as a result of the co-operation of the various classes of society is greater unity of the people than ever before. The spirit of resistance he accounts for, partly by a realization that the thing must be gone through with, partly by "a Mark Tapley delight in being especially serene when the worst blows are falling," and partly by the remarkable homogeneity of the people. Then there is, he points out, that pride which leads them to think that "when God wants a particularly hard job done he sends for his Englishmen."

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The radicalism which has taken hold of the public he sees as sane and responsible, containing the seed of a new and better society in the future. Churchill he sees as the unquestioned leader of Parliament and the people. The reports Professor Nevins makes of visits to factories will be of value to students of industry and labor.

Statistics concerning the various activities of women in wartime Britain constitute the framework of the book by Margaret Biddle, wife of the American Ambassador to several governments of occupied countries, stationed in London. Stark are the occasional illustrations. One will suffice: telephone operators "stick to their boards no matter what happens around them. During one bad blitz, 30 A. F. S. girls were killed, but when they were dug out they were still hanging on to their wires."

The book explains in considerable detail the operations of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force, Fire Watchers, Wardens, Mechanized Transport Corps, and the numerous other organizations in which women are enrolled. Royalties, incidentally, will be used to help the work of those organizations.

P. P. S.

New Light on Old Testament

Introduction to the Old Testament, by Robert H. Pfeiffer. New York: Harpers. $4.

ROBERT H. PFEIFFER'S "Introduction to the Old Testament" may justly be described as monumental, though fortunately it is not borne down by the dogmatic heaviness often associated with that word. It contains an amazing quantity of pertinent information about the background, authorship, and composition of the Old Testament books, based on the author's own searching analysis and a careful sifting and comparison of the views of earlier scholars; while it is also remarkably interesting—a somewhat rare quality in a reference work extending to over 900 pages.

Following an introductory section setting forth the literary and historical value of the Old Testament and discussing the canon, text, and versions of the Hebrew Scriptures, the author examines the sources of the Pentateuch. In general, he accepts the basic division of these books among what are widely known as the J, E, D, and P sources, with the notable exception that he postulates an additional source which he terms "S," since he feels it was composed in "Seir," otherwise known as Edom.

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Hitherto it has been usual to attribute the second chapter of Genesis and other passages on a like plane of thought to the Judean writer or writers "J," but Dr. Pfeiffer assigns them to the non-Israelite source "S," finding the commencement of J's work in the call of Abram (Gen. 12). The author finds in S an "unfriendly attitude" toward the southern Hebrew tribes, combined with silence regarding those of the north, and concludes that "the editor's philosophy and his religious attitude are wholly at variance with those of Israel at any time of its history."

This novel hypothesis of an Edomite source is an attractive one, in that it would relieve the Hebrews of the onus of having set forth the materialistic picture of God and of man found in Genesis 2 and 3, and in other primitive portions of our Bible. However, it is later suggested that the thought of the Edomites was not limited to such concepts as these, in that Dr. Pfeiffer attributes the remarkable book of Job to an Edomite who wrote shortly before Second-Isaiah (Isaiah 40-55) and influenced his conception of the suffering "servant of the Lord."

In his discussion of the early poetical fragments in our Bible, our author refers to the "Book of Jasher" (Josh. 10:13), which has generally been interpreted as the "book of the Upright" (Hebrew: y-sh-r), offering the illuminating suggestion that owing to a transposition of letters, not unusual in Hebrew manuscripts, the title may have read originally "the book of Song" (sh-y-r). Dr. Pfeiffer sees what remains of the J account of the conquest of Canaan—admitting the early problems and reverses of the Israelites in obtaining a precarious foothold in that rough territory—as "an invaluable historical source," while, referring to the editorial work of the priests in Joshua and Judges, he aptly remarks that "It almost looks as if P wiped the Canaanites off the map by a stroke of the pen"!

* * *

Many thought-provoking judgments concerning the prophets are here recorded. Ezekiel is described as "the first fanatic in the Bible," but still as one whose book was "destined to exercise an incalculable influence on the history of his people and indirectly on Western nations"; while Nahum, the writer contends, was "not a prophet" but "a great patriot .... the last of the great classical Hebrew poets."

One cannot well do justice to this important and comprehensive volume within the limits of a brief review. It achieves remarkable success in being on the one hand scholarly and most carefully documented, while, on the other, retaining a fresh and essentially readable style; and may be recommended both to the scholar and to the layman.

T. L. L.

The Book Window

How to Become an Officer, U. S. Army, by Maj. Arthur Vollmer (Hastings House, $1), contains the information which an American soldier interested in advancement and promotion must no doubt get from some source; and here it seems to be arranged and presented in all directness and thoroughness. Eligibility, requirements, and tests are explained in terms at once professional and—the democratic way of speaking—human.

American Issues, edited by Willard Thorp, Merle Curti, and Carlos Baker. Vol. II: The Literary Record (Lippincott). An anthology of American writing from John Smith to R. P. Blackmur.

Landmarks in Philosophy, by Irwin Edman and H. W. Schneider (Reynal & Hitchcock, $4). A story of philosophy in the words of the philosophers.

Great Short Novels, an anthology by Edward Weeks (Doubleday Doran, $3). The editor of the Atlantic selects some examples of a not too common literary form.

Monterey Peninsula (Stanford University, $2.50). A well-written, richly illustrated addition to the American Guide Series, setting forth the long history of a romantic California city.

Europe at War, by David Low (Penguin Special, 25 cents). Sixty cartoons drawn during 1940, presented in book form for the first time.

Hearing Music, by Theodore M. Finley (Harcourt Brace, $3.50). A new book of "appreciation" which demands "active listening."

Cultural Life in Nashville, 1825-1860, by F. G. Davenport (Chapel Hill, $3.50). Traces the cultural development of the Tennessee city from pioneer days to the eve of the Civil War.

More of American English

A Dictionary of American English on Historical Principles, edited by Sir William A. Craigie and James R. Hulbert. Part XIII, Mingo-Outdoor Life. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $4.

APPEARANCE of a new part of "A Dictionary of American English" is a welcome event to all who care for American life and letters. I have read it, as I have read all its predecessors, with interest and excitement. This part contains many words of national importance. Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, New Orleans, New York, New England are important place-names. N.G. and O.K. are abbreviations of widespread use. Both seem to have risen in the eighteen-forties.

Oat and noon as verbs are as American as the common nouns monkeyshines and molasses candy. "Oated my horse, and drank balm tea at Treadwell's in Ipswich," wrote John Adams in his diary; 40 years later Lewis and Clark "nooned it just above the entrance of a large river." What nomadic words these verbs oat and noon are! Of course, the automobile has made the former obsolescent. The editors of this dictionary have chosen their illustrations for zest and interest. They have made this dictionary good reading as well as good reference.

Here in Part XIII are words to interest the student of the drama: minstrel, minstrel show, Negro minstrel, and olio. Get the joyful strut of this phrase from the Boston Transcript of 1898: "Wm. H. West's Big Minstrel Jubilee Grand Array of Vocalists and Olio Artists." Why, that's a cakewalk in itself.

* * *

It has always interested me, too, that the three words in common use for a large quantity should all be of Irish origin: oodles, lashings, and gobs. All these mean lots of, a grist of, scads of. I have heard oodles all my life but never before with the intensive "dead": "Dead oodles o' em." Speaking of intensives, I am reminded of such folksy intensive suffixes as no-siree and yes-indeedy. All righty is a recent low fellow, a poor relation of the first two: I do not admit him to my canon. Here also are such O-be-joyful frontier tongue-twisters as obflisticate, bodyaciously, tetotaciously, obfusticated, and obsquotulate.

Then there are the phrases. Nothing to nobody (beyond adequate description) is parallel to our modern nobody's business. To get the mitten (jilt) is one of those phrases like drown the miller (put too much water in the flour in making bread) which the mechanization of life has taken off our tongues. They, with such polysyllabic pomposities as nothingarian (one who subscribes to no particular religious belief) and newspaporialist (editor), are relics of an older fashion. In recording them as obsolete this dictionary records fashions in thought and expression through fashions in language.

* * *

Mother Church in the native sense of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, has a considerable paragraph of examples to itself. Virginia is the Mother of States; Connecticut is the Nutmeg State; St. Louis is the Mound City; Wheeling is the Nail City of the West; Minnesota is the New England of the West; a native or resident of Delaware is a Muskrat. All these are good Information, Please, material. Mosey is a native word of good neighbor origin, probably a contraction of vamose. Ouija is yes, yes in two languages.

Enchanting are the names of apples: Ladies' Sweeting, New York Gloria Mundi, Spitzenberg, Russet, Arctic, Northern Spy, Hubbard Stone, Nonesuch, Hood's Early Sweeting, Favorite, Seek-no-other, New York Greening, Small Romanite, White Bellefluer, and the bonny-cheeked Newtown Pippin. These are names to revel in. They sound as good as they taste.

I miss only three words: mussel as verb and musseler as agent; nighthawk, the gold ball one sees on the jackstaffs of old river steamboats; and the emphatic, often terminal negative no-how ("Whatever you do, don't have nothin' to do with no students, no-how"). Of course, Ohio boat and Ohio boatmen are here, and, most eloquent of all, Ohio fever, for the desire of our ancestors to go west to the Ohio. But neither the importance of the Ohio River as an avenue of exploration and settlement nor that of the State as a breeder for national political ideas seems adequately represented in the vocabulary, though, of course, that is no fault of the editors of this book.

Again I should like to stress the national importance of this great dictionary. It is a work which should be in the household of every cultivated American.

HORACE REYNOLDS

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A Critical Biography of Edgar Allan Poe by a Professor of Drama

Edgar Allan Poe: A Critical Biography, by Arthur Hobson Quinn. New York: Appleton-Century. $5.

A FAIR and judicious estimate of this biography should strike a balance somewhere between almost unqualified commendation accorded it by Prof. G. F. Whicher (writing in the New York Herald Tribune) and the acidulous praise of certain particulars combined with an implied condemnation of the whole which has come from Miss Frances Winwar (writing in the New York Times). On the one hand stands the professional and academic critic judging a book by its thoroughness and accuracy; on the other a nonacademic popularizer of literary lives who has found it dull. There is some truth in both points of view.

Professor Quinn, an authority on American drama and the American novel, is said to have been the first scholar to offer a graduate seminary entirely devoted to the life and works of Poe. That was many years ago. In the intervening decades he has been assembling and assorting and critically appraising the abundant material that has at long last gone into this biography. He has discovered, or had made available to him, a quantity of documents not hitherto used by any biographer of Poe. His calm, well-trained and experienced intelligence is absolutely invulnerable to the shafts of innuendo, gossip, legend, rumor, and libel which for now nearly a century have whizzed round Poe's memory. He is unaffected by those romantic distortions of fact which have influenced practically all the earlier biographers, excluding Prof. J. S. Harrison but by no means excluding Harvey Allen—nor Miss Winwar, if, as one suspects uneasily, she intends one of these days to try her hand on Poe.

* * *

At a multitude of points Professor Quinn corrects these errors and distortions. Space is lacking to provide here a list of these contributions to the truth; but we may note that the story of Poe's alienation from his foster father is set in a new light in which the poet is seen to better advantage; the fiction of Poe's supposed secret marriage to Virginia Clemm is exploded once for all; his relations with his young wife now form a story at once normal and deeply pathetic in its tenderness; the circumstances of Poe's sentimental attachments to various women after his wife's passing are explained with much insight into the poet's character and into human nature in general, and the problem of Poe's dissipation, round which scandal has always clung, is faced with candor and charity.

Poe's character is whitened, though not, I think, whitewashed. On the other hand, the Rev. Rufus Griswold, the evil genius of the poet's posthumous reputation, comes out blacker than ever. How Poe ever came to make the fatal mistake of appointing as his literary executor the man who had shown himself to be an enemy Professor Quinn does not make clear; perhaps it is inexplicable. The deliberate false statements of which Griswold was guilty have long been notorious; but not until now have we known the extent to which he falsified evidence. Professor Quinn has turned to original documents which prove that Griswold not only inserted forged passages in Poe's letters but falsified in the same way letters written to Poe. The true texts are here printed in parallel columns beside the manufactured versions. This process results in something more important than the mere clearing up of the incidents in Poe's life upon which the documents directly bear. It utterly discredits Griswold as a witness on any matter; and as he is the chief witness for the worst charges that have been brought against Poe, all his accusations, save in cases where they are supported by independent testimony, have to be thrown out of court.

Other results of Professor Quinn's researches are less interesting. His book gets off to a bad start with a long and painfully dull account of the theatrical career of Poe's parents. The biographer, it seems to us, has seen this subject from the point of view of the historian of the American stage. To chronicle all the parts in which Poe's father and mother appeared, with painstaking details of date and place, is a workmanlike piece of archive-labor, but it scarcely belongs in a biography of the son. Throughout the book a great deal of detail is treated with meticulous care, quantities of material already well known are reprinted, and there is a good deal of beating over of old straw. Perhaps all this is necessary in a definitive biography; but it does not make for liveliness. To which Professor Quinn is entitled to reply that his intention has not been to be lively but to be accurate and exhaustive. But though a biography need not be lively, it should make its subject alive; and somehow there is a veil of academic erudition between the subject and the reader.

Even so, Professor Quinn seems to us to be a better biographer than critic. He has lived so long with Poe that he tends to mistake relative for absolute greatness of achievement. The general tendency is to rate Poe's achievement entirely too high. Some of the poems which Professor Quinn praises unreservedly have, it is true, been unduly denigrated of late; but set them beside the truly great short poems in English literature and the comparison is disastrous to them. The worst offense in critical judgment is the estimate placed upon "Eureka." The effort to demonstrate that Poe anticipated some of the most important theories of modern cosmologists is quite unconvincing. At most an imaginative amateur is seen to have hit the mark in some few particulars.

* * *

Professor Quinn's final judgment, set forth in his concluding sentence, is that Poe remains "the one writer in the English language, who was at once foremost in criticism, supreme in fiction, and in poetry destined to be immortal." We may waive the question as to his destiny in poetry; but "foremost in criticism"? By what canon? Relatively or absolutely? In mid-nineteenth-century America or in the larger world where we find Aristotle, Scaliger, Dryden, Johnson, Coleridge, Ste. Beuve, Arnold? "Supreme in fiction?" In mid-nineteenth-century America or in the larger world where we find Cervantes, Fielding, Thackeray, Flaubert, Turgenev? The question rises in the reader's mind over and over again throughout this book, as Professor Quinn passes Poe's writings in review. Is Poe "great" in comparison with his contemporaries in the United States? Or is he one of the great figures in world literature? To the latter question most critics would of course answer "No." We have an uneasy feeling that Professor Quinn would answer "Yes." If we do him an injustice, he is to blame for not making his criteria of judgment clear.

SAMUEL C. CHEW

The Way of Freedom

Fountainheads of Freedom, by Irwin Edman. New York: Reynal & Hitchcock. $3.75.

"IT WILL BE SAID, perhaps, that democracy is neither wise nor equitable." Thus spake Athenagoras about 2,400 years ago. Those who, in this twentieth century, are feeling in themselves and witnessing in others a concern over the threat to the so-called American way of life, need to recapture a bit of historical perspective. To be sure, the American way of life is not the acme of democratic perfection; and one may, if he listens, hear the voices to which Athenagoras referred. But what is needed especially is the perspective which Dr. Edman seeks to achieve in this book. He urges us to look "back on the history of the democratic idea and to see that, where courage and intelligence and united good will have been brought to bear, perils of internal disease and outside enemies have been surmounted before."

The book is unusual in its makeup, over half its space being devoted to selected quotations from leading thinkers, on the subject of freedom, down through the ages. If these selections are chosen to sustain and buttress the author's point of view, and to lead to a particularly desired conclusion, nevertheless they do succeed in establishing one incontrovertible fact: that the democratic idea is not the "wave of the past, nor of the future; it is eternal." The reader is helped to see that wherever and whenever men have been concerned with questions of justice, equality, and freedom, then and there has the idea of democracy been alive. Imperfect have been, and are, the instruments, but that which is important is the ideal, and it has lived, does now and will continue to live in the minds of men who reflect the divine Mind.

The book is timely and will serve as a valuable guide to students of political and social history. It is never the degree of social achievement of a given age which is important in the long run, but the ideas and ideals by which men of that period were inspired and by which their motives were directed. The ideals expressed by the Greek philosophers certainly never found very wide expression in actual Greek society. The ideals of any age are always far in advance of its social institutions. But seeing, as we are helped to see by this scholarly work, the indestructibility of the idea of freedom, shining as brightly 2,000 years ago as it does today, we are led to reaffirm our faith and renew our understanding of the truth that all right ideas are part of the pattern of reality. And we are able to declare, with Mazzini, "evil governments have disfigured the divine design, nevertheless, you may still trace it."

A fair conclusion might be that, since history reveals the need and desire for liberty, equality, and fraternity, and since men of all ages have been gripped by such ideals, they must be good and capable of realization. They cannot be achieved by legislation; they must be inspired by religious understanding, possessed by religious faith and reflected in daily living.

J. E. E.

Seventy Days to Landfall

Two Survived, by Guy Pearce Jones. New York: Random House. $2.

THE MYSTERIOUS German raider which sank the British freighter Anglo-Saxon in mid-Atlantic evidently intended to make certain of two things—sink the ship, and see that no one survived to report the raider's whereabouts. Seven men withstood the night attack long enough to launch the Anglo-Saxon's jolly-boat and escape unnoticed.

Mr. Jones' vivid reconstruction of what happened in the boat during the ensuing 70 days to landfall makes a tragic story, as one by one, week after week, five of the boat's company succumbed to the privations of the journey.

It is a question whether the author intended it to be a "thrilling story" as the book's jacket describes it. We did not find it so. Mr. Jones does not attempt to point a moral. The reader must resolve his own reactions to this somber narrative. Numerous accounts have been written about the small-boat voyages of imperiled seafarers. What distinguishes this from the Bounty's, the Hornet's, the Trevessa's—to mention three epic sea journeys not unlike that of the Anglo-Saxon's boat—is the fact that this ordeal did not produce a strong leader to carry the castaways through.

* * *

Pilcher, the wireless operator, the man who gave his allowance of fresh water to the others when he had resigned himself to perishing from his wounds, had "what it takes." The book uncovers a fine, solid character in the mate. But he seemed suddenly to collapse physically, and not many days after that breakdown whatever steadying influence the mate imparted by his presence vanished when he and the third engineer ended it by jumping overboard together.

Two more did likewise. Once the survivors, Widdecombe and Tapscott, went over the side. They could not muster the weakness to surrender, and so they crawled back into the boat and went on sailing and suffering until the keel of their cockleshell of a ship touched the Bahamas.

The tale of the Anglo-Saxon's boat does not provide the lift one experiences from those other comparable small-boat journeys. The victims just seemed to have wasted away under their harrowing trials. Unlike the Bounty's people, or the Hornet's, this boat company did not appear to manifest any sustaining awareness of God's presence and power. Once, the mate wrote in the jolly-boat's log: "Trusting to make a landfall in vicinity of Leeward Islands, with God's will and British determination, 10:30 p. m., wind freshening from eastward." One senses they relied mainly on will power, hanging on doggedly and facing the end fearlessly. Typical of their British determination was the mate's last notation recommending a special list of food stores which he thought lifeboats should be required to carry in the future. His innate sense of duty never forsook him. This much is inspiring. But of their trust in God, the men seemed not to be, at least openly, so explicit.

After leaving the hospital in Nassau, Widdecombe went to New York, where he embarked for England. The ship taking him home was sunk with all hands. It would be easy to explain away the story of the Anglo-Saxon's boat and its ironic aftermath by attributing it all to the fortunes of war. But since it is the kind of story that is provocative of sober second-thoughts, few readers will be satisfied to let it go at that.

H. T.

The Essence of T. R.

Theodore Roosevelt Cyclopedia, edited by Albert Bushnell Hart and Herbert Ronald Ferleger. New York. Roosevelt Memorial Association.

WHEN THE ZEAL of the encyclopedists is linked with the even greater zeal of the friends of Theodore Roosevelt, the result is bound to be outstanding. So it is with this extraordinary, possibly unique, new volume, just published by the Roosevelt Memorial Association.

The United States is dotted with energetic men and women who came of age politically in the stirring days of the first Roosevelt. They are more than merely faithful to his memory today: they are constantly zealous to preserve the progressive ideals, the vigorous drive, the refreshing freedom of the great Rough Rider. Thus it is that the political ideals of Theodore Roosevelt are still being infused into contemporary affairs.

T. R.'s "political testament" is needed today. It is well for the United States that it is constantly kept vital, vigorous, and operative by those who saw the vision in the early years of this century and have never lost it. T. R.'s Cyclopedia contains in 674 pages alphabetical references consisting solely of quotations from Theodore Roosevelt's speeches and writings. By a flip of the pages you can find Theodore Roosevelt on everything under the sun, as William Allen White says in his introduction, including "the ancient Irish sagas and protective coloration of animals, with a side-swipe at nature-fakers and lyric tributes to landscapes in three continents."

"Here in these pages is Theodore Roosevelt in his miraculous abundance," says Mr. White. The remark is almost an understatement. As convincingly as in any other conceivable manner, this vast volume shows how well Theodore Roosevelt understood his time and its problems. His views are made virile in every line by imagination, by daring. Little in American public life since his day has been more refreshing, more penetrating, more clearly based on genuine statesmanship and attuned to the contemporary needs of America than the words and acts of Theodore Roosevelt. Once more American students of public affairs owe an obligation to the Roosevelt Memorial Association for preserving the Roosevelt heritage which is America's.

E. D. C.

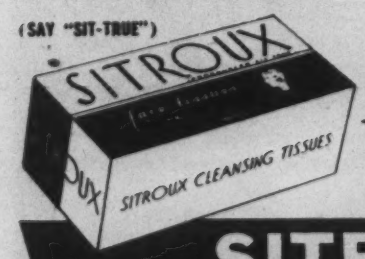
Denis Mackail's "Barrie: The Story of J. M. B." is being published in the United States by Scribners. The English edition (Peter Davies) was reviewed in these columns on June 7.

Macmillan has published in America Kenneth Allott's biography, "Jules Verne," the English edition of which (Cresset Press) was reviewed in these columns on March 22.

Cassell is the English publisher of G. B. Stern's "Another Part of the Forest." The American edition (Macmillan) was reviewed in these columns on July 12.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

(SAY "SIT-TRUE")



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INTERIOR VIEW OF SHELTERBELT, NEAR MITCHELL, S. D.
Note How Lower Branches Have Been Pruned Naturally

Victory For the Shelterbelts

THE DEVELOPMENT of the gigantic windbreak of living trees designed to restore a rich agricultural area in the Great Plains region from the Canadian border to central Texas, has already surpassed the original plans for the program started in 1934.

The end of 1941 marks the completion of a seven-year battle to combat the high velocity winds which were wreaking havoc in the farm lands of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Kansas and northwest Texas. Two federal agencies, the Forestry Service and the Work Projects Administration, will have accomplished the huge task of planting 190,000,000 trees.

Large numbers of the farmers, who deserted the dust area in the early thirties, have returned to their homes and are now enjoying thriving fields of rye, wheat, corn forage crops, truck gardens, poultry pens and berry patches.

The government forestry experts, who scientifically planned the project and carried it out with the assistance of WPA labor, have gradually perfected an ever-growing line of defense against the winds. And the success with which the "Shelterbelt" has combated wind and dust answers the early criticism that the "Prairie States Forestry Project" would prove impractical.

Although millions of trees and shrubs have already been planted to conserve the moisture and hold the topsoil in place and thus prevent a recurrence of the dust storms, work on the project is still continuing.

The WPA had an allotment of approximately $600,000 this year to follow through, and the people of the Great Plains region are now convinced that the project is being brought toward a successful conclusion.

Soil erosion over large sections has been virtually checked. Picnicking is now a common occurrence in the heart of what only a few years ago was an abandoned dust area. And the trees which the government has planted on their farms have become the permanent possession of the farmers.

* * *

Influence on wild life, particularly game and insectivorous birds, is another important benefit derived from the project. This was not fully appreciated until the "Shelterbelt" program got under way. Lack of cover, rather than food, appears to be the limiting factor in wildlife welfare in that region, and the belt became thickly repopulated with birds just as soon as the trees became large enough to hold them.

There has been much misconception, particularly in the early days of the launching of the shelterbelt program, regarding the planting of trees. It was popularly conceived that they were to be placed solidly in parallel rows for stretches of hundreds of miles without any consideration for topography, soil suitability, or the direction of prevailing winds. But these and other factors were taken into consideration by the Forestry Service and the WPA in carrying out the carefully planned program.

The shelterbelt actually resolves itself into concentrated forest plantings within a zone where climate and soil conditions are congenial to growing trees and where such plantings are of distinct benefit to farms and farmers. Trees which would flourish in one locality might not do well in another, and it was necessary to determine those things in advance.

By using fast-growing trees, such as cottonwoods, the shelterbelt reached a height of 24 feet the third season, and the branches generally filled all shade by the fourth year. Of course, it will be 15 to 20 years before some of even the faster growing trees will reach what is termed adult development.

Because of the widely differing conditions in various areas, the shelterbelts are not of rigidly fixed width or orientation. The number of rows of trees in the strips varies with the local conditions. One general characteristic is ordinarily true of all strips; they are flanked at least on the windward side with shrubs and low-branching trees to form a wind barrier from the ground up. This means that the wind is deflected upward to keep it from blowing the topsoil.

* * *

Following are some of the shrubs and trees used in the shelterbelt: Buffaloberry, Golden Currant, American Plum, Chokeberry, Golden Willow, White Willow, Boxelder, American Elm, Bur Oak, Green Ash, Cottonwood, Black Locust, Black Walnut, Osage-orange, Sycamore, Texas Walnut, Blue Spruce, Western White Spruce, Jack Pine, Shortleaf Pine, Rocky Mountain Juniper, and Eastern Redcedar.

The determination of the general area in which shelterbelt protection would do the most good was based upon careful surveys, exploratory work and correlation of known factors.

Forest Service experts estimate that eight and one-half acres of shelterbelt, in most instances, is sufficient to protect a 160-acre farm.

The 190,000,000 thriving trees planted by the Forestry Service and the WPA in the shelterbelt gives primary protection to 4,000,000 acres of farm land embracing 27,000 farms, and 17,000 miles of roads.

SINGLE ROWS OF MULBERRY TREES
Which Divide a Main Field Into Compartments

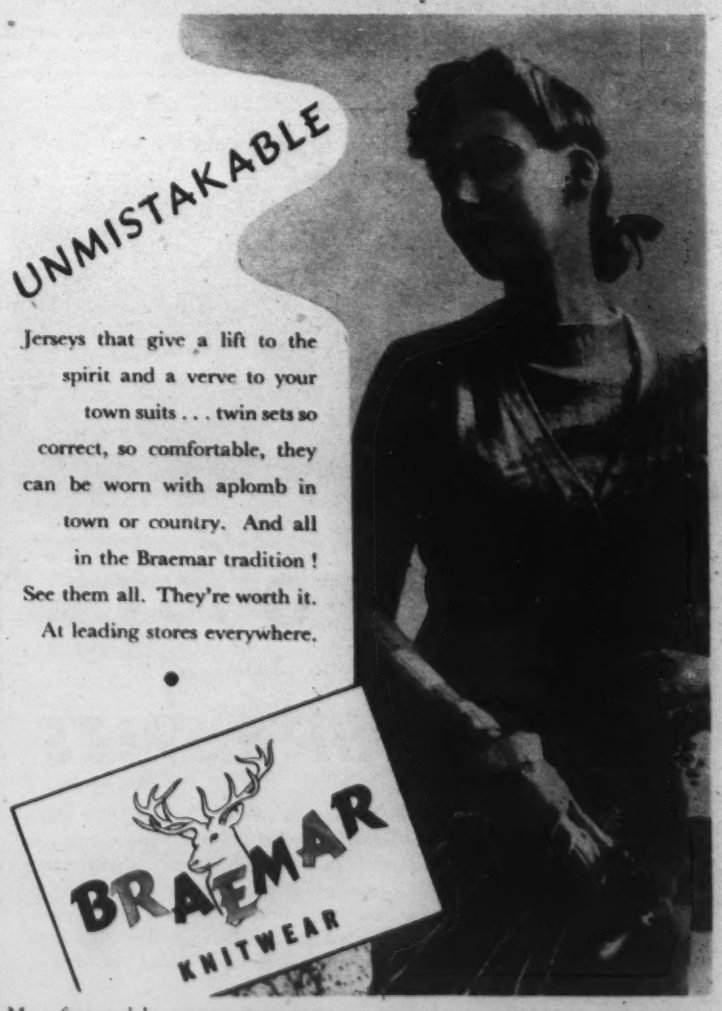
"HITTING THE WATER JUG" AT THE END OF THE ROW
A Nebraska Windbreak

THREE-YEAR-OLD STRIP IN OKLAHOMA
Black Locust on Left, Chinese Elm at Right

Leaf-Edge

By GLENN WARD DRESBACH

We shall come back from staring down
Bomb craters in some ancient town,
To find the leaf-edge of the wood
Rebuilt, refilled with beauty then—
Where death in arrogance had stood
Above the twisted shapes of men.
We shall come back from the abyss
The shadows filled, from precipice
With edges nicked by hurtling shell,
To find the leaf-edge soft with light
And know that still within it dwell
Sounds more than song, strength more than might.
We shall not lose our competence
When we have gained once more the sense
Of wonder—being strong and free—
And having looked on ruined things! . . .
Some leaf-edge of our dreams must be
The place the world recalls its wings!



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RESTING IN THE SHADOW OF A HILL: DERWENTWATER FROM LODORE

E. W. Tattersall

For "Leave" Mountaineering

WAR CONDITIONS have brought to Cumberland and Westmorland resorts this year many who have never been to the English Lake District before—some, indeed, who have hitherto climbed only the heights of Switzerland.

Here on the mountainsides are to be found the munition worker who gets an odd week end off, the civil servant, the soldier, the airman, the sailor, on his few days' leave, who prefers the mountains to the less exhilarating life of a conventional boarding house on the plains.

Tramping over the hills, it is not an uncommon sight these days to see a speck of khaki on some mountain skyline—occasionally a dash of airforce blue—but, generally speaking, members of the armed forces prefer to discard uniform and don once more the old shorts and sports shirt, reminiscent of happier times. At once they become "men of the mountains." They feel added zest for a tramp if shod with heavy-nailed boots. And even ropes are to be found with small parties of climbers on Great Gable or Gimmer Crag.

Such are the hardy habituees. But there are also the raw recruits. These rather numerous company usually find that they soon have to consult the local cobbler and expend several precious clothing coupons for new shoes.

Climbers stay at farms and cottages, when they can find a corner that is not filled with evacuees. Some of the most fortunate visitors seem to be those who spend their vacation at one of the several guest houses run by co-operative and social holiday associations, which especially cater for the mountaineer. Organized excursions are arranged under capable leaders, the walks being graded to suit the capabilities of the parties. Newcomers get the benefit of first-hand knowledge from experienced guests.

Some tough mountaineers, and there are always a fair sprinkling of them, come year after year, to delight in their old haunts. One woman climber told the writer that from the moment she set foot in Lakeland, she took to the mountains. Even when leaving the railway station, on arriving, she preferred to climb Cat Bells, with much of her luggage on her back, and walk over the ridge of Maiden Moor or Narrow Moor, to her guest house in Borrowdale, to traveling by the bus route.

An advantage of this type of short holiday is that is can be undertaken at almost any time of the year. Some of the guest houses are open all the year round. Thus, in winter, may be seen parties often as large as in summer, enjoying roaming over snow-covered mountains, admiring the beauty of the lakes below them.

The newcomer to the uplands, forced by war conditions to take a walking holiday inland instead of going to the sea, almost invariably becomes a convert to the hills.

E. W. T.

Candy on the Defensive!

COLORED PUSH-PINS, stuck on maps in candy manufacturers' offices to indicate geographic sources of supply, mean nuts water-borne from India, France, Manchuria, and our own northwest coast. Will they keep coming along? The pins mean cocoa beans from South and Central American ports, and from Africa; they mean dates and figs from Turkey and Africa. What is the defense program meaning or going to mean to the candy supply and its prices?

Bradford C. Edmands, formerly president of the New England Manufacturers Confection Association, can answer such questions out of his own experience.

In the first place, candy isn't, as you might think, in the "non-defense" classification, because a one-ounce piece of chocolate candy (in the form of a fudge) has already been stipulated as a standard item of the field ration pack, specified by the Army authorities. This in itself, says Mr. Edmands, is a significant recognition of the food value of candy, and its legitimate place in a diet designed to provide concentrated energy - producing food. "Of course," Mr. Edmands points out, "this fact is being recognized every day in hundreds of instances of civilian life, but its official recognition by military authorities brings it home forcibly. Army camp canteens and ships-service stores of the Navy are also very large buyers of candy."

But about any material shortages or necessary substitutes?

"As far as we can see now," Mr. Edmands says, "neither candy nor candy packages will have to be changed in any essential degree, so far as we can see now. Sugar, glucose, chocolate coating and flavors are all still available; so, also, are butter and cream. Prices of most ingredients have gone higher, and will probably go higher yet, and this may in time produce some increase in the price of finished products. But, with the exception of certain nuts, basic materials supplies will probably not be affected immediately."

Asked why he made an exception of nuts, Mr. Edmands pointed out the factor of ocean shipping. "The best almonds come from Spain and Italy; naturally, these are not coming through in anything like sufficient quantity to meet demand. We grow almonds on our own west coast, but they are not as tasty as imported nuts and, even so, the price has already gone up. Some Persian almonds are available. Their flavor is good. But they are not graded and finished as carefully, so it means that, if they are used, much extra labor must be put on them here.

"We get our cashew nuts largely from India; there is no shortage of cashew nuts in India, but there is a shortage of bottoms in which to bring them to the States. We have got our walnuts from France, Manchuria, and our own northwest coast, and these latter are the only ones not already affected by shipping shortages.

"But all this doesn't mean nutless candy. One effect will probably be a great increase in the use of pecans grown in our Southwest. The pecan is a very tasty nut; people like it, and we don't feel badly about being forced to use it.

"In the matter of fruits, imported dates and figs, the tastiest and most desirable are definitely scarce. The domestic varieties are in increased demand and more expensive. And, there, we can't turn to a substitute, for there is no substitute for a fine fig or date, whereas, if we run low on dried orange peel, sometimes used as a fruit center, grapefruit peel can be used just as well.

"At present there isn't any shortage of chocolate, but even the consignments from elsewhere than Africa—the South and Central American ports—are subject to possible effect from general shipping conditions.

"We have no problem immediately connected with metals—at least not to any extent comparable to some other lines of business—but we are in a shortage of a metal by-product, which is the gold and silver foil with which certain pieces of candy in a package would ordinarily be wrapped for decorative purposes. The base of the foil is a thin sheet aluminum. You know the aluminum situation! When our present stock of foil is gone, we'll either have to stop trying to make individual pieces look unusual or find a substitute. Many of the penny and five-cent bars have been foil-wrapped, but there are already new wrappings for them, made from paper bases. We shall probably not see many more fancy packages, covered with a gold wrapper in which foil is used."

"Pasteboard boxes will be available, all right," Mr. Edmands says, "though the inner lining may not be as white as heretofore, because there is a shortage of bleaches used in producing white paper. Also, the price of quality pasteboard has gone up, due again to the raw material situation, in that no pulp is coming now from foreign sources. Also, pasteboard has a priority directly connected with defense; shells for artillery use are packed in individual pasteboard tubes to protect surfaces in transportation."

Will packages cost more or will the weight of the candy in them be reduced?

"That depends somewhat on the present price of the package and the manufacturer's policy in the circumstances. It is perfectly possible to control the ratio of cost to price in either way. The weight in 5-cent and 10-cent items will probably be reduced to compensate for cost increase. Twenty-five-cent packages may perhaps go to 29 cents. Penny pieces for children may be slightly smaller. In the higher-priced gift packages, selling at $1 or more, the price may not be changed but the assortment may be slightly limited, eliminating some of the more expensive pieces and those involving materials now difficult or impossible to get. But the consumer's protection is the fact that no manufacturer of established reputation for quality is going to lower his standard by falling back on inferior materials. He'll either make a frank increase in price—not a large one but adequate, or reduce the weight of candy in the package. After all, the candy manufacturer is engaged in an admittedly large and important industry; candy has been made into a form of food, consumed annually in vast quantities by innumerable people. As long as people like candy—the manufacturer will find a way!"

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. . The Tragedy of Japan

(Continued from Page 2)

guese Jesuit missionaries, who made somewhere between 600,000 and 2,000,000 converts in 60 years. But the Jesuits were as intolerant and intriguing in Japan as elsewhere, they destroyed Buddhist temples with fire and sword, and were in turn extirpated from Japanese soil. Even half-breed children were rounded up and shipped from Japan to Macao in 1636, so zealous were the rulers to wipe away all foreign influences.

It is a curious historical footnote that in the period of decision against the Jesuits, the Emperor Iyéyasu was advised periodically by a simple English sailor, Will Adams. This honest Kentishman left England just 10 years after the defeat of the first Spanish Armada, and he had known the glories of the great Elizabeth and of the Protestant reformation. Though the Jesuits sought to do away with this sturdy Protestant, he found great favor with the Emperor, was ennobled and made a samurai and permitted everything except what he most desired—to return to England.

Thus it was that from about 1650 to 1850 Japan maintained its latest isolationism. During these centuries of deep cultural stirrings in the western world, the island kingdom remained more remote than medievalism itself. In the words of its greatest western student and friend, Lafcadio Hearn, Japan remained "sociologically at a stage corresponding to that which, in ancient Europe, preceded the Christian era by hundreds of years."

Hearn also gives this unforgettable picture of changing Japan:

"No suggestion of origins and causes should diminish the pleasure of contemplating this curious world, psychologically still so far away from us in the course of human evolution. The wonder and the beauty of what remains of the Old Japan cannot be lessened by any knowledge of the conditions that produced them. The old kindliness and grace of manners need not cease to charm us because we know that such manners were cultivated, for a thousand years, under the edge of the sword. The common politeness which appeared, but a few years ago, to be almost universal, and the rarity of quarrels, should not prove less agreeable because we have learned that, for generations and generations, all quarrels among the people were punished with extraordinary rigour; and that the custom of the vendetta, which rendered necessary such repression, also made everybody cautious of word and deed. . . .

"No: what remains of this elder civilization is full of charm,—charm unspeakable,—and to witness its gradual destruction must be a grief for whomsoever has felt that charm. However intolerable may seem, to the mind of the artist or poet, those countless restrictions which once ruled all this fairy-world, and shaped the soul of it, he cannot but admire and love their best results: the simplicity of old custom,—the amiability of manners,—the daintiness of habits,—the delicate tact displayed in pleasure-giving,—the strange power of presenting outwardly, under any circumstances, only the best and brightest aspects of character.

"What emotional poetry, for even the least believing, in the ancient home-religion,—in the lamplet nightly kindled before the manes of the dead, the tiny offerings of food and drink, the welcome-fires lighted to guide the visiting ghosts, the little ships prepared to bear them back to their rest! . . . What a universe of romance in that Buddhist art which has left its impress upon almost every product of industry, from the toy of a child to the heirloom of a prince;—which has peopled the solitudes with statues and chiselled the wayside rocks with texts of sûtras! Who can forget the soft enchantment of this Buddhist atmosphere?—the deep music of the great bells?—the green peace of gardens haunted by fearless things: doves that flutter down at call, fishes rising to be fed? Despite our incapacity to enter into the soul-life of this ancient East,—despite the certainty that one might as well hope to remount the River of Time and share the vanished existence of some old Greek city, as to share the thoughts and the emotions of Old Japan,—we find ourselves bewitched forever by the vision, like those wanderers of folk-tale who rashly visited Elf-land."

This lovely picture is, as Lafcadio Hearn says, one that could continue to exist only in isolation. And although the energy with which Japan attacked the new problems it assumed after 1864 had been stored up during its quiescence, it had not also acquired the moral experience and resourcefulness which contact would have brought.

Thus the materialistic mass of western civilization brought fearful stress and strain to Japan. Centuries of European habit and thought lay behind the western world's operation of its machine society; Japan had centuries of conditioning in an utterly conflicting society. Because of these centuries of inhibition and repression, Japanese are reserved, cautious, secretive; in general they are poor linguists, they do not always adapt themselves well to western food or dress; they are at once timid and curiously self-satisfied; at once sensitive and eager for criticism from others; they are the keenest observers and copyists of externals, but the least contemplative and penetrating in the realm of world thought.

Here, perhaps, we have the nub of the problem. Japan's isolationism in a material sense has ended; its isolationism of the mind is still powerful. Thus its people are continually under a wrenching strain. Naturally, they are uncertain and fearful—underneath; and naturally this fear and lack of confidence leads them to rash acts.

Indeed, it may well be that Japan is aware of its fundamental tragedy, that it is basically terrified at the situation in which it finds itself; and that its deeds are those of desperation. Hara-kiri is a meaningful national institution.

Entry into a materialistic world has led Japan to this plight. Before its tragedy has run full course, Japan may cost the western world much in blood and treasure. But it is up to all of us to see that Japan does not need further repression, up to us to show the way into the universal world of thought.

Healing can come only when Japan ends its isolation of the mind. This is a tall order, because nothing is more difficult than to end overnight the conditionings of many centuries. It is a far gulf, materialistically, from the fourth century B. C. to 1942, but Japan has leapt that gap. It is even farther idealistically and spiritually.

Much that is wrong in Japan's present attitude toward the west, we have taught the Japanese. There has been a sad contradiction between Christian ethics and the political or economic behaviour of Christians. We cannot expect Japan to subscribe intellectually to our ideals of conduct until we live up to them ourselves.

What we must do, when we get the chance, is to put into practice among ourselves the standards we should like to see Japan follow. We must also help to give Japan access to sources of wealth and production which it needs beyond its own poor borders, and help it find an outlet beyond what such production would afford for its surplus populations.

But above all, we must give Japan an intimate contact with western minds and temperaments so that this proud and brave nation which has so much to teach us may learn to think not alone with the west, not alone with the east, but in tune with universal and spiritual values.

It is sad that Japan's moral isolation could not have ended without the present debacle. That, too, is largely the fault of the west, for it was the struggle in the west between the forces of freedom and those of totalitarian despotism which permitted Japan to strike.

We all have much to learn, and to put into practice.

(Note: I am greatly indebted to an anonymous article on Japan in The Round Table of September, 1932. This lucid study has helped my thinking on Japan for the nine years since I first read it, after the Manchurian invasion, and I have freely borrowed some of its ideas. —E. D. C.)

. . The Pilgrims In Retrospect

(Continued from Page 7)

impressively set before us by this youthful English vicar. Of one thing I am certain, the experience led to a careful and prolonged review of the meaning of the Pilgrims' adventure and a new evaluation of the lessons involved.

In these days of liberalism in religion, a liberalism which has in certain cases degenerated into a type of humanism which leaves worship of God as something apart from human necessity, too often has the experience of the Pilgrims been lightly looked upon, even ridiculed, as exemplifying an outmoded form of religion and worship, unworthy of present acceptance and emulation; as a phase of religious belief bordering upon fanaticism; as a type of Christianity cold, repulsive, lacking in all true humanitarianism, impractical in a practical world where the "realistic" alone is worthy of acceptance and emulation.

That the Christianity which inspired the Pilgrims was practical, was humanitarian and charitable, was kind and tender there is good evidence. On the voyage many of the Pilgrims during rough weather were stricken with mal de mer, suffering greatly and with little of comfort from their surroundings. The sailors, rough, tough and crude adventurers of the times, railed at the sufferers, laughing at them for their strict religious customs. Later when, as the end of the voyage neared, some of the sailors became ill from what was termed "scurvy," the passengers, then recovered from seasickness, nursed them with a tenderness that elicited words of gratitude and praise. The Christianity of these serious adventurers was proved genuine in the desire to serve even those who had ridiculed them.

The outstanding lesson of this great adventure is the lesson of faith, faith founded upon an unshakable conviction that God is, and that the righteous who serve Him in Spirit and in Truth will never drift beyond His love and care. These faithful disciples were thoroughly convinced that in the wilderness of America, no less than in long-settled Holland, they would never find themselves without divine protection, so long as they were obedient.

There is close parallel between this type of conviction and that of the Prophets of the Old Testament. They set forth no argument to prove that God is. They accepted Him as the fundamental fact of existence, and worshiped Him accordingly. One can but question what would result in America and in the world today from a return to the sublime conviction in the presence of this overruling Providence, "who doeth all things well."

If the religion of the Pilgrims was stern, uncompromising, some would say even repellent and intolerant, it should be remembered that it developed in a hard, cruel, stern period. It developed amid harsh human experience in which little of the material comforts of these later days was obtainable. There was no softness in that Pilgrim life. And their religion took on something of the character of their surroundings. Its great, its lasting element, however, was Faith, the Faith which the great Teacher declared would move mountains; and this Faith with all its implications understandingly applied would remove even the mountains of erroneous conditions which so completely encompass the world today.

Over the Editor's Desk

Contributors . .

WALTER L. BRIGGS is an American journalist who recently traveled from the China coast to Chungking, using, one might think, every known means of locomotion except a bicycle. He took photographs of his adventures, too. Possibly he will make a book out of his experiences.

Harlan Trott, of the Magazine Section staff, recently visited Brooklyn, and there encountered the British tar in all his authenticity on his quarter deck.

Robert P. Tristram Coffin has three vocations: novelist, poet, lecturer. He has written biographies, and taught college English. Besides, he is a descendant of the whaling Coffins of Nantucket. A recital of their adventures and accomplishments is guaranteed to shiver the timbers of any inquirer. Alexandra Krastin, who provides the profile of Mr. Coffin, has written other portraits of New England writers.

Erwin Dain Canham, managing editor of The Christian Science Monitor, came into first-hand contact with the Japanese viewpoint at the time of his visit to the Far East in 1935. One of the chief events of this trip was his attendance at the inauguration of the Philippine Government, as representative of the Monitor. He was the Monitor's chief correspondent at the 1930 London Naval Conference. Later for two years he was the Monitor's Geneva correspondent and then for seven years he was head of this newspaper's bureau in Washington.

Albert Field Gilmore, a member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, like Mr. Canham and Mr. Coffin, is a native of Maine.

These are lively days for Robert R. Mullen, of the Monitor's Boston staff, for he is kept pretty continuously upon stories of defense activities. Frequently he visits Quincy, the scene of the article by him in the current Magazine Section.

Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah is an Afghan writer, well versed in Asiatic and Near East affairs.

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